"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

KIEBANSKIY, A.L.; DOLGOPOL'SKIY, I.M.; DOBLER, Z.F.

Complex compounds of acetylene with CuCl - NH_4Cl. Part 1.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:761-768 Mr '63 (MIRA 16:3)
(Acetylene compounds) (Copper chlorides)
(Ammonium chloride)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

KIEBANSKIY, A.L.; DOLGOPOL'SKIY, I.M.; DOBLER, Z.F.

Effect of various factors on the formation of the complex compounds of acetylene with CuCl - NH_4Cl and properties of the latter. Part 2. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:768-772 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Acetylene compounds) (Copper chlorides)
(Ammonium chloride)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOLGOPOL'SKIY, I.M.; KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; DOBLER, Z.F.

Effect of the nature of cations M^+ in MCl on the composition of complex compounds of acetylene with Cu_2Cl_2 - MCl. Part 3. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.4:1074-1076 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Acetylene compounds) (Copper chlorides) (Ammonium chloride)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

L 10669-63 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS--ESD-3--Pr-4/Pc-4--RM/WW 66
S/079/63/033/004/002/010

AUTHOR: Klebanskiy, A.L., Dolgopol'skiy, I.M., Dobler, Z.F.

TITLE: Complex compounds of vinylacetylene with $CuCl-NH_4Cl$. IV

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 4, 1963, 1077-1079

TEXT: The authors examine the complex compounds which are formed when vinylacetylene is saturated with solutions of $CuCl-NH_4Cl$. The composition of the compound is $C_4H_4 \cdot 2CuCl \cdot NH_4Cl$ which corresponds to the results obtained indirectly by Tsyurikh and Ginzburg earlier. The amount of precipitate of this compound decreases with an increase of the weight ratio of $NH_4Cl:CuCl$ and also with a decrease of the quantity of absorbed vinylacetylene. The composition of the complex compound of vinylacetylene with $CuCl-NH_4Cl$ remains constant and does not change with change in

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

L 10569-63

S/079/63/033/004/002/010

Complex compounds of vinylacetylene...

the conditions of formation, as with the concentrations of the components of the solution (C_4H_4, CuCl, NH_4Cl, and HCl) in the limits under study and with their ratios. The concentration of the components affects only the amount of the precipitate of the complex compound.

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1962

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOLGOPOL'SKIY, I.M.; KELBANSKIY, A.L.; DOBLER, Z.F.

Effect of the nature of cation on the composition of the complex compounds of vinylacetylene. Part 5. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6: 1743-1746 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Butenyne) (Organometallic compounds)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOLGOPOL'SKIY, I.M.; KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; DOBLER, Z.F.

Effect of the nature of cation M^+ in MCl on the catalytic activity of CuCl solutions. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.1:181-187 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Chlorides) (Acetylene) (Catalysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOLGOPOL'SKIY, I.M.; KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; DOBLER, Z.F.

Effect of the nature of cations M^{+} in MCl on the catalytic activity of solutions CuCl - MCl during the process of vinylacetylene dimerization. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.2:394-398 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Butenyne) (Polymerization) (Chlorides)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBNER, Vaclav

Automation of cable core ringing tests. Elektrotechnik 19 no. 6:170-172 Je '64.

1. Projektove stredisko KCP, Plzen.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBNIK, Joze

Mail delivery to large postal zones in Yugoslavia and abroad.
PTT Zajed 5 no. 7: 44-50 N-D '63.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Andor

Remark about a paper of V. Strejc. Meres automat 9 no.12:372-375 D '61.

1. Muszeripari Kutato Intezet.

(Measuring instruments)
(Differential equations, Linear)
(Strejc, Vladimir)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

44821

S/044/63/000/001/034/053
A060/A000

16.6100

AUTHOR: Bánkövi, György, Dobó, Andor

TITLE: Random filling of a one-dimensional space by segments of varying length

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 1, 1963, 14, abstract 1V44 (Magyar tud. akad. Mat. és. fiz. oszt. közl., 1961, v. 11, no. 4, 399 - 415; Hungarian)

TEXT: a) The interval $[0, x]$ is being filled with independent random intervals whose lengths have a distribution $F(x)$ (where $F(x) = 0$ for $x < h \leqslant 1$, $h > 0$, and $F(x) = 1$ for $x \geqslant 1$). It is assumed that the free place whose length is less than unity is no longer covered. b) The same process is considered as in case a), but the process terminates when the length of the greatest free interval is less than h. In both cases the authors study the behavior of the function $\frac{M_x}{x}$ as $x \to \infty$, where M_x is the mathematical expectation of the covered length.

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

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Andor

Some questions in principle of hypothesis examination in the inspection of products while in the process of manufacture as well as finished ones. Pt.2. Meres automat 10 no.8:253-259 '62.

1. Muszeripari Kutato Intezet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Andor

Data on a pursuit problem. Mat lapok 12 no.3/4:246-252 '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Andor; SZAJCZ, Sandor

Application of the Mikusinski's operator calculus in the approximate solution of linear inhomogeneous differential equations with n-order variable coefficient. Mat kozl Mta 13 no.4:355-358 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Andor; SZAJCZ, Sandor

Remark on a paper by Erno Gesztelyi. Mat lapok 14 no.1/2:140-144 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Ferenc

Role of physics in improving sports achievements. Fiz szemle 14 no.11:344-351 N '64.

1. University of Agriculture.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

L 00507-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023855 HU/0016/64/000/011/0344/0351

AUTHOR: Dobo, Ferenc

23B

TITLE: Increasing the effectiveness of athletic achievements with the aid of physics

SOURCE: Fizikai szemle, no. 11, 1964, 344-351

TOPIC TAGS: physical fitness, motion mechanics, medical research, man

ABSTRACT: The motions, forces, energies, and leverages involved in various types of sports and athletic endeavors were analyzed and means for performing these more efficiently were established with the aid of physical considerations. The following sports were analyzed: running, boxing, weight lifting, jumping, gymnastics, skiing, skating, hammer throwing, diving, and discus throwing. It was shown that in several instances the customarily executed motions are not the most efficient ones and by modifying these motions according to the considerations presented the performance of the sportsman or of the athlete may sometimes be significantly improved.

Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 15 formulas.

Card 1/2

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L 00507-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023855

ASSOCIATION: Agrartudomanyi Egyetem (University of Agricultural Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, GO

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 JPRS

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DOBÓ, Istvan

5000 participants in the GANZ-MAVAG factory championships. Munka 12 no.11:32-33 N '62.

1. Nepszava munkatarsa.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Istvan

Let us perform our personnel work with more conscience.
Vasut 12 no.2:5-6 25 F '62.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Istvan

The role of trade unions in the new Hungarian sports movement.
Munka 13 no.7:32-33 Jl '63.

1. "Nepszava" munkatarsa.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

FOLDEAK, S.; MATKOVICS, B.; DOBO, I.; PORSZASZ, J.

Synthesis of substances affecting the central nervous system. Acta phys chem Szeged 10 no.1/2:41-56 '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry of Attila Jozsef University, Szeged (for Foldeak and Matkovics). 2. Institute of Applied Chemistry of Attila Jozsef University. Szeged (for Dobo). 3. Physiological Institute of Szeged Medical University (for Porszasz).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Janos; SOMOGYI, Agnes

On the mechanism of the acceleration occurring in the course of irradiation grafting. Magy kem folyoir 65 no. 10:383-386 O '59.

1. Szerves Vegyipari es Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, József

Application of plastics in metallurgical plants. Musz elet 19 no. 9:15 23 Ap '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, J.

Distr: 4E3c/4E3d 7

4u. Graft copolymerization under the influence of high-energy radiation. J. Dubó. Magyar Kémikusok Lapja, Vol. 13, 1958, No. 3, pp. 76—79, 3 figs., 3 tabs.

A special form of polymerization initiated by high-energy radiation consists of irradiating a polymer in the presence of another kind of monomer; then radicals are formed on the polymer and the polymerization of the monomer starts on these radicals. In the present studies polyethylene films were used and a *Stabil 250* apparatus from the *Medicor X-Ray Machine Factory* was employed as the source of radiation with 220 kV and 15 mA. Dosage was measured with a Fe^{++} dosimeter. An increase of 415% in weight was obtained with polyethylene polymer and methyl methacrylate monomer under the action of 68,000 r. When styrene was polymerized on polyethylene the process could be followed by measuring the increase in the weight of the polyethylene film used; an increase of 6.9 to 14.8% was found between 25,000 and 40,000 r depending upon the intensity and on the thickness of the original film. The influence of oxygen on the process was demonstrated by experiments made in the presence and in the absence of air. In the latter case the increase in weight by copolymerization is considerably higher.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DoBo, Janos

7
2 may
3

Distr: 4E30/4E3d/4E20(j)

Use of ionization radiation in plastics industry. Gyula Hardy, and Janos Dobo (Research Inst. Organic Chem. and Plastics Ind., Budapest, Hung.). *Chem. Prumysl* 9, 216-18 (1959).—X-radiation (2.5×10^5 r./hr.) was used for block polymerization of $CH_2:CHCl$, the resulting poly(vinyl chloride) (I) being free from initiators and emulsifying agents. Since the rate of initiation is insensitive to temp., the rate of polymerization is little varied with temp. (80% 2.5 hr. at 0°; 23%/2.5 hr. at −78°). With respect to decreased transfer reactions, the mol. wt. is very high (K-value 80.5-89) and the stability of I is the same as for unstabilized emulsion or suspension I. Simultaneous degradation and cross-linking are lowered with decreasing intensities of radiation in the presence of stabilizers and by removing the resulting polymer from radiation. 9 Ion-exchange membranes were prepd. by grafting films (0.08 mm.) from I, polyethylene (II), and polytetrafluoroethylene with styrene (III), divinylbenzene, $CH_2:CH.O.CO.CH_2Cl$, and acrylic acid. Ionizing radiation (4×10^4/hr.) is used in the absence of O. Homogeneous products were obtained when the monomer was capable of swelling the carrier (I + III, and II + III). Increasing amts. of grafted III on II increased the strength and decreased the elongation of the materials obtained. Telomerization of vinyl acetate (IV) with CCl_4 was studied; the yield of the monomol. addn. product depended on the ratio IV/CCl_4 and on the doses of radiation used. J. Schanda

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOKO J.; SOMOGYI, A.

Mechanism of acceleration occurring during radiation grafting. p. 383.

MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesuete) Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 65, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

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DOBO, J.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3b

The mechanism of rate-acceleration in radiation-grafting of polymers. J. Dobó and A. Somogyi (Inst. Recherches Chim. Org. Matières Plastiques, Budapest, Hung.). J. chim. phys. 56, 883-6(1959).—The rates of radiation-induced grafting of methyl methacrylate (I) and styrene (II) on "high pressure-type" polyethylene films (III) were studied. The systems were irradiated with 220-kv. x-rays. After irradiation the films were soaked in a solvent, the I coated in BtOAc and the II coated in benzene, to remove the homopolymers. At a dose rate of 31,400 r./hr. the wt. of the films in a I–III system increased 65 times in 1 hr. at an instantaneous rate of 28,000%/hr., while homopolymerization of I was only about 3%/hr. The mol. wt. of the side chains was 2.3×10^6. The gel and post-irradiation effects were eliminated as the sole causes of the acceleration phenomenon. It was shown that the rate was proportional to the amt. of polymer present at a given instant. Similar results were obtained in the II–III systems, but the rates were lower. However, due to the large ratio of G_{III}/G_{II} (~ 10), this effect was attributed to another mechanism.

Richard Holtzman

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1-gg (N/B)
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82349

G/004/60/007/008/003/005
B015/B055

15.8000

AUTHORS: Dobó, J., Somogyi, A., Lakner, E.

TITLE: Preparation of Colorable Polytetrafluoro Ethylene (PTFE) Using Radiation-initiated Graft Polymerization

PERIODICAL: Plaste und Kautschuk, 1960, Vol. 7, No. 8, pp. 393 - 395

TEXT: The grafting of styrene on PTFE (Teflon) has already been investigated by Chapiro (Ref. 1). Restaino (Refs. 2,3) investigated the grafting of other polymers on the same material. For this, PTFE was dipped into the monomer, the polymer and the monomer then being exposed simultaneously to high-energy radiation. Sinitsina et al. (Ref. 4) applied a different method. In the present paper, the first-mentioned method was used. The authors used a 220 kv, 15 ma X-ray apparatus, or in some cases, a 60 curie Co^{60} source. Styrene, methyl methacrylate, vinyl acetate, and vinyl pyridine were used as monomers. Irradiation was carried out in the absence of oxygen. Vinyl acetate was grafted most easily. Grafting on PTFE is accompanied by autoacceleration, i.e. the reaction rate increases with

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

Preparation of Colorable Polytetrafluoro Ethylene (PTFE) Using Radiation-initiated Graft Polymerization

G/004/60/007/008/003/005
B015/B055
82349

time (Fig. 1). In general, acetate dyes were found to be most suitable for coloring graft polymers (Table 1, Fig. 3), the choice of dye, however, depending on the type of grafted polymer (Table 2, coloring conditions for vinyl acetate copolymers). Investigation data show that well colorable PTFE sheeting can be prepared by radiation-initiated grafting, without appreciable damage to the mechanical properties of the sheeting, provided the grafted polymer coating is thin (Tables 3, 4). The color gives an idea of the distribution of colorable grafted components in the sheeting. At room temperature and medium intensities, grafting on PTFE is a surface grafting. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 6 references: 1 Soviet, 3 US, 1 British, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Forschungsinstitut der Organisch-chemischen und Kunststoffindustrie, Budapest (Ungarn) (Research Institute of the Organic Chemical- and Plastics Industries, Budapest (Hungary))

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, J.

17 me

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Molecular weights of radiation-formed poly(methyl methacrylates). J. Dobó and L. Kiss (Research Inst. Plastics Ind., Budapest, Hung.). *J. Polymer Sci.* 43, 277-9 (1960); cf. Turner, *CA* 53, 15618g; Ballentine, *et al.*, *CA* 48, 9744g.—The intrinsic viscosity of the title polymer formed at const. temp. was measured in an Ostwald viscometer in C_6H_6 after irradiation in a water thermostat with a 250-kv., 15-ma. x-ray app. No gel effect was observed below 13-15% conversion, and the viscosity remained const.; this indicates that no significant degradation occurred. The subsequent dark reaction showed only a slight conversion but a steep increase in viscosity. K. J. Durant.

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17 me

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Janos; HARDY, Gyula, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa

Some problems relating to radiation polymerization. Kem tud kozl MTA 14 no.3:330-336 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Szerves Vegyipari es Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

(Radiation) (Polymers and polymerization)
(Ethylene) (Ion exchange) (Chloroethylene)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

S/081/63/000/003/032/036
B144/B186

AUTHOR: Dobó, Janos

TITLE: Method of obtaining graft copolymers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 609, abstract 3T191 (Hung. patent 148538, November 30, 1961)

TEXT: A method is patented for obtaining graft copolymers by joint irradiation (with electrons, x-rays and gamma rays) of a polymer (polyethylene) and a monomer (styrene (I)) at 0 - 80°C; by subsequent heating graft copolymerization is effected. The polymer and the monomer are mixed at ~20°C and cooled before irradiation to a temperature lower than the melting point of the monomer. Under these conditions no homopolymerization of the monomer takes place, and a more homogeneous product is obtained. Example: - 500 mg polyethylene in the form of a film is filled into an ampoule containing 10 g I. The ampoule is cooled down to -22°C, cleared of air by passing nitrogen through it, and then sealed. At -22°C, the ampoule is irradiated with electrons from a Van-de-Graaff

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

Method of obtaining graft copolymers

S/081/63/000/003/032/036
B144/B186

generator with a dose of 2 Mrad, and then cooled to ~20°C. After 6 hrs the weight of the polyethylene increases by 300%; homopolymerization of I was not observed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

H/005/61/000/002/002/002
B124/B203

AUTHORS: Dobó, János, Somogyi, Ágnes, and Lakner, Endre

TITLE: Production of dye-absorbent Teflon by radiation-chemical graft copolymerization

PERIODICAL: Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat, no. 2, 1961, 85-90

TEXT: The grafting of styrene on Teflon was studied by A. Chapiro (Ref. 1: J. Polymer Sci., 34, 481, 1959), and that of other monomers on Teflon by A. J. Restaino (Ref. 2: Harwood: Effects of Radiation on Materials, Reinhold, New York, 1958, Chapt. XI; Ref. 3: A. J. Restaino and W. N. Reed: J. Pol. Sci., 36, 499, 1959); in the latter case, graft copolymerization and homopolymerization occurred at the same time. Ts. A. Sinitsyna, I. D. Tsvetkov, G. S. Bagdasaryan, and V. Voyevodskiy (Ref. 4: Dokl. Akad. Nauk, 129, 631, 1959) were the first to irradiate Teflon and immerse it into the monomer; thus, long-lived free radicals were formed on Teflon, and graft copolymerization of the monomer was initiated. A communication by the Radiation Application Co. (Ref. 5: Chem. Eng. News: 37/5, 44, 1959) mentions a procedure of radiation-chemical graft copolymerization

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

for the production of dye-absorbent Teflon without describing it in detail. Polymer and monomer were simultaneously irradiated by a 220-kv and 15-ma X-ray apparatus, in some cases by a Co^{60} radiation gun with an activity of 60 curie, with exclusion of oxygen. Results obtained are described in Ref. 6 (J. Dobó, Á. Somogyi: Journ. chim. Phys., 56, 863, 1959). Monomers used were styrene, methyl methacrylate (MMA), vinyl acetate (VAC), and vinyl pyridine (VP). To attain a given degree of grafting, the radiation dose required rises in the order: VAC, MMA, VP, styrene (Fig. 1). VP copolymers can be best stained with acid and acetate dyes, MMA copolymers worse, and sulfonated styrene copolymers worst. Thus, the use of VAC is most convenient. Grafting on Teflon is connected with auto-acceleration increasing with time (Fig. 2). The initial grafting rate is approximately proportional to the square root of the radiation intensity; grafting is accelerated by a temperature increase. Table 1 gives a survey of the dyeing of grafted copolymers; the data were obtained in a dyestuff bath within 1 hr and at 100°C, a 2% aqueous dyestuff solution, a 1% emulsifier solution, and benzene being used as carriers. Under these conditions, ungrafted foils were not stained at all. Slightly (below 2%) grafted foils were stained irregularly due to irregular grafting. Uniform,

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well-dyed foils were obtained by a 6-10% grafting with VAC, for example (Table 2). The penetration depth of dyes into the polymer foil is independent of diffusion, and represents the distribution of grafted polymer in the foil. The mechanical properties of Teflon deteriorate only slightly under the action of radiation (Table 3). The thermal stability of the dye depends on the grafted polymer and the dyestuff quality; with certain combinations, thermal stability is very high (Table 4). Grafting of Teflon proceeds at room temperature and medium intensities in the surface layer. János Mikes is thanked for assisting in photographing the microscopic sections. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 6 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: A. J. Restaino in "Harwood": Effects of Radiation on Materials, Reinhold New York, 1958, Chapt. XI.; A. J. Restaino and W. N. Reed: J. Pol. Sci., 36, 499, 1959; Chem. Eng. News: 37/5, 44, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Budapest, Szerves Vegyipari és Müanyagipari Kutató Intézet (Budapest Research Institute of the Organic Chemical Industry and Plastics Industry)

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Production of dye-absorbent Teflon by ... H/005/61/000/002/002/002
B124/B203

SUBMITTED: May 11, 1960

Legend to Fig. 1: Rate of grafting of various monomers on Teflon.
(1) VAC, intensity 18750 r/hr,
(2) MMA, intensity 18750 r/hr,
(3) VP, intensity 37000 r/hr,
(a) grafting, mg/cm^2,
(b) t, min.

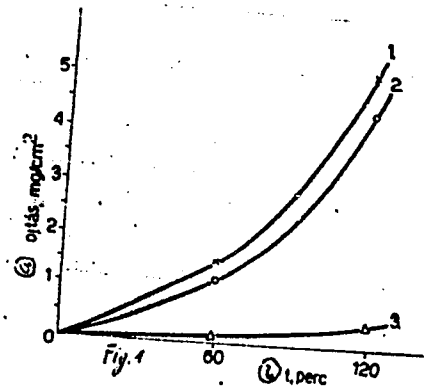

Fig. 1

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Production of dye-absorbent Teflon by ...

H/005/61/000/002/002/002
B124/B203

Legend to Fig. 2: Grafting of VAC on Teflon at various temperatures. I = 37000 r/hr; (1) 25°C, (2) 35°C, (3) 45°C, (4) 55°C.

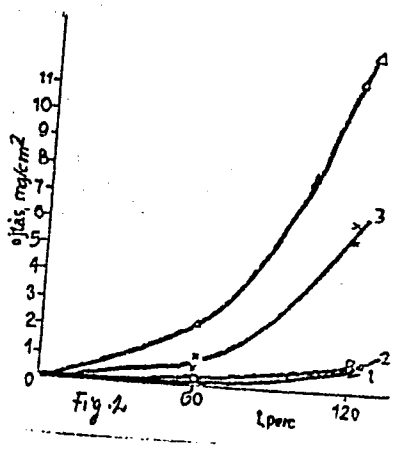

Fig. 2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

Legend to Table 1: Dyeing of grafted copolymers. (1) Number of experiment, (2) monomer, (3) intensity, kr/hr, (4) time of irradiation, hr, (5) temperature, °C, (6) grafting, (7) dyestuff, (8) thickness of foil, mm, (9) thickness of the dyed layer on both sides of the section, mm, (10) not measurable, (11) discolored +, (12) pink, not measurable, +) central part of foil (0.06 mm) only pink, ++) central part of foil (0.06 mm) brighter red, (a) Cibacete scarlet 2B, (b) Celliton fast scarlet B, (c) Cibacete yellow GV, (d) Cibacete green 5 GM, (e) Cibacete ruby, (f) Columbia red.

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Production of dye-absorbent Teflon by ...

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B124/B203

1. táblázat

Ojtott kopolimerek színezése

(1) A kísérlet száma	(2) Monomer	(3) Intenzitás, kr/h	(4) Sugárzási idő, h	(5) Hőmérs. C°	(6) Ojtás		(7) Színezők	(8) Fólia vastagság, mm	(9) A színezett réteg vastagsága a metszet két oldalán mm
					mg/cm²	%			
1039/I.	VAC	37,00	1	35	0,24	1,09	a	0,20	0,03; 0,03
1038/V.	"	18,75	2	25	0,51	2,04	a	0,23	0,03; 0,045
1022/V.	"		1	35	1,22	6,5	b	0,17	0,045; 0,06
1038/IV.	"	37,00	2	25	1,32	6,0	a	0,20	0,05; 0,045
1040/I.	"	37,00	1	45	1,62	4,9	a	0,30	0,035; 0,03
1033/I.	"	37,00	2	35	1,77	4,6	b	0,35	0,06; 0,06
1053/V.	"	18,75	2	45	2,15	5,6	a	0,35	0,06; 0,09
1054/I.	"	37,00	1	55	2,23	7,0	a	0,29	0,06; 0,06
1040/V.	"	18,75	2	45	2,24	12,0	a	0,17	0,06; 0,06
1022/IV.	"		1	35	2,88	7,5	c	0,35	nem mérhető (10)
1054/V.	"	18,75	2	55	3,87	11,0	a	0,32	0,09; 0,09
1022/VI.	"		1	35	4,18	10,0	b	0,38	0,06; 0,09
1049/IV.	"	37,00	2	45	5,56	22,0	a	0,23	átszíneződött (11)

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Production of dye-absorbent Teflon by ... H/005/61/000/002/002/002
B124/B203

TABLE 1

1053/IV,	"	37,00	2	45	6,35	16,5	a	0,35	0,12; 0,12
1055/I.	"	37,00	3	25	6,73	17,5	a	0,35	0,09; 0,09
1054/IV.	"	37,00	2	55	11,64	36,5	a	0,32	átszíneződött+
1043/II.	MMA	18,75	1	45	0,85	2,4	a	0,23	rózsaszín, nem mérhető
1037/I.	"	37,00	1	35	1,12	5,1	a	0,20	0,015; 0,03
V/IV.	"	37,00	2	35	1,17	4,1	d	0,26	0,03; 0,035
V/V.	"	37,00	2	45	2,45	7,7	e	0,29	0,05; 0,035
1020/V.	VP	37,00	3	35	0,91	3,2	f	0,26	0,03; 0,015
1020/II.	"	37,00	3	35	1,02	2,9	f	0,32	0,03; 0,03

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Legend to Table 2: Effect of dyeing conditions on dyestuff absorption of VAC polymers. (1) Number of experiment, (2) grafting, %, (3) thickness of foil, mm, (4) dyeing, (5) change in color of the dyed layer and its thickness on both sides of the section, (6) bright red, (7) red, (8) dark red, (9) dark Bordeaux red, (10) pink, (11) not measurable, (12) darker red, (13) bright red, discolored, central part of foil: pink, (14) Bordeaux red, discolored, central part of foil: red, (15) dark Bordeaux red, discolored, central part of foil: dark red. Dye: Cibacete scarlet 2B.

2. táblázat

A színezés körülményeinek hatása a színezékfelvételre vinilacetát kopolimereknél

(1) A kísérlet száma	(2) Oltás %	(3) Fólia vastagság, mm	(4) Színezés		(5) A színezett réteg árnyalati változása és vastagsága a metszet két oldalán
			A	C°	
1053/IV.	16,5	0,35	1	50	(6) világos piros, 0,09; 0,12 mm
			1	100	(7) piros, 0,12; 0,12 „
			10	50	(8) sötét piros, 0,09; 0,12 „
			10	100	(9) sötét bordó, 0,12; 0,12 „

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1053/V.	5,6	0,35	1	50	(s) rózsaszín, nem mérhető (t)
			1	100	(u) piros, 0,06; 0,09 mm
			10	50	(v) sötétebb piros, 0,06; 0,09 „
			10	100	(w) sötét piros, 0,06; 0,09 „
1054/I.	7,0	0,29	1	50	(x) rózsaszín 0,06; 0,06 mm
			1	100	(y) piros 0,06; 0,06 „
1054/IV.	36,5	0,29	1	50	(z) világos piros, átszíneződött, a fólia középső része rózsaszín
			1	100	(aa) bordó, átszíneződött, a fólia középső része piros
			10	100	(ab) sötét bordó, átszíneződött, a fólia középső része sötét piros
PVAC fólia			1	100	(ac) bordó, átszíneződött

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Legend to Table 3: Tearing strength of Teflon foil. (a) Tearing strength, kg/cm^2, (I) irradiated with 58000 r, and grafted with 5.9% VAC, (II) irradiated with 58000 r, (III) non-irradiated Teflon.

3. táblázat

A teflon fólia szakítási szilárdsága

	Szak. szil., kg/cm² (a)
I. 58 000 r-nel besugározva és 5,9% VAC-tal ojtva	119,25
II. 58 000 r-nel besugározva	115,75
III. Besugázatlan teflon	126,0

Legend to Table 4: Thermal stability of dyeing. (A) Number of experiment, (B) grafting, %, (C) monomer, (D) dyestuff, (E) thermal stability, * = grows brown, 5 = no change, 4 = noticeable discoloring, 3 = well visible discoloring, 2 = strong discoloring, 1 = complete discoloring. a, b, c, d, e, f = as above (Table 1).

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4. táblázat

A színezés hőállósága

A A kísérlet száma	B Oltás, %	C Monomer	D Színezék	E Hőállóság								
				150 C°					200 C°			
				1h	2h	3h	4h	24h	1h	2h	3h	4h
1039/I.	1,09	VAC	a	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4
1038/V.	2,04	"	a	5	5	5	4	3				
1033/I.	4,60	"	b	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4
1038/IV.	6,00	"	a	5	5	5	5	5				
1040/V.	12,00	"	a	5	5	5	5	4				
1040/IV.	22,00	"	a	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
V/IV.	4,1	MMA	d	4	3	2	2	1				
V/V.	7,7	"	e	5	5	5	5	4				
1020/II.	2,9	VP	f	4	3	3	3	meg-barnul *				
1022/IV.	7,5	VAC	c	5	5	4	3	2				

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Janos; CZVIKOVSZKY, Tibor; MATHE, Istvan

Experiences with the introduction of the Co-60 radiation source of 500 curies by the Research Institute of the Plastics Industry. Energia es atom 14 no.8/9:406-408 S '61.

1. Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

SOMOGYI, Agnes (Budapest); OECZY, Istvan, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa (Budapest); DOBO, Janos (Budapest)

Synthetic linear polymers. IX. Radiation hydrated copolymerization in presence of benzoyl peroxide-dimethylaniline. Kem tud kozl MTA 15 no.1:17-28 '61.

(EEAI 10:6)

1. Szerves Vegyipari es Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest es Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat, Budapest.

(Polymers and polymerization) (Radiation)
(Hydration) (Dimethylaniline) (Benzoyl peroxide)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

G/004/62/009/004/007/008
D029/D109

15.8070

AUTHORS: Dobó, J., and Friese, K.

TITLE: Contribution to the radiation-chemical polymerization of cetylic methacrylate

PERIODICAL: Plaste und Kautschuk, vol. 9, no. 4, 1962, 188 - 189

TEXT: In addition to tests carried out by Doctor G.Hardy in the Hungarian Research Institute for the Plastics Industry concerning the polymerization of cetylic methacrylate (ZMA), the authors examined the radiation-chemical polymerization of commercial purified ZMA. The irradiation was effected by an X-ray apparatus of 220 kV and 15 mA at 40°C. The irradiation intensity amounted to 40,000 r/h. Due to traces of inhibitors, the polymerization commences after a period of induction and reaches a constant velocity of up to 40% of the transformation. The polymerization velocity amounts to 18.3%/h or $1.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ Mol/ls. The linear dependence of the transformation on time presupposes a certain auto-acceleration (Gel effect). Author K. Friese is a member of the Institut für chemische Technologie der Plaste (Institute

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Contribution to the radiation-chemical... G/004/62/009/004/007/008
D029/D109

for Chemical Technology of Plastics), Leipzig.

ASSOCIATION: Forschungsinstitut für die Plastindustrie (Research Institute for the Plastics Industry) Budapest (Director: Doctor G.Hardy)

SUBMITTED: January 17, 1962

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

SOMOGYI, Agnes; DOBO, Janos

Preparation of polyethylene with stereoscopic structure obtained through radiation and its industrial application. Magy kem lap 17 no.2:78-79 F '62.

1. Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Janos; SOMOGYI, Agnes; LAKNER, Endre

Synthesis of colorable teflon by means of radiation copolimerization. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.2:85-90 F '62.

1. Szerves Vegyipari es Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Janos; SOMOGYI, Agnes; KISS, Laszlo

Grafting on teflon. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.3:121-124 Mr '62.

1. Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Janos (Budapest, XIV., Hungaria korut 114); FRIESE, Klaus (Leipzig 05, Permoserstrasse 15, German Democratic Republic)

Data on the radiochemical polymerization of cetyl methacrylate; a short communication. Acta chimica Hung 32 no.2:253-254 '62.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur die Plastindustrie, Budapest, und Institut fur Chemie und Technologie der Plaste, Leipzig.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

SOMOGYI, Agnes (Budapest, XIV., Hungaria korut 114.); GECZY, Istvan, dr. (Budapest, I., Kuny Domokos u.1.); DOBO, Janos (Budapest, XIV., Hungaria korut 114.)

Synthetic linear polymers.IX. Acta chimica Hung 33 no.3:327-339 '62.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur die Plastindustrie, Budapest, und Unternehmen zur Planung chemischer Betriebe, Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

TAKACS, Istvan, dr.; URI, Jozsef, dr.; BAZSO, Janos, dr.; DOBO, Kalman, dr.

Vaginal candidiasis and its treatment with flavofungin, a new Hungarian antifungal antibiotic. Orv.hetil. 101 no.44:1569-1570 30 O '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinika es Gyogyszertani Intezete.
(MONILIASIS ther)
(VAGINA dis)
(ANTIBIOTICS ther)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

L 20577-66 ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 DS/WW/JW/JWD/WE/RM

ACC NR: AP6010197 SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/003/0124/0129

AUTHOR: Solymosi, Frigyes; Dobo, Klara

ORG: Jozsef Attila University, Department of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Szeged (Jozsef Attila Tudomanyegyetem, Szervetlen-es Aanlitikai-Kemiai Tanszeke); Reaction Kinetics Research Group of the Academy (Reakciokinetikai Akademiai Kutato Csoport)

TITLE: The effect of impurities on the thermal decomposition and explosion of ammonium perchlorate

SOURCE: Magar kemiai folyoirat, no. 3, 1966, 124-129

TOPIC TAGS: ammonium perchlorate, thermal decomposition, chemical explosion, kinetic measurement, decomposition rate, activation energy, catalytic decomposition, electron transfer catalysis, explosion temperature

ABSTRACT: The thermal decomposition of ammonium perchlorate was studied in the presence of low concentrations (below 1%) of different impurities, such as iodide, bromide, silver(I), copper(II) and iron(III) ions. Detailed kinetic measurements were made between 200 and 240C as well as 260 and 330C. In the lower temperature range all the impurities decrease the induction period and increase the rate of decomposition of ammonium perchlorate. The activation energies found for the catalytic decomposition are in good agreement with the values corresponding to a process occuring via an electron transfer mechanism. At above 260C the decomposition of

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ACC NR: AP6010197

contaminated ammonium perchlorate became extremely rapid and led to explosion. This indicates that the presence of impurities may lower the explosion temperature by about 140 to 180C. The effect of the impurities is explained in terms of electron transfer catalysis, and the part played by the character of the impurity is considered. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 4 tables. [KS]

SUB CODE: 19/ SUBM DATE: 07Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4223

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

Hematology

HUNGARY

KRIZSA, Ferenc, DOBO, Maria, ZSILINSZKY, Eleonora; Medical University of Szeged, I. Medical Clinic (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, I. sz. Belgyogyaszati Klinika).

"Method for the Counting of Megakaryocytes in the Bone Marrow of Mice."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XVIII, No 5, Oct 66, pages 542-546.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The experimental studies of thrombocytopoiesis were lacking in a method suitable for the quantitative determination of bone-marrow megakaryocytes in mice. The few methods described in the literature were found unsuitable in mice experiments. A method is described which, according to the experiences gained so far, provides satisfactory information concerning the megakaryocyte content of the mouse femur and the results obtained are reproducible. The results are reported in terms of a so-called megakaryocyte index. The method appears to be suited to provide information about changes in the megakaryocyte stock of the bone marrow in case of changes in the thrombocyte count effected or developed by various means. 1 Hungarian, 3 Western references. [Manuscript received 22 Nov 65.]

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBOS, Lajos, mezogazdasagi mernok

Botanical Garden of Lajos Kossuth University. Term tud kozl 8 no.3: 134-136,140 Mr '64.

1. Head, Botanical Garden, Lajos Kossuth University, Debrecen.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Laszlo, dr.; KERTAY, Gyorgy, dr.; TARJAN, Robert; SZEPESVARY, Ivan

Possibilities for developing the gas economy in Hungary. Energia es atom 13 no.3:94-100 Mr '60.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Dobo).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

KORANYI, Gyorgy, dr.; WUNSCH, Walter, Dr. ing.; OECHELHAUSER, Kurt; PUTNOKY, Janos; SOMHEGYI, Karoly; SZUMAN, Witold; VALY, Ferenc, dr.; DOBO, Laszlo; NAGY BIRO, Sandor; VIDA, Miklos; TOBAK, Lajos; MAKOLDI, Mihaly; NASZALYI, Laszlo; HUNEK, Emil

Technical and economic questions relating to gas utilization. Ipari energia 3 no.1/2:9-14 Ja-F '62.

1. Fovarosi Gazmuvek muszaki igazgatoja (for Valy).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO P.

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Theoretical and General Questions on Organic Chemistry. G-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43177.

Author : Fodor Gabor, Kovacs Odon, Toth Jozsef, Koczka Karoly, Koczor Istvan, Vincze Iren W., Lestyan Janos, Halmos Miklos, Dobo Pal.

Inst :

Title : Recent Methods and Advances in Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 9, No 1, 77-91.

Abstract : A review, mostly of the work of the authors. Bibliography 58 references.

Card : 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

FODOR, Gabor, akademikus; BEKE, Denesne; BITE, Pal, kandidatus; DOBO, Pal; FARKAS, Lorant, kandidatus; F. VARGA, Eva; LEMPERT, Karoly, kandidatus; OTVOS, Laszlo, kandidatus; SZANTAY, Csaba, kandidatus; URESCH, Ferenc

An account of the Prague Symposium on Natural Organic Compounds. Kem tud kozl MTA 19 no.1:95-103 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Sztereokemiai Kutato Csoportja, Budapest (for Fodor, Beke, Lempert, Otvos, Uresch). 2. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalya (for Bite, Dobo, Farkas, F. Varga, Szantay). 3. "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Fodor).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO, Pal

An account of my study trip to the German Democratic Republic. Kem tud kozl MTA 19 no.2:251 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Sztereokemiai Kutato Csoportja, Budapest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBO,

MOGA, professor; BLENDEA, professor; DOBO, professor; MAZILU, professor; SUCIU, professor

Role of the central nervous system in production of changes of arterial pressure in athletes. Rev. st. med., med. int., Bucur. 6 no.1:86-94 Jan-Mar 54.

1. Institutul Medico-Farmaceutic Cluj.
(BLOOD PRESSURE, physiology
eff. of sports, in athletes & spectators)
(ATHLETICS
eff. on blood pressure of athletes & spectators)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology
regulation of blood pressure, in athletes & spectators)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

MOGA, A.,; DOBO, S.,; HOROVITZ, V.,; ROTA, L.,; RUSU, M.

Study of cortical-subcortical dysfunction in arterial hypertension with associated disorders by means of induced hyperglycemia. Bul. stiint., sect. med. 7 no.3:695-704 July-Sept 55.

(HYPERTENSION, complications
metab. disord. caused by cortical-subcortical dysfunct., diag.)
(SUGAR, metabolism, disord. in hypertension, diag. & etiol., cortical-subcortical dysfunct.)
(METABOLIC DISEASES, compl.
hypertension, diag., cerebral cortex funct. test with induced hyperglycemia)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiol.
in hypertension with metab. disord.)
(HYPERGLYCEMIA
induced in diag. of cortical-subcortical dysfunct. in hypertension)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

MOGA, A.,; DOBO, S.,; HOROVITZ, V.,; TANASESCU, R.,; BLENDEA, O.

Post-infectious hypertensive reactions. Bul. stiint., sect. med. 7 no.3:705-712 July-Sept 55.

(HYPERTENSION, etiol. & pathogen.
infect., pathogen., role of CNS)
(INFECTION, complications
hypertension, pathogen., role of CNS)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various dis.
hypertension, post-infect.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

MOGA, A., Acad.; OBRASCU, C., dr.; DOBO, dr.; TOMAS, Alexandrina, prof., ed., fiz.; BLENDEA, O, dr., si colectivul.

Study of medical physical therapy of hypertensive disease. Med. int., Bucur. 4 no.8:1177-1181 Dec 56.

(HYPERTENSION, therapy
phys. ther.)
(PHYSICAL THERAPY, in various dis.
hypertension)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

MOGA, A.; DOBO, S.; OBRASCU, C.; POP, V.; SUCIU, I.; VLAICU, R.; ~~WEISZ, L.~~

Study of the incidence and etiopathogenesis of hypertension in young adults. Bul. stint., sect. med. 8 no.2:371-384 Apr-June 56.

(HYPERTENSION
in youths aged 16 to 20, incidence & etiopathogen.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBNAR, S. A.

(2) R"N A1

Determination of the Coefficient of Diffusion in Plastic Deformation

Dokl. Akad. Nauk 93(6), 1025-1027 Dec., 1953 U.S.S.R.

S.I. Gubkin, S.A. Dobnar

Index Aeronauticus
June 1954
Testing of Materials.

A coefficient of diffusion and self diffusion during plastic deformation is measured by compressing thin discs of the material to be investigated, separated by an anti-seizure layer, between two thick discs of the same material, whose faces of contact with the thin discs are coated with a radioactive compound. After applying pressure, removing and straightening the discs, their surfaces are ground away and the distribution of radioactivity in depth determined. The sequence of operations is shown diagrammatically.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBNER, A.E

B

2

Steel Production With High Pig-Iron Charges. (In Czech.) Alois Emil Dobner. *Hutnické Listy*, v. 4, May 1949, p. 133-139.

Describes introduction of an openhearth process using 60% pig-iron in a non-European steelworks. The process is based on the Monell and Bertrand-Thiel processes, which use up to 80% pig iron. The method involves a time separation of ore and lime boils and almost complete exclusion of Si and P from the slag.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBNER, A.E.

S

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

5

Production Costs of Ingots Produced in Open-Hearth Furnaces with a Limestone Charge. A. E. Dobner. (Hutnické Listy, 1950, vol. 5, Dec., pp. 496–500). [In Czech]. The author deals with the costs incurred by the consumption of limestone and other slag-forming components, and refractory materials in steelworks working with charges containing 55% and 65 to 80% of pig iron. Production costs per ton of ingot are expressed in 'standard' costs (planned) and 'actual' costs. The operational economy can be gauged by comparing the 'actual' with the planned 'standard' ones.—R. G.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

BA DOBNER, A.E.

5

Production costs of ingots produced in open-hearth furnaces with a limestone charge. A. E. Dobner (*Hutnické Listy*, 1950, 5, 495—500; *J. Iron Steel Inst.*, 1951, 169, 94).—The costs incurred by the consumption of limestone and other slag-forming components and refractory materials in steel-works working with charges containing 52% and 65—80% of pig Fe are discussed. Production costs per ton of ingot are expressed as "standard" (planned) and "actual" costs. The operational economy can be assessed by comparing these costs.

R. B. CLARKE.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

KISHSH, L.; DOBO, Ya.

Graft polymerization of methyl methacrylate and styrene on gelatin under the influence of ionizing radiations. Vysokom. soed. 2 no. 3:464-465 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Methacrylic acid) (Styrene) (Gelatin)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBONOV, Ya Ya

A

C

1d-4. Technology of the Extraction of Alumina From Ferrous Clays. (In Russian.) Ya. Ya. Dobonov, G. V. Medoks, and E. M. Soshestvenskaya. Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii (Journal of Applied Chemistry), v. 20, Sept. 1947, p. 870-874.

A new variation of the sulphuric acid method for treatment of ferrous clays containing 18 to 20% Al_2O_3 resulted in a satisfactorily pure alumina in 63% yield. Heating with excess soda was unsatisfactory. 17 ref.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

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D277/D301

Bulletins of the ...

By machining at a cutting speed of 10 m/sec and 1,250 rpm, with Soviet rubber-bonded silicon carbide cup grinding wheel, 150 mm in diameter, a surface finish of 0.32 μ was obtained. The abrasion of both the tip and grinding wheel was even but rather high, probably due to the soft bonding material and high revolution. When using a paste of 80% kerosene and 20% of 120 and 400 grit boron carbide in a "UE 175" laboratory grinding machine with a special grinding apparatus, the surface finish at a cutting speed of 2.4 mm/sec. was 0.25 μ and 0.2 μ, respectively. Machining with a commercial diamond wheel gave a surface finish of 0.3 μ. Microscopic photos of the faces also proved that best results were achieved with 400 grit boron carbide paste and that the surface finish obtained with the Soviet silicon carbide wheel approximates the quality achieved by diamond wheel. Tests revealed that the smaller the roughness, the higher the life of the tip; this is especially true during the early wear. The life of the tips with various surface finishes as plotted against their abrasion, measured at the end of the cutting edge in machining C 35 steel with Bhn 160 kg/sq mm, is shown in Fig. 10.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

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D277/D301

Bulletins of the ...

Although a surface finish approximating to that made with a diamond wheel can be achieved with boron carbide or special silicon carbide abrasives, for shop practice it must be taken into consideration, that grinding with boron carbide takes 2-3 minutes, while a silicon carbide wheel can be used due to the high wear for grinding 240-250 tips at the most. There are 10 figures.

Card 3/4

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Bulletins of the ...

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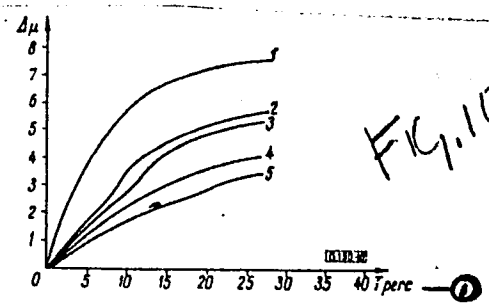

Fig. 10

10. ábra. Különböző élező anyagokkal készült lapkák kopási görbéje az élettartam függvényében:

1) $R_d = 0{,}7\ \mu$
2) $R_a = 0{,}32\ \mu$
3) $R_a = 0{,}3\ \mu$
4) $R_a = 0{,}25\ \mu$
5) $R_a = 0{,}2\ \mu$

Caption: The abrasion curve of tips finished with various grinders as a function of life.

1) surface finish, 0.7 μ
2) " " 0.32 μ
3) " " 0.3 μ
4) " " 0.25 μ
5) " " 0.2 μ

Legend: (1) Minutes

Fig. 10

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBOR, Laszlo, tanarseged

Examination of safety tap drill head. Gep 14 no.10:380-382 O '62.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBOR, Laszlone

Cooling of cutting tools by liquids. Gepgyartastechn 1 no.1:29-30 Ap '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBOR, Laszlo, adjunktus

Machinability tests on graphite. Gep 17 no.1:5-10 Ja '65.

1. Chair of Machine Building Technology (Head of Chair: University Professor Dr.Ferenc Lettner) of Budapest Technical University.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBORDZHGINIDZE, P.S.

137-58-1-592

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 93 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dobordzhginidze, P. S.

TITLE: Determination of Geometric Dimensions of Billets for Various Passes (Opredeleniye geometricheskikh razmerov zagotovki dlya razlichnykh kalibrov) (In Georgian)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-t, 1956, Nr 5 (46), pp 165-171

ABSTRACT: The magnitude of deformation (D) in the various parts of a sectional groove roller(R) has been investigated, and it is established that the volume of metal squeezed by the collar of the R in the active area of D goes in its entirety to compensate for the reduction in the cross-section of the flanges due to bending, while the volumes of metal above the upper and below the lower tapers go to spread and elongate the strip. Analysis of the nature of D provides a formula for determining the length of the billet to be used in sectional R's: $H_o=b_p h_p/3(B_c-b_p)+H_p$, where H_o is the height of the billet delivered to the sectional R, b_p is the base of the sectional collar, h_p is the height of the collar, H_p is the height of the sectional R, $B_c=(B_o+B_p)/2$ is the average width, and B_o is the width of the sectional R.

S.G.

Card 1/1 1. Rolling mills--Operation 2. Metals--Processing--Mathematical analysis

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

24206
S/148/61/000/001/003/015
A161/A133

1.1310
24.4200

AUTHOR: Dobordzhginidze, P. S.

TITLE: Differential equilibrium equations for uniform free upsetting of cylinders

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1961, 84 - 88

TEXT: A new general differential equation is derived, and the distribution of normal contact stresses in a cylinder determined. No differential equilibrium equation for the case of free upsetting of a cylinder exists in the applied theory of plasticity. The article gives the derivation of the equation and the result of its solution in combination with the plasticity equation. The derivation begins with the condition of equilibrium of an infinitely small separated element at uniform free upsetting of a cylinder (Figure):

$$d\sigma_x x \alpha h - (\sigma_x + d\sigma_x)(x + dx)\alpha h + 2\sigma_j \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} h dx - 2\tau x \alpha dx = 0. \quad (3)$$

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It is transformed by opening brackets, eliminating low second-order values, dividing the so obtained equation by the volume of the separated infinitely small volume $x\alpha hdx$, and replacing the σ_j stress component by σ_x. The result is the differential equilibrium equation

$$\frac{d\sigma_x}{dx} + \frac{\sigma_x}{x}\left(1 - 2\frac{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\alpha}\right) + \frac{2\tau}{h} = 0. \qquad (5)$$

But this general equation cannot have a strictly closed joint solution with the plasticity equation

$$\sigma_z - \sigma_x = \sigma_s \qquad (2)$$

By assuming that the central α angle equals its maximum value, π, and hence the relation $\frac{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\alpha}$ is equal $\frac{1}{3.1416} = 0.3634$, equation (5) is transformed into

$$\frac{d\sigma_x}{dx} + 0.3634\,\frac{\sigma_x}{x} + \frac{2\tau}{h} = 0 \qquad (6).$$

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

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A161/A133

Equation (6) is only a partial solution but it determines the maximum value of the normal σ_z or σ_x contact stresses. The author considers that the only possible and correct way to solve the problem is to construct the differential equilibrium equation by averaging, i. e. taking the average from the general equation (5) at a mean value of the

$$\frac{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\alpha}$$

relation. Assuming that the tangential friction forces are constant and $\sigma_z = \sigma_x$, the equation takes the form

$$\sigma_x = \frac{2\sigma_s f}{1,182h}\left[R\left(\frac{R}{x}\right)^{0,181} - x\right] \qquad (8)$$

or

$$\sigma_z = \sigma_s\left[1 + \frac{2f}{1,182h}\left(R\left(\frac{R}{x}\right)^{0,182} - x\right)\right]. \qquad (9)$$

The analytical calculation formula for mean specific flow pressure derived from equation (9) is

$$k = \sigma_s\left(1 + 0,37f\frac{d}{h}\right). \qquad (10)$$

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

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A161/A133

Differential equilibrium equations for...

A comparison is made of formula (10) with other calculation formulae existing in special literature and manuals, and it is shown that the results obtained by them in one practical case will be very different. The example is taken from a manual by S. I. Gubkin, "Pressure working of metals", and the problem conditions are - d_0 = 20 mm, h_0 = 4.0 mm, h = 1.0 mm, f = 0.2 mm, σ_s = 50 kg/mm^2, the press being stopped at 250-ton load. The author's formula (10) gives the mean specific flow pressure

$$k = \sigma_s\left(1 + 0{,}37 f \frac{d}{h}\right) = 50\left(1 + 0{,}37 \cdot 0{,}2 \cdot \frac{40}{1{,}0}\right) = 50 \cdot 3{,}96 = 198 \text{ kg/mm}^2$$

and a required deformation effort

$$P = \pi R^2 \cdot k = 1256.64 \cdot 198 = 248.82 \text{ ton.}$$

The other formulae taken for comparison are by E. Zibel' (Ref. 1: Working of metal in plastic state, ONTI, 1934); the old formula by Ye. P. Unksov (Ref. 3: Engineering theory of plasticity, Mashgiz, 1959), and his new formula. It is demonstrated that Zibel's formula yields a result 7.7% lower than the press reading; the Unksov's formulae results are 1700%, 56% and 80% higher, while the formula suggested by the author (10) is only 0.47%.

Card 4/6

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

24206
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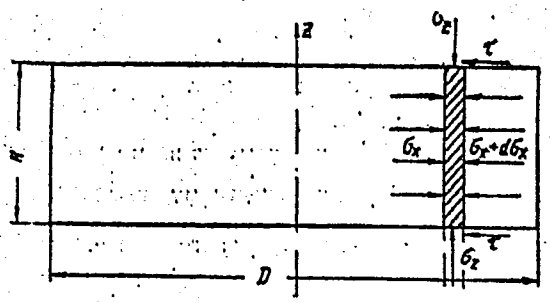
A161/A133

Differential equilibrium equations for...

lower than the press reading, i. e. its result is practically accurate. There is 1 figure and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Gruzinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Georgian Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 14, 1960



Card 5/6

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

S/137/62/000/001/071/237
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Dobordzhginidze, P. S.

TITLE: Formula for determining the mean deformation rate under rolling

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 1, abstract 1D2 ("Soobshch. AN GruzSSR", 1961, 26, no. 4, 421-426, Russian summary)

TEXT: The drawbacks of formulae for determining the mean deformation rate under rolling are cited and analyzed. The derivation of a new precise and an approximate formula for calculating the mean deformation rate under rolling is set forth. A table of results is appended for the calculation of the mean deformation rate under rolling according to the precise and according to the approximate formulae of the author, as well as according to the formulae of S. Ekelund, N. N. Kreyndlin, and A. I. Tselikov.

I. Getiya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBORDZHGINIDZE, P.S.

Irregularity of deformation during axially summetric upsetting. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.4:81-83 '62 (MIRA 17:8)

Deep flow of the metal during its plastic shaping. Ibid.:87-91

Power conditions, leading, and method of determining the friction coefficient in rolling. Ibid.:179-187

Determining power conditions in the drawing of metals. Ibid.: 199-205

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L 19308-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD/AFFTC Pf-4 JD/HW
ACCESSION NR: AR3006901 S/0137/63/000/007/D007/D008

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 7D47

AUTHOR: Dobordzhginidze, P. S.

TITLE: Force system, angle of advance, and method of determining the coefficient of friction during rolling

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-t, no. 4 (84), 1962, 179-187

TOPIC TAGS: force system, advance, friction, rolling, radial stress, specific pressure

TRANSLATION: In the integration of the radial elementary stresses, determined by the formulas of A. I. Tselikov, the geometric mean between the cross sections of the metal at its entrance into the rollers and its exist from them can be taken as the neutral cross section with negligible error (within 2% and less, which is quite acceptable in engineering calculations). The formula for determining the average specific pressure is substantially simplified and becomes convenient for practical calculations. 1 ill. R. Asoyan.

DATE ACQ: 12AUG63 SUB CODE: ML ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

Dobordzhginidze, Sh. S.

DOBORDZHGINIDZE, Sh.S.

Development of the building industry [in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy GPI no.6:3-7 '56. (MIRA 11:2)
(Building)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

S/169/63/000/001/058/062
D263/D307

AUTHORS: Lozenski, I., Pishchalov, St. and Doborev, T.

TITLE: Utilization of the electromagnetic field of radiowaves for the resolution of one geological problem

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 31, abstract 1D170 (Minno delo i metalurgiya, 1962, v. 17, no. 3, 38-43 (Bulg.))

TEXT: It was found that by measuring the magnetic components H_p and H_z of a radiowave field, beamed from an airplane, it is possible to detect the contacts of several rocks which differ not only in their electric resistance but also in their magnetic and dielectric permeabilities. The radiowave method is used for the geological mapping of various underlying rocks in covered platform regions of northern Bulgaria, where the thickness of Quaternary deposits does not exceed 15-25 m.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

RUMANIA/Farm Animals. Swine. Q-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 22, 1958, 101211

Author : Hornoiu, M., Farcas, R., Doborgazy, A., Moholea, I., Moescu, V.

Inst : -

Title : Experimental Uses of Blood Paste in Feeding Piglets.

Orig Pub: Probl. zootehn. si veterin., 1958, No. 2, 15-21

Abstract: It was established that suckling and weaned piglets of the Large White and Mangalitsa breeds showed larger weight gains when they received blood paste with their fodder than piglets which were not given blood paste o which were given blood flour.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBOS, Alajos

Ice breaking on the Oder River. Vizugyi kozl no.2:307-310 '59.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/12/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410610007-2

DOBOS, A.;PATER, J.

Investigation of the bacteria-retaining capacity of sand filter. p. 58.

HIDROLOGIAI KOZLONY. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL. (Magyar Hidrologiai Tarsasag) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 39, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

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