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A005/A001

The Stability of a Cylindric Orthotropic Shell in Case of Torsion and Normal Pressure

is not satisfied and the internal pressure is not very high; in this case, a simplified expression for λ_* was obtained.

P.I. Zheludev

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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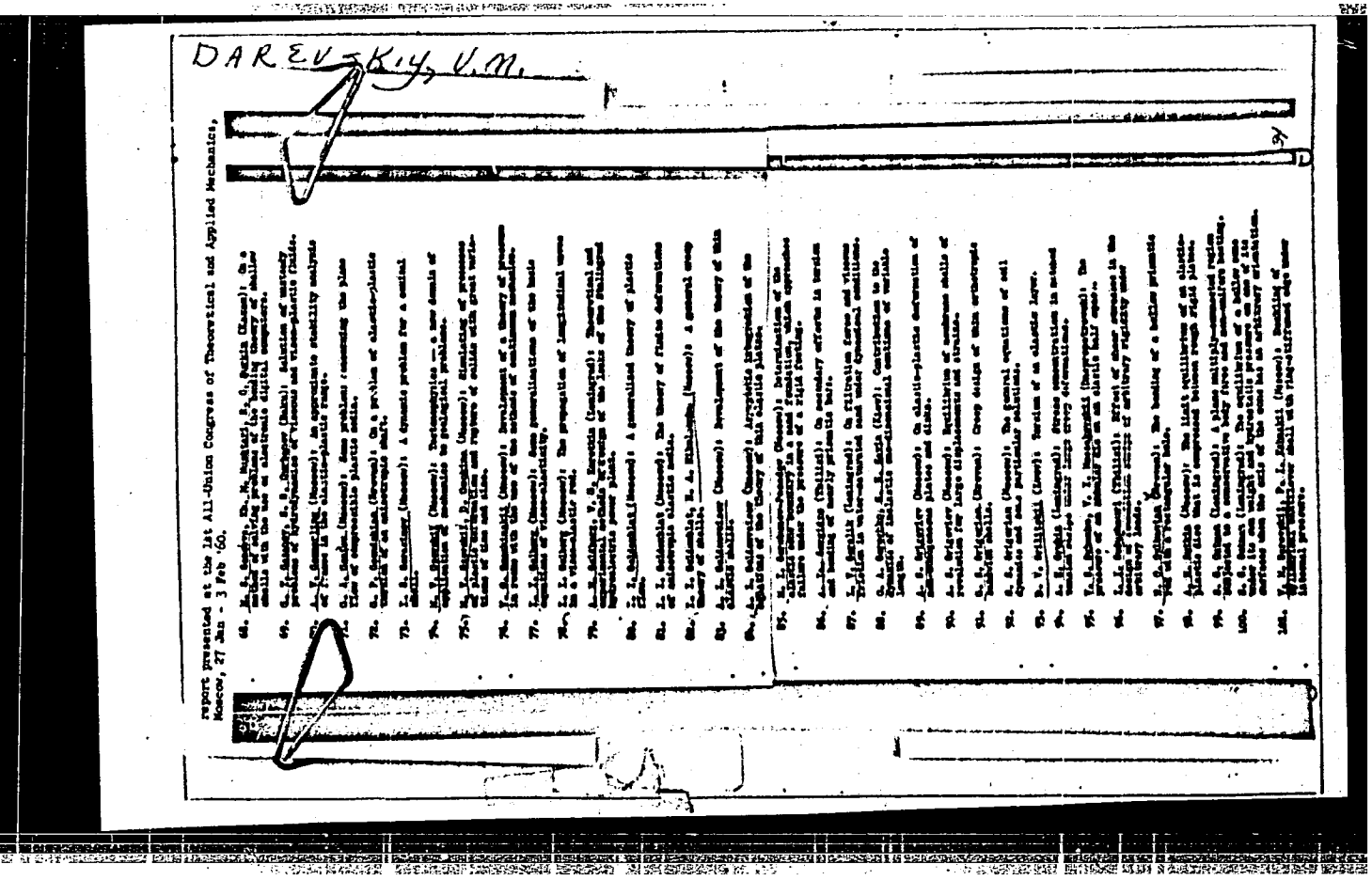

DAREVSKIY, V.M.

Report presented at the 1st All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb '60.

DARKVSKIY, V.M., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, red.; YANOVSKIY, I.L., inzh., red.; SHEYNFAYN, L.I., izdat.red.; ROZHIN, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Strength of cylindrical shells; translations of foreign articles] Voprosy prochnosti tsilindricheskikh obolochek; sbornik perevodov inostrannykh statei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl., 1960. 329 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Elastic plates and shells)

S/020/60/131/06/18/071
B014/B007

AUTHORS: Darevskiy, V. M., Kshnyakin, R. I.

TITLE: The Stability of a Cylindrical Shell Cantilever With a Reinforced End Under the Action of External Pressure

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 131, No. 6, pp. 1294 - 1297

TEXT: A circular cylindrical shell cantilever is investigated, which is reinforced by means of an elastic ring near the movable end. The cross section of the ring is assumed to be rectangular with the base a and the height H. Interaction between ring and shell is characterized by the forces $\bar{T}_1$, $\bar{S}$, $\bar{N}_1$ and the moments $\bar{M}_1$ and $\bar{H}$, which act at the cross section that separates the shell from the ring. Of the above mentioned factors only $\bar{N}_1$ and $\bar{M}_1$ are non-vanishing in the subcritical state. If stability is lost, all are non-vanishing and may be written down as the sum of main- and secondary quantities. The authors first investigate the shell cantilever and, as derivative from the linearized equilibrium equations, they give the differential equations (1) to (3) which describe the displacement. These complicated equations are simplified by neglecting some differential ex-

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pressions and constants. In this way the equations (4) to (6) are obtained, the latter already having been given by A. V. Sachenkov (Ref. 1). In this way the differential equation (7) is obtained for the purpose of describing the displacement. With equations (8) the equilibrium equations for the ring in deformed state are written down (Ref. 2). For the case in which stability is lost, the corresponding quantities are written down in a sum of the subcritical and an additional quantity. In this manner the differential equations (9) for the displacement- and force factors of the ring are obtained from (8). In the further complicated development the differential equations (14) and (15) are developed from the results hitherto obtained; from these equations curves are constructed for various parameters. From the curves the pressure proper is then determined. Equation (16) is given for the critical pressure, and it is finally shown that the experimental investigations on 20 shell cantilevers with free and reinforced ends furnish values, which deviate from the theoretical ones by less than 10%. The authors further mention the fact that by formula (16) and its experimental confirmation the corresponding formula by N. A. Alfutov (Ref. 3) is disproved. There are 3 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: December 16, 1959, by G. I. Petrov, Academician

The Stability of a Cylindrical Shell Cantilever With a Reinforced End Under the Action of External Pressure

S/020/60/131/06/18/071
B014/B007

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1959

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S/020/60/134/003/004/020
B019/B060

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AUTHORS: Darevskiy, V. M., Kshnyakin, R. I.

TITLE: Stability of a Ring-strengthened Cylindrical Shell Under the Action of an External Pressure

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 3, pp. 548 - 551

TEXT: A solution is offered of the problem concerning the stability of a ring-strengthened cylindrical shell with reinforcements at the edges under the action of an external pressure. The method used is the one recommended by the authors in an earlier paper (Ref. 1), in which the ring is divided into contiguous parts by means of sections perpendicular to the shell axis. These parts are then examined individually, taking into account the forces and moments acting among them. The authors proceed from differential equation (1): $\varepsilon\left(\frac{\partial^8 w_i}{\partial\varphi^8} + 2\frac{\partial^6 w_i}{\partial\varphi^6} + \frac{\partial^4 w_i}{\partial\varphi^4}\right) + \frac{\partial^4 w_i}{\partial\xi^4} +$

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Stability of a Ring-strengthened Cylindrical Shell Under the Action of an External Pressure

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$+ \frac{qR}{Eh}\left(\frac{\partial^6 w_i}{\partial \varphi^6} + \frac{\partial^4 w_i}{\partial \varphi^4}\right) = 0$. w_i denotes the radial displacement of the i-th part. Differential equation (2), which has a similar structure, is given for the axial and the circular displacement. Solutions (6) and (7) are obtained with the aid of formulas derived in the abovementioned earlier paper of the authors. For m = 2 and m = 3, with m - 1 being the number of rings, the specific solutions (6) and (7'), and (6) and (7"), respectively, are given. For m > 3 the solutions are determined from recurrence formulas (9). This solution defines the eigenvalue q, which is also easy to be determined graphically. This graphic determination is discussed in the introduction. Finally, solution (10) is offered as solution for an infinitely long shell. Much space is devoted to the determination of the critical value q_{cr} by the graphic procedure and it is stated that the values of q_{cr} determined experimentally are in good agreement with theory. q_{cr}^{exp} equals $1.4 q_{cr}^{theor}$ in the example given. There are 1 figure

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Stability of a Ring-strengthened Cylindrical Shell Under the Action of an External Pressure

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and 2 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: April 12, 1960, by G. I. Petrov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1960

1. Predstavleno akad. G. I. Petrovym.

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S/040/61/025/003/016/026
D208/D304

AUTHOR: Darevskiy, V.M. (Moscow)

TITLE: On basic relations in the theory of thin shells

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 25, no. 3, 1961, 519 - 535

TEXT: He uses as a starting point a linear theory of thin shells of uniform thickness by A. Love (Ref. 4: Matematicheskaya teoriya uprugosti (Mathematical Theory of Elasticity) ONTL, M-L, 1935). The symbolism however is changed as follows

$$2h;\quad \alpha,\ \beta;\quad A,\ B;\quad u,\ v,\ w;\quad \tilde{\omega},\ \tau;\quad e_{xx},\ e_{yy},\ e_{xy};\quad \sigma$$
$$h;\quad \alpha_1,\ \alpha_2;\quad A_1,\ A_2;\quad u_1,\ u_2,\ u_3;\quad \omega,\ \tau_*;\quad e_1,\ e_2,\ e_{12};\quad \nu$$
$$X_x,\ Y_y,\ X_y;\quad S_1,\quad S_2,\quad G_1,\quad H_1,\ H_2;\quad X',\ Y',\ Z',\ L',\ M'$$
$$\sigma_1,\ \sigma_2,\ \sigma_{12};\quad T_{12},\ -T_{21},\ M_1,\ -M_{12},\ M_{21};\quad P_1,\ P_2,\ P_3,\ \tilde{M}_1,\ \tilde{M}_2$$

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On basic relations in the ...

where the 1st and 3-rd lines give Love's symbols, and 2nd and 4th lines the corresponding symbols used by the author. Exact expressions for the deformation components at any point of the shell are given by Ref. 4 (Op.cit.). Utilizing the first Kirchhof-Love hypothesis which states that in the formulae for e_1, e_2, e_{12}, c, ξ, η, ζ can be neglected and by formulae (11), (21) and (26) (from Ref. 4: Op.cit.) the author arrives at

$$e_{12} = \omega\frac{1-z/R_1}{1-z/R_2} - \tau_* z\left(\frac{1}{1-z/R_1} + \frac{1}{1-z/R_2}\right) \tag{1.2}$$

$$e_i = \frac{1}{A_i}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial \alpha_i} + \frac{u_{3-i}}{A_i A_{3-i}}\frac{\partial A_i}{\partial \alpha_{3-i}} - \frac{u_3}{R_i} \tag{1.3}$$

$$\varkappa_i = \frac{1}{A_i}\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_i}\left(\frac{1}{A_i}\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial \alpha_i} + \frac{u_i}{R_i}\right) + \frac{1}{A_i A_{3-i}}\left(\frac{1}{A_{3-i}}\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial \alpha_{3-i}} + \frac{u_{3-i}}{R_{3-i}}\right)\frac{\partial A_i}{\partial \alpha_{3-i}} \tag{1.4}$$

$$\omega = \frac{A_2}{A_1}\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_1}\left(\frac{u_2}{A_2}\right) + \frac{A_1}{A_2}\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_2}\left(\frac{u_1}{A_1}\right) \tag{1.5}$$

$$\tau_* = \frac{1}{A_1}\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_1}\left(\frac{1}{A_2}\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial \alpha_2} + \frac{u_2}{R_2}\right) - \frac{1}{A_1^2 A_2}\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial \alpha_2}\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial \alpha_1} - \frac{1}{A_1 R_1}\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial \alpha_1} \tag{1.6}$$

If follows from Kirchhof-Love hypotheses that shell deformation components e_1, e_2, e_{12} are determined by ε_1, ε_2, ω_1, ω_2, χ_1, χ_2, τ, which are given in terms of displacements u_1, u_2, u_3 by Eqs. (1.3), (1.4) and

$$\omega_1 = \frac{A_2}{A_1}\frac{\partial}{\partial\alpha_1}\left(\frac{u_2}{A_2}\right), \quad \omega_2 = \frac{A_1}{A_2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\alpha_2}\left(\frac{u_1}{A_1}\right)$$
$$\tau = \frac{1}{A_1A_2}\left(\frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial\alpha_1\partial\alpha_2} - \frac{1}{A_2}\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial\alpha_1}\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial\alpha_2} - \frac{1}{A_1}\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial\alpha_2}\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial\alpha_1}\right) \tag{1.8}$$

Internal stresses (except N_1 and N_2) and moments in terms of ε_1, ε_2, τ are given by

$$T_i = \frac{Eh}{1-\nu^2}\left[e_i + \nu e_{3-i} - \frac{\gamma_i}{12\beta_i}(\chi_i - \chi_{3-i})(\chi_i e_i - h\varkappa_i)\right]$$
$$T_{i,3-i} = \frac{Eh}{2(1+\nu)}\left\{\omega + \frac{\gamma_i}{12\beta_i}(\chi_i - \chi_{3-i})\left[\tau h - \omega_i(\chi_i - \chi_{3-i})\right]\right\} \tag{1.12}$$

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$$M_i = -\frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}\left[h(\nu\varkappa_i + \nu\varkappa_{3-i}) + \frac{\tau_i}{\beta_i}(\chi_i - \chi_{3-i})\varepsilon_i - h\left(1 - \frac{\chi_{3-i}}{\chi_i}\right)\left(1 + \frac{\tau_i}{\beta_i}\right)\varkappa_i\right] \qquad (1.12)$$

$$M_{i,3-i} = -\frac{Eh^3}{24(1+\nu)}\left\{\left[2 - \left(1 - \frac{\chi_{3-i}}{\chi_i}\right)\left(1 + \frac{\tau_i}{\beta_i}\right)\right][h\tau - (\chi_i - \chi_{3-i})\omega_i] + \chi_i\omega\right\}$$

The author now consideres the possibility of simplifying (1.12). For a cylindrical shell he obtains

$$L_{j1}u_1 + L_{j2}u_2 + L_{j3}u_3 = 0 \quad (j = 1, 2, 3) \qquad (2.1)$$

where

$$L_{11} = 2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\xi^2} + (1-\nu)(1-\gamma)\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\varphi^2}, \quad L_{12} = (1+\nu)\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\xi\,\partial\varphi} \qquad (2.2)$$

$$L_{13} = -2\nu\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi} + 2\beta\frac{\partial^3}{\partial\xi^3} + (1-\nu)\gamma\frac{\partial^3}{\partial\xi\,\partial\varphi^2}, \quad L_{21} = (1+\nu)\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\xi\,\partial\varphi}$$

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$$L_{22} = 2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\varphi^2} + (1-\nu)(1+3\beta)\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\xi^2}, \qquad L_{23} = -2\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} + (3-\nu)\beta\frac{\partial^3}{\partial\xi^2\partial\varphi} \tag{2.2}$$

$$L_{31} = -2\nu\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi} + 2\beta\frac{\partial^3}{\partial\xi^3} + (1-\nu)\gamma\frac{\partial^3}{\partial\xi\,\partial\varphi^2}, \qquad L_{32} = -2\frac{\partial}{\partial\varphi} + (3-\nu)\beta\frac{\partial^3}{\partial\xi^2\partial\varphi} \tag{2.2}$$

$$L_{33} = 2(1-\gamma) - 4\gamma\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\varphi^2} + 2\beta\frac{\partial^4}{\partial\xi^4} + [(3+\nu)\beta - (1-\nu)\gamma]\frac{\partial^4}{\partial\xi^2\partial\varphi^2} - 2\gamma\frac{\partial^4}{\partial\varphi^4}$$

leading to

$$L_1\Phi = (1+3\beta)\frac{\partial^6\Phi}{\partial\xi^6} + \left(4+\frac{11-3\nu}{2}\beta\right)\frac{\partial^6\Phi}{\partial\xi^4\partial\varphi^2} + 3[2+(2-\nu)\beta]\frac{\partial^6\Phi}{\partial\xi^2\partial\varphi^4} +$$
$$+\left(4+\frac{7-3\nu}{2}\beta\right)\frac{\partial^6\Phi}{\partial\xi^2\partial\varphi^4} + (1+\beta)\frac{\partial^6\Phi}{\partial\varphi^6} + 2\nu(1+3\beta)\frac{\partial^4\Phi}{\partial\xi^4} +$$
$$+3[2+(1-\nu)(2+\nu)\beta]\frac{\partial^4\Phi}{\partial\xi^4\partial\varphi^2} + [2(4-\nu)+(7-5\nu)\beta]\frac{\partial^4\Phi}{\partial\xi^2\partial\varphi^4} + \tag{2.3}$$
$$+2(1+\beta)\frac{\partial^4\Phi}{\partial\varphi^4} + \beta^{-1}[1-\nu^2+(4-3\nu^2)\beta]\frac{\partial^4\Phi}{\partial\xi^4} +$$
$$+\left[2(2-\nu)+\frac{7(1-\nu)}{2}\beta\right]\frac{\partial^4\Phi}{\partial\xi^2\partial\varphi^2} + (1+\beta)\frac{\partial^4\Phi}{\partial\varphi^4} = 0 \tag{2.3}$$

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where Φ = general solution of $D\Phi = 0$.

$$T_i = \frac{Eh}{1-\nu^2}\left[e_i + \nu e_{3-i} + \frac{1}{12}(\chi_i - \chi_{3-i})(\chi_i e_i - h\varkappa_i)\right]$$

$$T_{i,\,3-i} = \frac{Eh}{2(1+\nu)}\left[\omega + \frac{1}{12}(\chi_i - \chi_{3-i})^2\omega_i - \frac{1}{12}(\chi_i - \chi_{3-i})h\tau\right] \qquad (2.5)$$

$$M_i = -\frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}[h(\varkappa_i + \nu\varkappa_{3-i}) - (\chi_i - \chi_{3-i})e_i]$$

$$M_{i,\,3-i} = -\frac{Eh^3}{24(1+\nu)}[2h\tau + \chi_i\omega_{3-i} - (\chi_i - 2\chi_{3-i})\omega_i]$$

is used instead of Eq. (1.12) and the conclusion is reached that for a cylindrical shell Eq. (2.5) can replace Eq. (1.12) without serious error. With the shell subject to normal pressure $q = q(\xi, \varphi)$

$$L_1\Phi = 6(1+\nu)R^4q/h^3E \qquad (3.4)$$

$$L_2\Phi = 6(1+\nu)R^4q/h^3E \qquad (3.5)$$

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are obtained and if

$$q = 3q_0(3\xi^2 - 6 - \nu)\cos 2\varphi \qquad (3.6)$$

then the particular solution of Eq. (3.4) will be

$$\Phi = \frac{3}{8}(1+\nu)\frac{R^4 q_0}{h^2 E}\left[\frac{\xi^2}{1+\beta} - \frac{1+3\nu}{4}\frac{\beta}{(1+\beta)^2}\right]\cos 2\varphi \approx$$
$$\approx \frac{3}{8}(1+\nu)\frac{R^4 q_0}{h^2 E}\xi^2 \cos 2\varphi - \frac{3}{8}(1+\nu)\frac{R^4 q_0}{h^2 E}\beta\left(\xi^2 + \frac{1+3\nu}{4}\right)\cos 2\varphi \qquad (3.7)$$

Also, the stress is particularly determined by T_1, and is $\sigma_1 = Eh(\varepsilon_1 + \nu\varepsilon_2)/1 - \nu^2 \approx T_1/h$. Eq. (3.5) is then considered and solved. The author concludes that if apart from deviation from Kirchhof-Love hypotheses, an error of order O(h/R) is allowed, then in general substitution of (2.5) for (1.12) is not justifiable. There are 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: K. Know-

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On basic relations in the ...

les, E. Reissner, Note on stress-strain relations for thin elastic shells, J. of Math and Physics, v. 37, no. 3, 1958.

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1959

Card 8/8

L 1[illegible]-63 EWP(r)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC
ACCESSION NR: AP3003456 S/0179/63/000/003/0073/0082

50

AUTHOR: Darevskiy, V. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Determining the critical pressure for a cylindrical shell stiffened by arbitrarily spaced rings of different rigidity

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Otdel. tekhn. nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1963, 73-82

TOPIC TAGS: cylindrical shell, ring-stiffene cylindrical shell, cylindrical-shell stability, stability

ABSTRACT: The method described earlier by the author (Darevskiy, V. M., Kshnyakin, R. I. Ustoychivost' podkreplennoy kol'tsami tsilindricheskoy obolochki pri deystvii vneshnego davleniya. DAN SSSR, 1960, v.131, no. 3, 548) for stability analysis of a cylindrical shell stiffened by equally rigid equidistant rings is generalized for the study of the stability of a cylindrical shell under external normal pressure, with simply supported faces and stiffened by arbitrarily spaced rings of different rigidity. The stiffening rings, together with adjoining portions of the shell, and the annular shell portions between the rings are treated as if separated by cross-sectional cuts, with interaction

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forces applied to both. For each ring and annular portion the initial indifferent-equilibrium equations are set up in terms of secondary displacements. The trivial solutions of these equations are found by considering the identical radial and circumferential displacements in joints of rings with annular portions under the same unknown external pressure q for both, with the deformations of rings beyond their planes neglected. Among the infinite number of eigenvalues thus obtained for q, the minimal one is the critical value q_{cr} of the stiffened shell. The solution of a modified problem of stability of a cylindrical shell having on its faces finite-rigidity rings instead of simple supports is briefly discussed, as well as a particular case of determining q_{cr} for a shell with only two stiffening rings on the faces. It is proved that in the case of infinitely rigid rings this critical pressure is the same as that of a similar shell with simply supported faces. The effect of the rigidity of the face rings is discussed in more detail. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 33 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Oct62 DATE ACQ: 24Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AP NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

DAREVSKIY, V.M. (Moskva)

Stability equations for cylindrical shells. Inzh.zhur. 3 no.4: 658-664 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

BIRGER, I.A., red.; DAREVSKIY, V.M.; KINASOSHVILI, R.S.; SERENSEN, S.V., red.; SHORR, B.F., red.; RODZEVICH, S.S., red.

[Stability and dynamics of aircraft engines] Prochnost' i dinamika aviatsionnykh dvigatelei; sbornik statei. Moskva, Mashinostroenie. No.1. 1964. 287 p. (MIRA 18:10)

L 14798-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(h) Pf-4/Peb
ASD(f)-2/AFTC(p)/ESD(dp) EM/MLK

ACCESSION NR.: AT4046183 S/0000/64/000/001/0023/0083

B

AUTHOR: Darevskiy, V. M.

TITLE: Determination of displacement and stresses in a cylindrical shell under local loads

SOURCE: Prochnost' i dinamika aviatsionnyk*kh dvigateley (Durability and dynamics of aircraft engines); sbornik statey, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1964, 23-83

TOPIC TAGS: engine frame design, cylindrical shell, shell stress

ABSTRACT: In making strength calculations for a number of structures, including aircraft engine frames, the need arises to determine the stresses and displacements in a cylindrical shell near the point of application of local loads. The present article illustrates the importance of the effect of local loads on a cylindrical shell and points out that, while radial shell deflections can be determined with no great difficulty by employing the results obtained in the majority of works published on this subject, the fundamental stresses can be determined only through the use of electronic computers, since this requires the addition of an enormous number of terms. Noting further that many of the works dealing with this problem

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differ with respect to the basic equations, while others employ different methods of solution, the author presents both simplified as well as the more complete basic equations. It is found that for the determination of maximum stresses from local loads one can make use of the simplified expressions as the basis of the calculations. The author justifies this conclusion by means of a comparison of asymptotic formulae derived from simplified and complete initial equations. Possible means are indicated in the article which may be used in the solution of the problem under consideration, and the basic results of various authors who have dealt with the effect of local loads on cylindrical shells are systematized and augmented. Relatively simple formulae are obtained (See Section 12) for the determination of radial deflections of the shell under the influence of concentrated radial forces. The results of the computations of the internal bending moments, given by P. P. Bijlaard in a number of his works, are processed in the form of graphs. The author notes that these computations were made on electronic computers for various relative dimensions of the stress area and shell thickness. These graphs are presented along with the corresponding curves derived on the basis of asymptotic formulae, with the boundaries or limits of applicability of the formulae determined from a comparison of the graphs. The internal bending moment graphs given in the article permit a rapid estimation of the stress from the more dangerous local loads in different concrete cases. From these same graphs it follows that as the rigidity of the shell increases, the internal bending moments from the corres-

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...ding local loads also increase. On the basis of this circumstance and the law governing the change of the bending moments according to asymptotic formulae, a simple method is given for determining the dimensions of the brace plates used to reinforce the shell in the region of the point of application of the local load. Orig. art. has: 37 figures, 10 tables and 119 numbered formulae.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 15Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AS, DP

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

DAREVSKIY, V. I. (Moskva)

Stability at the torsion of a long cylindrical shell. Inzh. zhur. 5 no.4:650-656 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

DARGAYS, Ya.O., inzh.; SOSEV, N.S., inzh.

Improving the RPM-17 pneumatic bore hammer. Bezop. truda v prom. 3 no.11:32 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Agapovskiy izvestnyakovyy kar'yer.
(Boring machinery)

DARGENT, Marcel

Total parotidectomy with the preservation of the facial nerve.
Radovi med. fak., Zagrebu 7 no.1:63-79 '59.
(MIXED SALIVARY GLAND TUMOR surg.)

DARGENTA, A.

16 JUL 1962

(37) (33P)

Bucharest, Igiena, Vol XI, No 2, Mar-Apr 62

1. "Occupational Cancer of the Skin in Oil Refineries and the Machine Industry," Prof P. MANU; pp 97-111.

2. "The Aetiopathogenic Role of Fibrous Structured Dust in Pneumoconiosis," Dr B. BARBAD, Dr Rodica TRIPSA and Dr I. PETRESCU. Work performed at the RPR Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (Institutul de Igiena si Sanatate Publica al RPR); pp 113-123.

3. "Modifications in the Organism Following the Administration of Silicon by the Digestive Route," Dr P. MINCU, Selma BOGORIAN and Dr Gr. PAMBUCCIAN. Work performed at the Department of General Hygiene (Catedra de Igiena Generala) and the Department of Pathological Anatomy (Catedra de Anatomie Patologica) of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Institute (Institutul Medico-Farmaceutic) Bucharest; pp 125-140.

4. "Exosmosis of Electrolytes from the Skin under the Working Conditions Prevailing in Coal Pits," Dr Sorin COMORDSAN, Candidate in Medical Sciences (Candidat in Stiinte Medicale); pp 141-143.

5. "Hygienic and Sanitary Considerations on the Main Natural Basins of Banat Regiune," Dr M. ANCUSA, D. CRAUSESCU, M. TRIPCEI, V. IRESCU, I. ROSIU and P. PIRVU. Work performed at the RPR Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (Institutul de Igiena si Sanatate Publica al RPR), Communal Hygiene Section of the Timisoara Branch (Filiala Timisoara, Sectia de Igiena Comunala); English Summary; pp 145-154.

6. "Effect of Improved Hygienic Conditions on Butter Yeasts and Mold," Dr P. JACTSA and Dr P. MIHAESCU. Work performed at the Department of Food Hygiene (Catedra de Igiena a Alimentatiei), Medico-Pharmaceutic Institute (Institutul Medico-Farmaceutic), Bucharest; Prof I. CONTEA, Chief of Subject (Sef de Disciplina); pp 155-161.

7. "Contributions to the Study of Water Supply in Dobrudja," Dr A. DARGENTA, Engr A. [illegible] and Dr Iosia MANOLESCU. Work performed at Regional Sanepid (Sanepidul Regional), Dobrudja; pp 163-165.

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PA 243T75

DARGEVICH, V. A.

USSR/Geophysics - Gravel Jul 52

"Orientation of Gravels in Certain Eskers in Leningrad Oblast," V. A. Dargevich

"Vest Leningrad U, Ser Biol, Geog, Geol" No 7, pp 123-126

Discusses observations made at three esker ridges: (1) near Kaarlakht station of the northern part of Karelian isthmus, (2) Proizer (upper Keksgol'm) situated on the northwest bank of Lake Ladoga, and (3) in the suburb of Slants in the southwestern part of Leningrad Oblast. Drawings show outcropping of the three eskers.

243T75

Initials may be - V. D.

DARGEVICH, V.A.

DARGEVICH, V.A.

Orientation of pebbles in recent alluvium of the Laba River (Northern Caucasus). Mat. VSEGEI Litol. no.1:46-57 '56. (MIRA 11:2)

(Laba River--Pebbles)

3(0)

AUTHOR: Dargevich, V. A. SOV/20-123-1-37/56

TITLE: The Sources of Clastic Materials and Earlier Distribution of Upper Paleozoic Sediments in the Urals (Ob istochnikakh oblomochnogo materiala i o bylom rasprostranenii verkhnepaleozoyskikh otlozheniy na Urale)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 1, pp 137 - 140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several investigators have dealt with the paleogeography and facies analysis of the Upper Paleozoic in the Urals (Refs 1 - 11). There are two points of view concerning the structure of the source area, i.e. the Upper Paleozoic mainland: a. One viewpoint (Refs 1, 6) assumes that the mainland lay in the middle Urals, the Ural-Tau Range, and in the Bashkirskiy anticlinorium. According to this viewpoint, the regions mentioned were not depressed to any extent during the Middle and Upper Paleozoic, and their structure developed later. b. The other viewpoint (Refs 4, 5, 7 - 10) assumes that the source area experienced sharp variations in the Carboniferous and Permian, and its formation deviated considerably from the later tectonics. Lengthy studies of lithology and

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composition of the Lower Permian clastic strata on the west edge of the Urals have clarified this conflict. The author cites a number of facts (5 points) from the scientific literature, which were confirmed by his own observations, and on the basis of which he reaches the following conclusions: the older rocks, which occurred in a band in the Urals, were covered by younger sediments in the Upper Paleozoic. These sediments contain clastic material from the east edge of the Urals and the Zilairskiy synclinorium. This material was deposited in Artinskiy time, after repeated reworking and occurs now in deposits of this age. The author reconstructs the formation of the Permian sedimentary cover by means of a facies analysis of the still older Lower Permian, Carboniferous, and, in part, Devonian sediments (Figs 1, 2). This sedimentary cover lies upon metamorphic suites of the central Urals and the Bashkirskiy anticlinorium. From this it follows that the band of rocks in the middle Urals and the Bashkirskiy anticlinorium was depressed in relation to the uplifted structure of the east Urals and the Zilairskiy synclinorium

in the Carboniferous and at the beginning of the Permian. This formed an area of intense sedimentation. However, later, in Artinskiy time, uplift of the central Ural Range and the Bashkirskiy antiolinorium resulted in erosion of the sedimentary cover of the metamorphics. Towards the beginning of the Upper Permian (even earlier south of the Ufimskiy (Ufa-) cirque), the Proterozoic and Lower Paleozoic rocks were exposed by this erosion (Fig 1 v). The present geological profile of the western edge of the Urals was formed by denudation processes, chiefly during the Upper Permian and the Mesozoic. There are 2 figures and 11 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: June 2, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

DARGEVICH, V.A.

Genetic series of placer deposits and their distribution in Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments of the West Siberian Plain. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.25: 63-71 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(West Siberian Plain—Placer deposits)

DARGEVICH, V. K.

Pneumoperitoneal treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. Med. sestra, Moskva no. 8:13-15 Aug. 1950. (CLML 20:1)

1. Assistant in the Department of Tuberculosis TsIU, Yalta.

DARGEVICH, V.K.; BELOGUROVA, V.P.

Effectiveness of treating patients with pulmonary tuberculosis excreting Mycobacterium tuberculosis with varying degrees of drug resistance. Probl. tub. 41 no.8:36-41 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni Sechenova (dir. B.V.Bogutskiy), Yalta.

BELOGUROVA, V.P.; DARGEVICH, V.K.

Drug resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis as compared with clinical data in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Antibiotiki 9 no.12:1099-1103 D '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni Sechenova, Yalta.

DARGIS, F.

New grain dryers operated on liquid fuels. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no.9: 24 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po kachestvu Kzyltuskogo khlebopriyemnogo punkta.

(Grain --Drying)

DARIALASHVILI, A.A.

USSR

Some of the biochemical factors indicating to some extent prehypertensive condition of the organism. L. A. Pagava, N. K. Kvirikadze, A. A. Darialashvili, and Z. S. Machavariani. Vestnik [illegible] 1954, No. [illegible] 20 [illegible] Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1954, No. [illegible] being in a [illegible] study. Glucose and [illegible] following a diet contg. an excessive amt. of sugar, also the levels of insulin-binding substances, lactic acid, glutathione, creatine, and creatinine in the blood of the men were detd. Characteristic of the prehypertensive condition was an increased level of [illegible] blood glutathione, creatine and creatinine in the blood, [illegible] output of vacat O in the blood and urine. E. [illegible]

DARIALASHVILI, A. A.

The biochemical picture as an indicator of the state of oxidation-reduction processes in hypertensive disease. N. K. Kvirikadze and A. A. Darialashvili. *Trudy Inst. Klin. i Eksptl. Kardiolog., Akad. Nauk Gruzin. S.S.R.* 2, 413-24 (1953); *Referat. Zhur., Biol.* 1955, No. 1779.—Dogs received intravenous injections of adrenaline, and their sciatic nerve was stimulated. As the blood pressure rose to the max., the blood content of lactic (I) and pyruvic (II) acids rose, as did that of oxidized glutathione; O_2 depletion increased. In the early stages of hypertension (III) the content of glutathione was lowered. It again rose during stages 2 and 3 of the disease. The content of I varied and reached its max. in patients with stable blood pressure in the reversible form of III and was again lowered in stage 3, coincidental with the loss of autoregulatory processes of the organism. During the functional stage of III the content of II also varied widely, but it ultimately reached a high level. This high concn. of II indicated that its normal course of metabolism had been disturbed due to a condition of neurodystonia and damaged internal organs. As III progresses the amino acids are increased due to the breakdown of tissue deamination processes, and the catalytic index remains at or below the lower limit of the normal range, probably due to an increased tonus of the sympathetic nervous system. In 78% of the patients the O_2 depletion of the blood serum exceeds that of the normal in the pre-hypertonic stage when no other symptoms of deviation are discernible. The accumulation of products of incomplete oxidation disturbs the normal course of the body economy, which may affect (via the interoceptive channels) the central nervous system, which in turn may aggravate the disease.

B. S. Levine

DARIALASHVILI, A.A.

Sulfhydryl groups in the myocardium in chronic irritation of the gallbladder. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksper. kard. AN Gruz. SSR 7 no.2:53-59 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

DARIALASHVILI, A.A.

Some data on the make-up of the sediment in the color sedimentation test of urine. Lab. delo 8 no.2:47-49 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy kardiologii imeni akademika M.D.TSinamzgvarishvili.
(URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

GVANTSELADZE, V.S.; CHOCHUA, N.Sh.; BABILODZE, T.I.; DARIALASHVILI, A.A.

Determination of the activity of the rheumatic process. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksper. kard. AN Gruz. SSR 8:467-473 '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut kardiologii AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi.

DARICHEVA, A.V. (Ivanovo)

Morphological changes in an autotransplanted kidney in dogs. Arkh. pat. no.12:56-61 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. P.P. Yerofeyev) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

DARICHEVA, M.A.

Biology of some Lepidoptera injurious to saksaul and Calligonum in the lower Murgab Valley (Turkmen S.S.R.). Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser. biol.nauk no.5:80-85 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(MURGAB VALLEY--LEPIDOPTERA)
(MURGAB VALLEY--SAKSAUL--DISEASES AND PESTS)
(MURGAB VALLEY--CALLIGONUM--DISEASES AND PESTS)

DARICHEVA, M.A.

Noctuid moth Mervia kuznetzovi, gen. et sp. N. (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae), a pest of the wolfberry Lycium rutenicum in Turkmenistan. Ent. oboz. 40 no.4:828-832 '61.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR, Ashkhabad.

DARICHEVA, M.A.

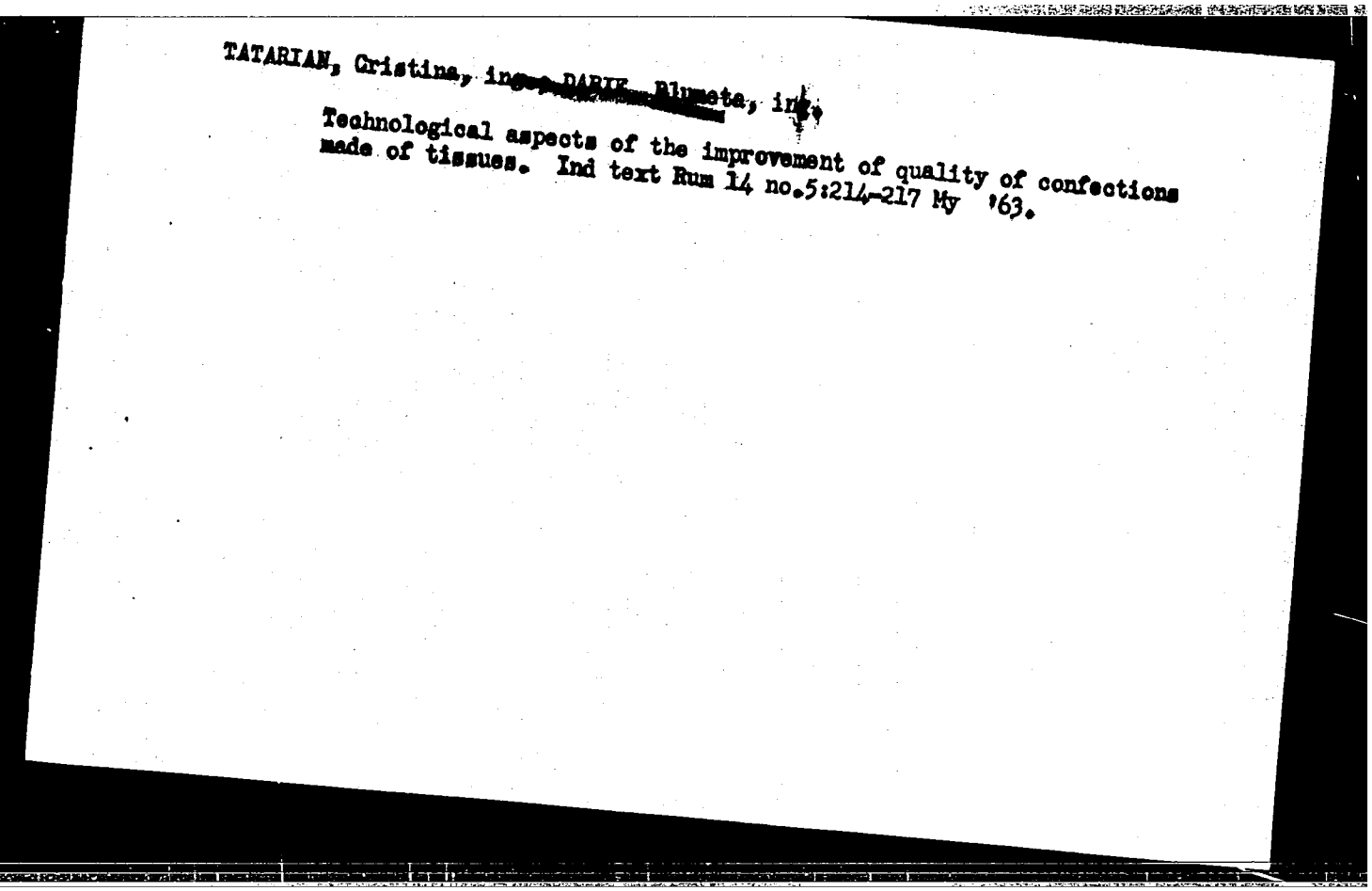
Materials on the study of the cutworm Agrotis segetum Shiff. im Turkmenia. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.6:33-41 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

CHERKASHIN, B.; DARICHEV, Yu.; BALAKERSKIY, A.; IVLEV, N., botsman, udarnik kommunisticheskogo truda

Our suggestions. Mor.flot 23 no.2:19 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predsedatel' sudovogo komiteta parokhoda "Novorossiysk" (for Cherkashin). 2. Sekretar' partiynoy organizatsii parokhoda "Novorossiysk" (for Darichev).
(Merchant seamen--Legal status, laws, etc.)



TATARIAN, Cristina, ing. DARIE, Elisabeta, ing.

Technological aspects of the improvement of quality of confections made of tissues. Ind text Rum 14 no.5:214-217 My '63.

TANASESCU, Victoria; SIMION, Iulia, ing.; DARIE, Blumeta, ing.

Perfecting manufacturing technology in the ready-made clothes industry. Ind text Rum 15 no. 1:38-39 Ja '64.

DARIE, Blumeta, ing.; SIMION, Iulia, ing.; POPA, M.; OGOSANU, T.

Tailoring of cloth made of synthetics. Ind text Rum 15 no.6: 297-299 Je'64

1. Ready-made Clothes and Knitwear Manufacture, Bucharest.

DARIE, G.; IONESCU, M.

Wave resistance and the rollimg moment of wings with supersonic leading edges. p.683

STUDII SI CERCETARI DE MECANICA APLICATA. Academia Republicii Populare Romine Bucuresti, Rumania
Vol. 10, no.3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960 Unol.

10.1500

R/008/62/013/006/006/008
A065/A126

AUTHORS: Săvulescu, St., Darie, Gh., Toma, V.

TITLE: Three-dimensional aspects of the transition caused by a jet of low intensity on a flat plane in incompressible flow. I.

PERIODICAL: Studii şi cercetări de mecanică aplicată, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 1,557 - 1,589

TEXT: This paper presents part of the results of experiments conducted for the determination of the transitional boundary layer caused by a laminar jet, ejected through a hole 0.8 mm in diameter onto a 6 x 80 x 1,300 mm plexiglass plate, in an incompressible flow up to $Re_{\delta^*} < 800$. The plate was located in the test section of a flat wind tunnel, while the jet intensity could be very finely adjusted so as the jet should behave like a small disturbance or a finite disturbance, a spot range with a desired degree of intermittence up to the appearance of the fully developed turbulence, i.e., $\Delta p_{jet} = 4.2$ alcohol column being obtained in a certain downstream section. The experiments had the following purposes: a) Determination of the influence of the walls on the laminar zone,

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Three-dimensional aspects of the transition ....

which begins at the leading edge of the plate. b) Testing of the method of artificial production of the transition by a low intensity jet. c) Study of the development of the boundary layer influenced by this jet, examination of the spatial transition zones with their characteristics, and detection of appearance and shape of turbulent spots. d) Study of the local transition conditions. These investigations had a purely experimental character and this paper includes the results of points a) and b) and a part of c). Described are then the experimental installation, the operation method, the experimental results, and comparisons with other known transition cases. Conclusions: a) The effect of the walls is displayed by the development of the turbulent boundary layer limited by a transition region, growing approximately linearly with a lateral contamination angle of 10°. b) The disturbing jet determines a central influence zone of a constant width of 5 mm up to $Re_{\delta^*} = 600$, after which it extends laterally with an angle of 7.2°. The laminar jet - laminar boundary layer interaction was complex and characterized by the appearance of frequencies of secondary instability of approximately 3,000 cps. c) In a certain field of intensity values, the jet behaved like a low disturbance, $\Delta p < 2.8$ mm; in another field it behaved like a finite disturbance, $2.8 < \Delta p < 5.0$, and in case of higher intensity values the

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Three-dimensional aspects of the transition ....

jet behaved like a rigid obstacle which protrudes the boundary layer. d) The spots possibly originate from a sudden and accidental increase of a very high frequency oscillation. The local behavior of the spots is the alternation of the laminar and turbulent profiles in a section of the boundary layer. The velocity variation was quantitatively estimated by using the assumption of the conversation of the two-dimensional rate of flow, the two velocity profiles intersecting at the distance $y^* = 0.54\ \delta_e$; δ_e being the thickness of the laminar boundary layer. There are 35 figures and 4 tables.

SUBMITTED: August 4, 1962

Card 3/3

SAVULESCU, St.; DARIE, Gh.; TOMA, V.

Three-dimensional aspects of the transition caused by a low intensity jet on a flat plate in incompressible flow. Pt. 1. Studii cerc mec apl 13 no.6:1557-1589 '62.

DARIEWSKI, Jerzy

Testicular neoplasms in the material of the Institute of Oncology in Gliwice. Nowotwory 15 no.3:249-255 Jl-S '65.

1. Z Instytutu Onkologii w Gliwicach (Dyrektor: dr. med. J. Swiecki).

DARIKO, D.

Guard your honor in your youth. Prof.-tekh.obr. 22 no.11:8-9 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Direktor professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.46 g. Omska.

S/271/63/000/002/006/030
A060/A126

AUTHORS: Bolotin, I. M., Darin, G. I., Kenigsberg, D. L.

TITLE: Problems of unification of output signals from instruments and pickups

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika, no. 2, 1963, 15, abstract 2A86 (In collection: "Diskretn. preobrazovateli i telemekhan. ustroystva dlya upravlyayushchikh vychisl. mashin". Khar'kov, 1961, 77 - 81)

TEXT: The problem is considered as to the possibility of transforming measured parameters into a unified DC signal. Current systems elaborated by the NIITeplopriborom (National Institute for Thermal Measurements) with ranges of variation: 1) 1 - 5 mamp DC with a permissible loading (together with the transmission line) of up to 3,500 ohm; 2) 4 - 20 mamp DC for instruments with power compensation, are considered. For discrete systems a nine-digit binary code is proposed.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] P. M.

Card 1/1

DARIE, M., i SIMU, I.

How to organize groups of students. p. 19. ARIPILE PATRIEI. (Asociatia Voluntara pentru Sprijinirea Apararii Patriei) Bucuresti. Vol. 2, no. 3, Mar. 1956.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

DARIE, C.

Evaluation of the quality of meat products. p. 24.
Vol. 7, no. 9, Sept. 1955. STANDARDIZAREA. Bucuresti.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1956.

DARIE, C.

DARIE, C. Supplementation of vitamins to food products. p. 22

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

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

RUMANIA

GRIGORE, C., Dr, DARIE, P., Veterinarian, and ANGHEL, V., Veterinarian, of the "Pasteur" Institute of Veterinary Research and Biological Preparations (Institutul de Cercetari Veterinare si Biopreparate "Pasteur").

"Regarding the Frequency and Causes of Cattle Sterility."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 8, Aug 63, pp 30-38.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Reports on studies analyzing the frequency and causes of breeding diseases in the livestocks of 27 farms in 8 districts during 1961. Among the specific causes found were contaminations of the genitals (vibriosis in 4 herds, vibriosis + trichomoniasis in 2 herds, trichomoniasis in 2 herds, and vaginitis in most of the herds) and general contaminations (tuberculosis in 2 herds, salmonellosis + trichomoniasis in 2 herds, Salmonellosis + ricketiosis in one herd). The main non-specific causes of sterility (about 70 percent of the total number of cases) were: improper feeding and care of cows and heifers; inadequate practices with regard to artificial insemination; exhaustion of the cows and bulls; insufficient reports and sanitary supervision over breeding.

Includes 23 Eastern references.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509720007-1"

DARIN, S.

Theoretical development of the design of "springs with varying characteristics." p. 185. KOZIEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. (Kozlekedesi Kiado) Budapest. Vol. 6, no. 5, May 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

DARIN, S.

Nomograms for calculating the technological data of economical shaping.
p. 62.
(Gep., Vol. 9, no. 2, April 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

ACCESSION NR: AP4034954 S/0181/64/006/005/1565/1567

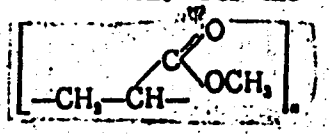
AUTHORS: Gotlib, Yu. Ya.; Darinskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Dipole radical polarization and internal rotation in polymers

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 1565-1567

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymer chain, polymer dielectric, polar polymer, activation energy, polyvinyl chloride

ABSTRACT: Results of theoretical calculations for the magnitudes of the activation barriers U for rotation in side polar radicals are presented. Only the interaction within the chain for several possible equilibrium (iso- and sindiotactic) conformations of the primary chain of uncrystallized atactic PMA and PVA is considered. The computations show that the magnitudes of the activation barriers depend on the small deviations from equilibrium of the primary chain conformation and on the choice of the equilibrium conformation. For the coiled sindiotactic and isotactic conformations of PMA:



Card 1/2

GOTLIB, Yu.Ya.; DARINSKIY, A.A.

Dipole radical polarization and internal rotation in polymers. Potential barriers of internal rotation for polymethyl acrylate. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.10:1737-1742 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

12079

DARINSKIY, A. V.

USSR

Geog v Shkole, No 3, 1947, 5705. May/Jun 1947

Methodological-educational Work in Teaching the Geography of the USSR, A. V. Darinskiy, 2 pp

"Geog v Shkole" No 3

Geography as an opportunity for Communist indoctrination. Definite program outlined for use in seventh grade. Comparisons with foreign countries encouraged.

LC 12079

DARINSKIY, A.V.

Plan of a new geography program in the secondary school.
Geog. v shkole no.3:47-51 My-Je '47. (MLRA 9:6)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

DARINSKIY, A.V.

Soviet school geography during thirty years. Geog. v shkole no.4: 37-42 Jl-Ag '47. (MLRA 9:6)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

1. DARINSKIY, A.V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Geography - Study and Teaching

7. Polytechnical training in school and the problems of teaching geography, Izv. Vses.geog. ob-va 85 no. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

DARINSKIY, A. V. and BIRKENGOF, A. L.

"Complex Geographic Investigations in the Region of Leningradskaya Oblast"
Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, No 6, Nov/Dec 54

DARINSKIY, A.V.

Aleksandr Sergeevich Barkov; obituary. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 86 no.2: 203-205 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Barkov, Aleksandr Sergeevich, 1873-1953)

DARINSKIY, A.V.

Twentieth anniversary of the party and state directive concerning the teaching of geography in schools. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 86 no.3:209-212 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

DARINSKIY, A.V.

BIRKENGOF, A.L.; DARINSKIY, A.V.

Overall geographical investigation of the territory of an administrative district. Izv. Vses.geog.ob-va 86 no.4:325-335 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Oyat District--Economic geography) (Economic geography--Oyat District)

DARINSKIY, A.V.

Ways of improving geography teaching in the 5th class. Geog.v shkole 18 no.4:27-33 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

DARINSKIY, A.V.

A journey through Yugoslavia. Geog. v shkole 19 no.2:29-36 Mr-Ap '56. (MIRA 9:7)

(Yugoslavia--Description and travel)

DARINSKIY, A.V.

A trip to Yugoslavia. Geog. v shkole 19 no.3:13-24 My-Je '56.
(Yugoslavia--Description and travel) (MLRA 9:9)

BIRKENGOF, A.L., dots.; DARINSKIY, A.V., dots.; KOBYAKOV, S.G., dots.; NEVEL'SHTEYN, G.S., dots.; SOKOLOV, N.N., prof.; PETROV, V.V., prof.; MARCHENKO, A.I., dots.; KAMINSKIY, S.F., dots.; MINEYEV, V.V., docs.; BOBOK, V.D., dots.; GOLOVANOV, S.S., red.; VISHNYA, L.P., red.; ONOSHKO, N.G., tekhn. red.

[Leningrad Province; nature and economy] Leningradskaia oblast'; priroda i khoziaistvo. [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1958. 343 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Predsedatel' Leningradskoy oblastnoy planovoy komissii (for Golovanov).

(Leningrad Province--Economic conditions)

DARINSKIY, Anatoliy Viktorovich; TSEKHINA, G.I., red.; ZAYTSEVA, K.F., red. kart; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Methodology in the teaching of geography] Metodika prepodavaniia geografii. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1958. 414 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

BARSOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; BONIFAT'YEVA, Lidiya Ivanovna, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; BUREMKO, Sergey Fedorovich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; GITLITS, Semen Aleksandrovich, dotsent, kand.ekonom.nauk; GUREVICH, Priam Vladimirovich, prof.; DARINSKIY, Anatoliy Viktorovich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; DOLININ, Alekney Arkad'yevich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; DOROSHKEVICH, Lyudmila Ivanovna, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; YEFIMOVA, Yelena Semenovna, kand.geograf.nauk; LAVROV, Sergey Borisovich, dotsent, kand. geograf.nauk; LEDOVSKIKH, Stepan Ivanovich, dotsent, kand.geograf. nauk; NEVEL'SHTEYN, Grigoriy Solomonovich, dotsent, kand.geograf. nauk; NIKOLAYEVA, Nadezhda Vasil'yevna, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; OGANESOV, Vladimir Artem'yevich, kand.geograf.nauk; PINKHENSON, Dmitriy Moiseyevich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; POSPELOVA, Nataliya Georgiyevna, prof., doktor ekonom.nauk; SEMEVSKIY, Boris Nikolayevich, prof., doktor geograf.nauk; SUTYAGIN, Pavel Grigor'yevich, dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk; SHTEYN, Viktor Moritsovich, prof., doktor ekonom.nauk; YEROFEYEV, I.A., red.; SMIRNOVA, N.P., red.; TYUTYUNNIK, S.G., red.kart; BORISKINA, V.I., red.kart; KOZLOVSKAYA, M.D., tekhn.red.

[Economic geography of foreign countries; student manual] Ekonomicheskaia geografiia zarubezhnykh stran; posobie dlia studentov. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960. 702 p. 4 maps (MIRA 13:12)

(Geography, Economic)

BARKOV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich, pedagog (1873-1953). Prinimali uchastiye: BARANSKIY, N.N.; TEREKHOV, P.G.; DARINSKIY, A.V.; GVOZDETSKIY, N.A.; KHLOPOVA, N.T.; SOLOV'YEV, A.I., red.; PADEZHNOV, A.I., red.; TARASOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Problems on the methods and history of geography] Voprosy metodiki i istorii geografii; izbrannye raboty. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1961. 263 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Solov'yev).
(Geography—Study and teaching)

ALEKSANDROVA, I.L.; VZOROVA, S.I.; BRAANDES, R.I.; GERASIMOV, I.F.; DARINSKIY, Anatoliy Viktorovich; KOMLYAKOVA, V.I.; KOSHELEVA, Ye.S.; LEVINA, B.M.; LIZOGUB, V.K.; RODIONOVA, F.A., red.; TATURA, G., tekhn. red.

[Reader on the economic geography of the U.S.S.R.] Khrestomatiia po ekonomicheskoi geografii SSSR; posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1961. 342 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Geography, Economic)

DARINSKIY, A.V. (Leningrad)

Ways to consolidate students' knowledge of geography. Geog. v shkole 24 no.4:40-45 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

DARINSKIY, A.V.

Selecting material for grade 6-7 lessons on the geography of parts of the world and principal states. Mat. Otd. ucheb. geog. Geog. ob-va SSSR no.2:58-74 '63.

Model for planning a subject matter for grade 6-7 course on the geography of parts of the world and principal states. Mat. Otd. ucheb. geog. Geog. ob-va SSSR no.2:75-81 (MIRA 17:6)

DARINSKIY, B.M.; SHERMERGOR, T.D.

Temperature relaxation in cubic structure polycrystals. Fiz.met. i metalloved. 18 no.5:645-653 N '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Voronezhskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

L 7082-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)//EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5027274 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/005/0084/0089

AUTHORS: Darinskiy, B. M. (Voronezh); Shermergor, T. D. (Voronezh)

ORG: none

TITLE: On the theory of diffusion relaxation in polycrystals

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 5, 1965, 84-89

TOPIC TAGS: solid state, polycrystal, diffusion relaxation, crystal

ABSTRACT: This paper is an extension of the theory of diffusion relaxation in polycrystals, first proposed by K. Ziner (Sb. "Uprugost' i neuprugost' metallov" Izd. inostr. lit., 1954). The authors present an exact calculation of the intensity of the relaxation process in polycrystals of arbitrary crystallographic symmetry by taking into account pair correlation of K. Ziner between crystal nuclei. Calculations are based on the set of equations which describe an elastic-diffusion system

$$\nabla_i D_{ik} \nabla_k c - \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} - \frac{V_0}{RT} \nabla_i c D_{ik}^{\circ} \nabla_k b_{lm} u_{lm} = -q \quad (1.1)$$

$$\nabla_k \lambda_{iklm} u_{lm} - \nabla_k b_{ik} c = -f_i \quad (1.2)$$

$$c = n/N, \quad b_{ik} = \partial \sigma_{ik}/\partial c = \lambda_{iklm} \gamma_{lm}, \quad \gamma_{lm} = \partial \varepsilon_{lm}/\partial c \quad (1.3)$$

$$D_{ik} = D_{ik}^{\circ}\left(1 + \frac{\beta V_0}{RT} c\right), \quad \beta = \lambda_{iklm} \gamma_{ik} \gamma_{lm}, \quad \varepsilon_{lm} = \tfrac{1}{2}(u_{lm} + u_{mk})$$

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ACC NR: AP5027274

Here c is the concentration of impurity atoms, n and N the number of impurity atoms and total atoms per unit volume respectively, D_{ik} - coefficient of diffusion, D_{ik}^{0} its value at $c \to 0$, b_{ik} and γ_{ik} - concentration tension and deformation tensors respectively, V_0 - the molar volume, R - the gas constant $u_{ik} = u_{i,k}$ - distortion tensor, u - the displacement vector, ε_{ik} - deformation tensor, q - strength of impurity atoms source, and f - force density. The authors derive expressions for: a) the degree of relaxation (first order approximation), b) complete defects in the moduli for overall compression and shear, and c) the time relaxation distribution function. The derived expressions are applied to the system Fe - C containing 4.5% at 1250C. The calculations for this system yield the degree of relaxation $\frac{\Delta\mu}{\mu} = 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ and $D = 3.2 \times 10^{-6}$ sec/cm^2. For crystallites of $\sim 10^{-3}$ cm diameter, the peak of inner friction corresponds to a frequency of $\sim$ 1 cycle/sec. A derivation for ascending diffusion for a nonhomogeneous anisotropic medium is appended. Orig. art. has: 42 equations.

SUB CODE: GC/ SUBM DATE: 13Dec64/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 003

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Card 2/2

DAR'YAN, G.S.

DAR'YAN, Bagram Arsen'yevich; DAR'INYAN, G.S., otvetstvennyy redaktor; ALLAKHVERD'YAN, G.O., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KHACHATRYAN, A.S., otvetstvennyy redaktor; AZIZBEKYAN, L.A. tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Silk industry in Armenia; a brief account] Shelkovaia promyshlennost' Armianskoi SSR; kratkii ocherk. Erevan, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Armianskoi SSR, 1956. 162 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Armenia--Silk Manufacture)

DARISHEV, M.

130-8-2/20

AUTHOR: Darishev, M., Senior Scientific Worker, Ac.Sc. of the Kazakh SSR

TITLE: A Very Large Mining and Metallurgical Region (Krupneyshiy gornopromyshlennyy i metallurgicheskiy rayon)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg., 1957, No. 8, pp. 5 - 6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: After indicating that the Turgay region has the largest known magnetite ore deposit in the world (over 10 milliard tons) as well as coal, refractory clays and other useful materials, the author outlines the proceedings at a conference convened to consider the problems of the region. The conference was organised by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, (AN SSR), the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (AN Kazakhskoy SSR) and the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Conservation of the Kazakh SSR (Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr Kazakhstana It was held in Kustanay on May 20 - 24, 1957. 430 delegates from many regions participated. I.P. Khramkov, Secretary of the local section of the Communist Party, reported that the water resources of the region could support large metallurgical enterprises and power stations, but recommended maximal water economy. He spoke of the growing Sokolovsk-Sarbaysk Mining and Beneficiation Plant and urged the establishment of local branches of design organisations. Academician V.S. Nemchinov of the Ac.Sc. USSR suggested that it was more advantageous to smelt

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A Very Large Mining and Metallurgical Region. 130-8-2/20

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc. of the Kazakh SSR

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

A New Metallurgical Base. 130-11-14/14

workers who have distinguished themselves. Development of the local iron ore industry became considerable only in the fifth five-year plan, and the completion of the Sokolovsk, Sarbaysk and Karadzhal'sk mines will secure supplies for the Urals steel industry. The Karaganda Metallurgical Works (Karagandinskiy Metallurgicheskiy Zavod), being built in the sixth five-year plan, is to be based on the Atasuysk ore deposits and will exceed the Kuznetsk metallurgical combine in output. Its blast furnaces will be 1 513 m^3 useful volume each and the open-hearth furnaces and the slabbing mill will be the largest in the USSR. A ferro-alloys works is to be built at Pavlodar in the sixth five-year plan. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc. of the Kazakh SSR (AN Kazakhskoy SSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

S/031/61/000/009/001/002
B103/B110

AUTHOR: Darishev, M. D., Candidate of Economic Sciences

TITLE: Establishment of a new metallurgical base

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Vestnik, no. 9, 1961, 15-22

TEXT: The author advocates the establishment of a further iron works in the Kazakhskaya SSR besides the planned extension of capacity of the Kazakhstanskaya Magnitka (Karagandinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod = Karaganda Metallurgical Plant). Places for a possible location of the new plant are enumerated: Tobol railroad station (oblast' Kustanay), Yesil' Tselinograd, Karaganda, Pavlodar, and Barnaul. The Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences Kazakhskaya SSR) recommends Tobol as the most favorable place. The magnetite ores rich in iron of the oblast' Kustanay should be provided for the demands of the Magnitogorsk and Chelyabinsk works, and as an additional base for the Karaganda plant. A new metallurgical plant cannot be established on the basis of magnetite ores from the Sokolovka, Sarbay, and Kachar deposits. The rapid development of ferrous metallurgy in Kazakhstan should be based

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on the practically unlimited stock of oolite ores. The largest deposit of this kind is Lisakovskoye which is sufficient for the establishment of two large-scale dressing combines. Up to 20 million tons of crude iron and about 3 million tons of Thomas slag will be produced from ores obtained there; they will increase the fertility of the Tselinnyy kray (newly disclosed soil). The production cost of crude iron from Lisakovskoye ore will be 12 - 30% lower than that of iron works erected near the coal base but not near the ore deposit. It will be the lowest in the USSR. The author criticizes the intention of the Gosplan SSSR (State Plan USSR) of increasing the capacity of the Orsko-Khalilovskiy Kombinat (Orsk-Khalilovo Combine) by the Kustanay iron ores and the Karaganda coal. He warns against misplannings of this kind which would lead to unreasonable goods transports with high costs. As examples for such blunders the author mentions: Zakavkazskiy zavod (Transcaucasian Plant), Orsko-Khalilovskiy zavod (Orsk-Khalilovo Plant), and Cherepovetskiy zavod (Cherepovets Plant) which supply the most expensive iron of the USSR. Although the costs of investment of the Kustanay Plant lie 10-34 million rubles above those of the next favorable variant (Barnaul), this expenditure will be amortized within three years. Saving of working costs will be about half a million rubles. The total economic result will

exceed 1 billion rubles in the case of Kustanay. The new plant is to produce iron for the development of national economy in Kazakhstan and Soviet Central Asia. Following resolutions taken by the XXI Party Congress, four large dressing plants with an annual capacity of 90 million tons of crude ore will be established on the basis of the newly discovered Kazakhstan ores. By 1980, the capacity is to increase to 150 million tons so that the Kazakhskaya SSR will take the first place in this sector within the USSR. Almost the whole quantity of ore will be obtained in open working. Production costs of the ore concentrate will be 4 rubles per ton (as against about 6 rubles in West Siberia). The 150 million tons of crude ore produced in Kazakhstan can guarantee an annual melting of more than 40 million tons of crude iron. Thus, Kazakhstan alone will be able to supply much more ore than is intended for the third metallurgical base for which it is an integrating component. The extension of the Karaganda Plant will not hinder the construction of the new plant. On the contrary, Karaganda is specialized for plate rolling; most of the finished goods will be delivered to other parts of the USSR. At the same time, the large, continuously increasing demand for iron metals in Kazakhstan will be satisfied, as before, from other parts of the USSR. At the end of the Seven-year Plan, this demand will amount to 2.5 million tons

(including Soviet Central Asia, to more than 3 million tons); in 1980, it will amount to the 13-fold. Therefore, the author demands an early incorporation of planning and research work at the Kustanay Plant within the Seven-year Plan. The following plants are mentioned: Zavod imeni Dzerzhinskogo (Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy), Zaporozhstal', Yenakiyevskiy zavod (Yenakiyevo Plant), Makeyevskiy zavod (Makeyevka Plant), and Stalinskiy zavod (Stalino Plant).

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. B-8
Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7464

the supercooling tendency. III, IV, and V can be supercooled to a vitreous state; this is also accompanied by marked structural changes.

Card 2/2

DARIYCHUK, Z.S.

Study of blackflies in the central Ob' Valley. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.8. Ser. biol.-med.nauk no.2:166-169 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut biologii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

USSR/Medicine - Influenza Vaccines Oct 53

"Epidemiological Investigation of the Anti-Influenza Tissue Vaccine," L. L. Fadeyeva, A. I. Darienko

Zhur Mikro Epid i Immun, No 10, pp 25-31

In Dec 52, intranasal immunization with Prof V. M. Zhdanov's (Inst of Virology, Acad Med Sci USSR) tissue vaccine was carried out at Moscow industrial establishments. Prophylaxis with this vaccine succeeded wherever there was a high

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incidence of influenza and catarrhs. This vaccine (which is used in aqueous soln) is the dried allantoic liquid of chicken embryos contg live influenza vaccine virus (A_1 and B) that has been cultivated on explantates of the lung tissue of human embryos. This virus has good immunogenic properties and a pronounced capacity for propagation on mucous membranes of the upper human respiratory tract.

DARIYENKO, N.G.

Continuous graphic registration of inhaled ether concentrations in combined anesthesia under clinical conditions. Khirurgiia 37 no.4:92-96 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz 2-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. V.I. Brezhneva) Krasnodarskoy krayevoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach G.V. Novitskaya).

(ETHER (ANESTHETIC))