"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLODONOV, S., podpolkovnik

Radiation and chemical reconnaissance. Voen. vest. 41 no.5:50-53 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Stream crossing, Military) (Chemical warfare)
(Radioactive fallout)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLODONOV, S., podpolkovnik

Under reliable protection. Voen. vest. 42 no.8:48-51 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Chemical warfare--Safety measures)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

S/018/63/000/002/001/001
A004/A126

AUTHORS: Kolyada, I., Dolodonov, S., Lieutenant-Colonels

TITLE: Efficient protection from radioactive substances and toxic agents

PERIODICAL: Voyennyy vestnik, no. 2, 1963, 54 - 55

TEXT: The authors describe ways and means for an efficient protection from radioactive substances, toxic agents and war gas in winter. They point out that after snow-fall and by snow-storms radioactive fallout may be carried by snow and storm to areas where a contamination was not to be expected, and that radiation monitors do not operate accurately at low temperatures. They enumerate the various measures and monitoring methods that are to be applied by the radiation detection teams, and describe the behavior and protective clothing and means of an attacking battalion in a contaminated zone, as well as the various disinfection measures to be taken to make sure that all radioactive substance and toxic agents are removed.

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DOLOGOPOLOV, V.I., inzh; DOLOGOPOLAV, L.N., inzh; PETROVA, N.G., inzh; MILYAYEVA, T.I., inzh.

Electroluminescent panels. Svetotekhnika 8 no.11:24-26 N '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Luminescence) (Electric apparatus and appliances)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOGOPOLOV, V.I., inzh; DOLOGOPOLAV, L.N., inzh; PETROVA, N.G., inzh; MILYAYEVA, T.I., inzh.

Electroluminescent panels. Svetotekhnika 8 no.11:24-26 N '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Luminiescence) (Electric apparatus and appliances)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

V. N .; DAYON, M. T.; DEVISHEV, M. I.; DOLOGOSHEYN, B.A.; KLIMANOVA, Z. .
B. I.; SHMELEVA, A. P.

Discharge Track-Detector Chamber Investigation of Characteristics of some
k Chambers.

submitted for the Intl. Conf. on Cosmic Rays (IUPAP), Jaipur India,
Dec 1963.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

1. DOLOGOSHOV V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Shrubs

7. Ripening and fall of fruit and seeds from trees and bushes. Les.khoz. 5 no. 12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, unclass

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOKO, A.L., otvetstvennyy red.

[Kazan railroad on the fortieth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; an account of its history and economy] Kazanskaia zheleznaia doroga k 40-i godovshchine Velikoi Okriabr'skoi sotsialisticheskoi revoliutsii; istoriko-ekonomicheskii ocherk. Kazan', 1957. 39 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Kazanskaya zheleznaya doroga. Dorozhnoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo. 2. Glavnyy inzhener Kazanskoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(Railroads)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMAKIN, P., mayster po kladtsi kil'tsevikh pechey

Laying annular kilns. Sil'.bud. 9 no.5:21-22 My '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Kilns)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

L 5115-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5025340 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/003/0474/0475

AUTHOR: Mezentseva, N. L.; Mikhaylova, N. P.; Starostina, L. S.; Dolgmanov, L. A.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR (Institut Kristallografii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Growing and refining of yttrium single crystals

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 3, 1965, 474-475

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium, yttrium zone refining, zone refining, yttrium single crystal, single crystal growth

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been made to combine vacuum crucibleless zone refining of yttrium with simultaneous growing of yttrium single crystals. Yttrium ingots 80 mm long were subjected to crucibleless zone refining during which yttrium single crystals up to 1 mm long and 5 mm in diameter were successfully grown. A polymorphic transformation in yttrium at 1475C made it impossible to obtain large single crystals. Zone refining decreased the content of iron, copper, and calcium in the ingots by 27, 20, and 10 times, respectively. The oxygen content decreased by only 2.4 times, presumably because of the formation of stable yttrium oxides, whose distribution coefficient is close to 1. For more effective refining of the growing single crystals, electric current was passed through the ingot simultaneously with the zone fusion. After 8-hr processing at a current density of 5 amp/mm^2, the oxygen content in the ingot anode portion, simultaneously zone fused, was three times lower than that near the cathode portion. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.794.172 [MS]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

L 5115-66

ACC NR: AP5025340

SUB CODE: SS/ SUBM DATE: 20Oct64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4133

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

39787
S/147/62/000/002/015/020
E191/E535

26.2114

AUTHOR: Dolomanov, Ye.G.

TITLE: Inversion phenomena in real gases in supersonic flow

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, 5, no.2, 1962, 124-129

TEXT: In the solution of many technical problems, the magnitude of the stagnation temperature after a compression shock must be known. For an ideal gas, the stagnation temperature after the shock is assumed equal to that before the shock. In modern aircraft, the stagnation quantities (pressure and temperature) before the compression shock are so high that relationships applicable to real gases should be used. The change of enthalpy in the stagnation process is formulated; the total enthalpy remains constant when a real gas traverses a compression shock front. From these statements, the change in the stagnation temperature is derived in terms of the initial flow variables. A discussion of the expression so obtained making use of temperature-volume diagrams of typical real gases shows that a compression shock can either increase, or decrease, or have no effect on, the stagnation temperature. When the stagnation temperature remains

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constant the conditions are referred to as inversion point. There is an inversion line in the temperature/volume diagram joining all inversion points. The change in the stagnation temperature of a real gas through a compression shock is proportional to its change of total pressure. The proportionality factor, the "differential shock effect", is dependent on the initial flow variables and the specific heat. This effect has the same physical significance as the Joule-Thompson effect. The relation of the shock effect to other properties of the gas is discussed. When a gas is more compressible than an ideal gas the stagnation temperature drops through the shock; if less compressible, it increases with the shock. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1961

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

L 13590-63 EPR/EPA(b)/EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pe-4/Pd-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3004723 S/0147/63/000/002/0065/0069

AUTHOR: Dolmanov, Ye. G. 61

TITLE: On the calculation of air parameters behind a normal shock with stagnation-temperature inversion taken into account

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviats. tekhnika, no. 2, 1963, 65-69

TOPIC TAGS: stagnation temperature, stagnation-temperature inversion, normal shock, stagnation region, flow, shock front, shock effect

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the conclusions made by the author in his previous work (IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 2, 1962) concerning the existence, at the shock, of stagnation-temperature inversion is presented. The flow parameters in the region of the stagnation point are calculated, taking the effect of temperature inversion into account. A graph-analytical method is used for calculation of the gasdynamic and thermodynamic parameters of air (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure); the effects of ionization, dissociation, NO molecule formation, and variable specific heat are considered. The importance of temperature inversion, called shock effect, is demonstrated, and a comparison of the observed and theoretical results is presented in a table (see Enclosure). It is concluded that shock effect is

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

L 13590-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004723

present in all gases, and that dissociation, ionization, NO molecule formation, variable specific heat, and shock effect act in the same direction, that is, they decrease stagnation temperature. It is also concluded that the graph-analytical method is much simpler for calculating gasdynamic and thermodynamic parameters than the mathematical method. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 15 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Nov62 DATE ACQ: 06Sep63 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: AI NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMANOVA, N. P.

Evaluation of the umpire method for determination of sodium chloride in cheese. Z. B. Kristall, N. P. Dolomanova, L. I. Golubeva, and R. I. Merenkova. *Sbornik Studencheskikh Rabot Moskov. Tekhnol. Inst. Mynsnoi i Molochnoi Prom.* 1954, No. 2, 21-3; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 43400.—The argentometric and mercurometric methods are compared. In the argentometric method the losses of Cl in ashing are ≤23%. The mercurometric method is recommended as the umpire method. Treat 1 g. of cheese with 10 ml. of 1*N* KOH while heating, cool, acidify with HNO_3 to a concn. of 1*N*, and titrate with 0.1*N* $HgNO_3$, adding toward the end diphenylcarbazole. As control boil the cheese with $KMnO_4$ in a weakly alk. soln. until a stable violet color is obtained. Acidify with excess HNO_3, treat with H_2O_2 to disappearance of pink color, and titrate with $HgNO_3$. The proposed analysis takes 40 min. and that with wet oxidation 1.5 hrs. The results compare well.

M. Hosch

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMANOVA, Ye. I., and GRIGOR'YEV, I. F.

New data on crystallochemistry and typomorphic features of cassiterite of various origins. Trudy Min. muz. No 3, 1951.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMANOVA, E. I.

USSR

GP

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Crystallochemical and typomorphic properties of cassiterite of different genesis. Iv. P. Grigor'ev and E. I. Dolomanova. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 3, 71-92(1951).—The most important accessory elements occurring in cassiterite are Nb, Ta, W, Fe, Mn, Zr, and Ti. These elements do not replace Sn by isomorphism but form independent mineral species, namely of columbite, wolframite, zircon, and rutile, most frequently in regular intergrowths. They form crystallites of only 1 μ size and smaller, i.e. in such a degree of dispersity that they act as allochromatic pigments of cassiterite. Columbite, wolframite, and hematite are only found in the dark-colored zones, and "hour-glass" structures of cassiterite crystals but not in the colorless zone. Dark-colored cassiterite is

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therefore paramagnetic, while pure SnO_2 is diamagnetic. The colorless zones are practically pure, and include only distinct crystallites of quartz or silicates. Among the accessory elements, Nb and W indicate to a certain degree the paragenetic and geochem. conditions under which the Sn deposits have been formed, or the geochem. character of the geol. province in which they occur. Ag and Sb are also of this type; they are exclusively restricted to cassiterites which have been formed in sulfidic mineral deposits. Typically bipyramidal crystals of cassiterite are characteristic for the metasomatic greisen formation, which is assocd. with pegmatites and granites or cryst. schists, which have undergone a rapid temp. decrease on narrow space conditions of crystal growth. This bipyramidal habit of cassiterite is always specifically correlated with Nb (besides Fe and Mn) as "indicator" element. On the other hand, the prismatic crystal habit of cassiterite occurring in quartz-ore veins is always correlated with W as indicator element (besides Fe and Mn in wolframite and hübnerite). Details are given on biaxial cassiterite which is always rich in contaminations, while colorless SnO_2 is uniaxial. Columbite, wolframite, etc., do not form solid solns. with cassiterite, but crystallize independently. This agrees with the results of Neuhaus and Noll (*C.A.* 44, 4377*d*).

W. Bitel

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMANOVA, Ye. I.

Gearksite, a new water-containing calcium-aluminum fluoride mineral. Iv. F. Grigor'ev and [illegible] Dolomanova. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. [illegible], 93-6(1951).—A white mineral of kaolinite-like habit was observed in the oxidation zone of deposits in Transbaikal region with the compn. $2CaF_2.3Al_2(OH,F)_6.2H_2O$, called gearksite. The rocks in which the mineral was formed are hornfels-like metamorphic sediments (originally clayey slates and sandstones) which were changed by the F-contg. hydrothermal solns. ascending tectonic cracks and veins swarming through the country rocks. Topaz, stenwaldite, amazonite, fluorspar, and sulfides are primary minerals; secondary minerals are halloysite, montmorillonite, and sellaite. The chem. analysis of the new mineral (with Al_2O_3 44.42%; CaO 16.30%; H_2O+ 15.39%; F 37.80%), and its x-ray powder diagram shows its independent character, in the group of gearksutite, $CaAl(F,OH)_5.0.7H_2O$, and belyankite, $CaAl(F,OH)_5.H_2O$. Gearksite forms dense aggregates with a birefringence of less than 0.009, n about 1.458. The spectral analysis detected only weak lines of Fe, Sr, As, Mn, Ni, and traces of Pb, Zn, Na, Co, Ti. The differential-thermal analysis is characterized by strong endothermal peaks at 350°, 490°, 850°, and a slight exothermic peak at 730°. Gearksite is explained as a supergene replacement product of topaz and fluorite.

W. Fiel

CH

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMANOVA, YE. I

Stannite, and the products of its decomposition. Iv. F. Grigor'ev and E. I. Dolomanova. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 4, 64-70(1952).—Prevailingly fine-cryst. aggregates of stannite are observed, assocd. with chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, and sphalerite in Karelia, the Caucasus, Transbaikalia, and the coast districts of northeastern Siberia. Single crystals with the pseudoregular forms {111} and {001} are rare, occurring in druses in quartz veins with chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. A Zn-contg. stannite has a somewhat different x-ray structure than common stannite. The mineral is often changed on its surface to an olive-green "hydrostannite" (about $Fe_2O_3.CuO.2SnO_2.0.78SiO_2.0.27Al_2O_3.nH_2O$), and dark-green "hydroferstannite" (approx. $Fe_2O_3.2.6SnO_2.2.8SiO_2.0.63Al_2O_3.5H_2O$). The typical paragenesis of stannite is that with chalcopyrite, cassiterite, topaz, tinnwaldite, and microcline. Often it replaces chalcopyrite and cassiterite, with typical reaction rims, assocd. with older and younger generations of quartz. Chalcopyrite and sphalerite also show regular intergrowths with stannite and bismuthinite indicating unmixing reactions. Late-hydrothermal crystals in stannite are calcite, covellite, and heulandite. The oxidation of stannite was described by W. P. Heiden (1893) and Kalpovich (*Zapiski Vsesoyuznogo Mineralog. Obshchestva* 75, No. 2(1946)), with the assumption of a secondary high-dispersed SnO_2 or complex Cu-Fe stannate hydrates. The succession of the oxidation is typically developed: stannite → hydrostannite → hydroferstannite-yellowish "hydroferalsite" (about $0.15Fe_2O_3.1.78SiO_2.Al_2O_3.3.6H_2O$). The latter mineral is very similar to Fe halloysite, but somewhat different in its x-ray diagram. All these products are colloidal, very soft, weakly anisotropic, with n about 1.674 in hydrostannite, 1.752 to 1.774 in hydroferstannite, and 1.705 in hydroferalsite. The first step of the oxidation is an enrichment in Sn and Fe^{++}, while Cu and S are removed. The yellow end product contains Al enriched, but no more Sn, Cu, or S; it is evidently only a Fe^{++}-Al silicate like halloysite, with a slight contamination by scorodite. The authors never observed a change of stannite to SnO_2. The rate of the oxidation is about the same for chalcopyrite and stannite. Extensive chem. and spectral-analytical studies showed that all the S in stannite is gradually removed during the oxidation and changed into H_2SO_4 and sol. sulfates. Also, Zn is entirely removed; Cu is still present in hydrostannite but removed in the later stages of oxidation. Sn is finally removed; Si and Al (derived from feldspars of the mother rock) combine with Fe^{++} to "hydroferalsite." W. Eitel

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMANOVA, E. I.

Sellaite from Eastern Transbaikalia. Iv. E. Grigor'ev and E. I. Dolomanova. *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 4, 136-41(1952).—The occurrence is in Lower Jurassic clayish schists, aleurites, sandstones, etc. which are intersected by plagiogranite and amazonite-topaz-quartz veins, with zinnwaldite, fluorite, galena, stannite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. In the oxidation zone the usual Fe-Mn hydroxides, cerussite, malachite, azurite, and calcite are typical. The sellaite occurs in the younger tectonic fissures, assocd. with halloysite, in white crusts; it is uniaxial, pos. optical character, cleavage parallel (100) and (110) good; twins parallel (101), $c:c' = 67°$; 1.381; $\varepsilon = 1.370$; ds. 1.44. The chem. analysis and the differential-thermal curves show sellaite + halloysite in intimate intergrowths; the endothermic effects are at 180°, 560°, 660°, and 960°; one exothermic effect is at 920°. The paragenesis of sellaite with halloysite, gearksite (cf. *C.A.* 49, 13840a), dickite, etc., indicates its supergene formation; its Mg content is derived from the schists which were decompd. by 1°-contg. hydrothermal solns. which also brought about the greisen formation with topaz and zinnwaldite (cf. V.S. Sobolev, *Mineralog. Sbornik L'vov. Geol. Obshchestva* 32, No. 3(1948)).

W. Eitel

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

Topaz from the site of a cassiterite-quartz formation in Transbaikalia and its metasomatic modification. I. P. Grigor'ev and E. I. Dolomanova. Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 1951, No. 6, 88-116.—Topaz is found typically in Sn and Sn-W deposits in the trans-Baikal in which granites have undergone transformation into greisens. The F:OH mol. ratio is high, and the nonsolid inclusions are principally gaseous. Metasomatic transformation occurring in topaz found in both normal granites and in greisens, under hydrothermal influences, results in the introduction of K, Fe, Mg, Cu, Pb, and water into the topaz. The inclusions in the modified topaz are principally liquid.

C. H. Fuchsman

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

GRIGOR'YEV, Iv.F.; DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I.

Bertrandite from a tin ore deposit in central Transbaikalia.
Trudy Min.muz. no.7:151-154 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Transbaikalia--Bertrandite)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

GRIGOR'YEV, Iv.F.; DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I.

Joseite from a tin ore deposit in central Transbaikalia. Trudy Min. muz. no.7:154-157 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Transbaikalia--Joseite)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

Geologic-mineralogic features of cassiterite-quartz deposits of eastern Transbaikalia, situated at the contacts of carbonate rocks and granite. I. F. Grigor'ev and E. I. Dolomanova. *Trudy Mosk. Gal. Razvedochnogo Inst. im. Ordzhonikidze* 28, 24-37 (1955).—Sn-bearing veins occur in sandstones, shales, and carbonate rocks near the contacts with biotite and tourmaline-biotite granites. Veins in all types are similar; cassiterite, wolframite, and arsenopyrite are the major ore minerals, but whereas quartz, muscovite, topaz, microcline, albite, and sinnwaldite are the major gang minerals in veins in the clastic rocks, quartz, fluorite, and tourmaline predominate in the carbonates. Along the granite contacts the carbonates are altered into skarn and skarn-like rocks, and the clastics into hornstone. Late magmatic solns. altered the wall rocks of the ore veins, the hornstone into greisen, skarn into micaceous, talcose and chrysotile rocks, carbonates into fluorite and quartz greisens, and carbonaceous clayey limestones into fluorite-muscovite greisens. Fifteen analyses of intrusive rocks and 5 of metamorphics are given.

D. I. Milton

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

Dolomanova, L. T.

GRIGOR'YEV, Iv. F.; DOLOMANOVA, L. T.

Genetic types of tin ore deposits in Transbaikalia. Trudy MGRI 29: 38-51 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Transbaikalia--Tin ores)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMANOVA, YE I.

15-1957-7-9275

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dolomanova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Assimilation and Granitization of Sandstone-Shale Rocks by Hypabyssal Granitic Intrusions (K voprosu ob assimilyatsii i granitizatsii peschaniko-slantsevykh porod granitnymi intruziyami gipabissal'nogo tipa).

PERIODICAL: Sov. geologiya, vol 51, 1956, pp 113-141

ABSTRACT: An intrusive granite porphyry situated between the right-hand tributaries of the Ingoda River--the Sluchaynyy and Listvenichnyy Springs--is younger than the Paleozoic sedimentary sandstone-shale rocks and the great granite intrusion of old Kimmeriyskiy age; it was intruded along regional zones of deformation of folds and faults. The intrusive was formed in a complex tectonic environment from magma rich in volatile constituents, particularly in B and F; these volatiles produced widespread assimi-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

15-1957-7-9275

Assimilation and Granitization of Sandstone-Shale Rocks by Hypabyssal Granitic Intrusions (Cont.)

lation, contamination, and granitization in the endogene and exogene contact zones of the intrusion. The rocks of the main intrusive phase are chiefly porphyries with characteristic networks of veins of quartz and microcline-perthite segregations which were produced by earlier autopneumatolysis of the granite porphyries. Biotite granites, leucocratic granites, and fine-grained biotite granites also belong to the main intrusive phase. Contaminated granitoid rocks have developed chiefly in the endogene zone of the intrusion, characterized by variable structure, texture, and mineral composition, especially along gently inclined contacts. Sandstone-shale xenoliths are distributed irregularly in the mass and display various degrees of assimilation and recrystallization. Granitization of hornfelses is manifested chiefly in the formation of quartz and microcline-perthite porphyroblasts, in the appearance of topaz and fluorite, and in the recrystallization of biotite. Reaction rims of albite, quartz, biotite, and fluorite (sometimes of apatite), or of ilmenite or coarsely platy biotite, form about the hornfels

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Assimilation and Granitization of Sandstone-Shale Rocks by Hypabyssal Granitic Intrusions (Cont.) 15-1957-7-9275

fragments. The hybrid granites have been enriched in biotite; the plagioclase is more abundant and more basic; and the content of V, Ni, Cr, and Co has increased. The most strongly contaminated rocks show both granulitic and poikilitic textures. Miarolitic cavities are commonly encountered in the hybrid granite porphyries; these contain, in association with quartz, albite, topaz, fluorite, and tourmaline, the ore minerals wolframite, molybdenite, and arsenopyrite, which formed by interaction between the granitic magma and the hornfels xenoliths. It is shown that there is a high content of Sn in the autopneumatolitically altered "normal" granites, a low content in the hybrid rocks, and a decrease in content in the host rocks proportional to their distance away from the contact with the intrusion.

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O. V. Bryzgalin

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15-57-5-6499

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 112 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grigor'yev, Iv. F., Dolomanova, Ye. I.

TITLE: The Age and Structural Position of the Granite Intrusions and the Tin-Tungsten Deposits Associated With Them in the Central Trans-Baikal Region (O vozraste i strukturnom polozhenii granitnykh intruziy i svyazannykh s nimi olovyanno-vol'framovykh mestorozhdeniy v Tsentral'nom Zabaykal'ye)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geol. rud. mestorozhd. petrogr. mineralogii i geokhimii, 1956, Nr 3, pp 236-269

ABSTRACT: The following intrusive formations are found in the central trans-Baikal region /the Zachikoyskaya tayga (taiga) and the Daurskiy khrebet (Range)/: 1) Variscan granodiorites and ultrabasic rocks, not widespread; 2) early Cimmerian (early Mesozoic) biotite granites

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and other varieties forming the "Great Intrusion" (60 percent of the area of the central trans-Baikal region), dated by monazite and samarskite as 180 to 190 million years old (Early Triassic); and 3) late Cimmerian granites and granite porphyries, represented by small intrusions. These last intrusions contain fragments of partly assimilated vein quartz and kersantite as well as fragments of biotite granite of early Cimmerian age. The geological and structural position of the granitoidal intrusions of early and late Cimmerian age, which has a direct relationship with the tin-tungsten mineralization, associated with greisenization, occurs in those zones where these intrusions form cupola-like extensions into the country rock. A study of the jointing in the Shumilovo region in the "Great Intrusion" has shown that the aggregate of gently dipping fractures represents a series of gently inclined waves proceeding in two mutually perpendicular directions and forming at their intersections a system of dome-like bends. The greisen and ore deposits are confined to these zones. The late Cimmerian granitoidal intrusions

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The Age and Structural Position of the Granite (Cont.)

show control by large north-south and northeasterly fractures superimposed on Paleozoic rocks and early Cimmerian intrusions. This is demonstrated by a study of the jointing in the region of the Ingoda fracture (a fault) where it is seen that the system of joints associated with the fracture are similar in the Paleozoic sandy shales and in the granitoidal rocks of the "Great Intrusion" but not present in the granite porphyries. The tin-tungsten mineralization of the region is of two ages: it is genetically associated both with the early Cimmerian intrusive complex and with the late Cimmerian granitoidal masses. The older mineralization is localized in the cupola-like extensions of the intrusions, but the younger mineralization is associated with feather-type joints associated with regional fractures. The deposits generally occur in the country rock over protuberances of the intrusives. Ore-bearing granitoidal rocks of both ages are over-saturated in silica and alumina, undersaturated in lime, and are distinguished by a high content of fluorine. These distinguishing features are especially strong in

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The Age and Structural Position of the Granite (Cont.) 15-57-5-6499

the late Cimmerian granite porphyries. The authors state their opinion that the early and late Cimmerian granitoidal rocks are genetically related and are derived from the same magmatic source.

Card 4/4 Ye. P. M.

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15-57-4-4899

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 123 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grigor'yev, Iv. F., Dolomanova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Tin Ores Transitional Between Cassiterite-Quartz and Cassiterite-Sulfide (Ob olovorudnykh mestorozhdeniyakh perekhodnykh tipov mezhdu mestorozhdeniyami kassiterito-kvartsevoy i kassiterito-sul'fidnoy formatsii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geol. rud. mestorozhd. petrogr., mineralogii i geokhimii, 1956, Nr 3, pp 279-301

ABSTRACT: The authors have arrived at the conclusion that tin ores which are transitional between cassiterite-quartz and cassiterite-sulfide formations should be classed as a separate cassiterite-quartz-sulfide formation. These formations are different in a number of geological and mineralogical characteristics. The ore-bearing intrusives of granitoids, with which such deposits are genetically associated, are intruded

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15-57-4-4899

Tin Ores Transitional (Cont.)

along large regional tectonic dislocations; the fissures produced by these dislocations contain the ore. The formations are associated with the zone of exocontact and lie in sandstone-shale rocks, granites, effusives, etc. The ore-bearing intrusives are of small dimensions and are of the "fissure" type. In composition they represent granite-porphyries, or granodiorite-porphyries (the Little Khingan Mountains), and granodiorites (Yana-Adychi region). At the same time, a direct genetic connection of the cassiterite-quartz-sulfide formations with the intrusives has been established only for certain locations in the trans-Baikal area; here the association is with granite-porphyries. Tin ore deposits of the cassiterite-quartz-sulfide formation are represented by network zones, stockwork zones, brecciated zones, fissured zones, and lenses. The mineral composition of the ores in the cassiterite-quartz-sulfide formations is unique, since it includes minerals characteristic of both the cassiterite-quartz and the cassiterite-sulfide formations. Chief minerals are:
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Tin Ores Transitional (Cont.) 15-57-4-4899

1) ore minerals -- arsenopyrite, pyrrhotine, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, cassiterite, tungstenite, and scheelite; 2) non-ore minerals -- tourmaline, chlorite, muscovite, quartz, topaz, and fluorite. Ores of the given formation are multi-stage. Changes in the vicinity of the veins are expressed in greisenization, tourmalinazation, chloritization, sericitization, and quartzification. Thus the ores in these formations are characterized by lack of the genetic features of the cassiterite-quartz and cassiterite-sulfide formations. This is caused not only by the composition of the postmagmatic solutions themselves, but also by the geologic and structural environment in which these formations originated. Industrially, tin ores of the transitional type represent large reserves of low-grade ore; they sometimes contain tungstenite and other values.

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Ye. P. M.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

GRIGOR'YEV, Iv.F.; DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I.;

Relation of tin mineralization to dikes in Transbaikalia. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 22 no.1:67-89 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Transbaikalia--Tin ores) (Dikes (Geology))

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Smirnovskite, a new mineral of the [illegible] phosphate group. [illegible] P. Gurpel'yan and [illegible] Dobrovol'skaya. *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestvo* 66, [illegible]7-21(1937). — In eastern Transvaal, the Sn ore deposits of Rykhasl are characterized by the occurrence of cassiterite-topaz-quartz-amesonite veins; a peculiar new mineral was observed, called smirnovskite. The country rocks are metamorphic Lower Jurassic sandy slates, gravels, and coal seams in contact with amesonite granites, plagioperphyrites, and common porphyries. The ores in the veins contain cassiterite, wolframite, columbite, with rinnwaldite, followed by rutile, apatite, magnetite, fluorite, stannite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, triplite, and galena. In the oxidation zone are kaolinite, halloysite, dickite, montmorillonite, sehait, geurksutite, collophane, strengite, rhodochrosite, [illegible]ite, and zeunerite. Smirnovskite occurs in two generations, the first (richer) generation on salbands in a typical pneumatogenic high-temp. paragenesis with cassiterite, topaz, and quartz, also crystd. between scaly rinnwaldite. Characteristic is the replacement of this smirnovskite by topaz and cassiterite, or a secondary sulfides. The second, low-temp., generation shows smirnovskite crystals around cassiterite, or intergrowth with it, or inclusions in fluorite, galena, and triplite. Smirnovskite shows indistinct, perhaps tetragonal, crystal form of prismatic habit, usually in aggregates not larger than 1 × 1 to 3 × 1 mm. Color is variable with different states of weathering, from dark-brown to red-orange, or yellow-brown, and even nearly colorless. Often the color is banded and striated. Smirnovskite is a typical metamict product of an unknown mineral, highly hydrated; fatty luster; fracture conchoidal, no cleavage; hardness about 4; d. 4.03; isotropic, with occasional anisotropic portions, with γ = 1.682; α = 1.678; very low birefringence, uniaxial, pos. In the dark-brown crystals n is about 1.703-1.718. The differential-thermal curves show dehydration effects between 100° and 280°, all the H_2O is lost at 500°; between 300° and

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[illegible]

1100° also distinct losses of F and a vol. increase are observed. A slight exothermic effect between 600° and 700° may indicate the recrystal. of the metamict substance. X-ray amorphous; above 800° distinct lines of thorianite (a_0 = 5.6 A.) appear indicating an incongruent decompn. Four chem. analyses are given, which show the highly complex compn. of smirnovskite. It contains rare earths; the analyses correspond to the type formulae (Th, Ca, Ce...)-[OH][(P,Si,Al)(O,F,OH)$_4$], or the same with 0.3 mols. H_2O. The anionic group indicates the complex phosphato-aluminosilicate type; F^- and OH^- are also variable. In the cations, the replacement of Th by Ca, further by Ce, La, Gd... is also characteristic. The mineral is easily changed to orange-yellow hydration products as aureoles. This decompn. is illustrated by the results of semiquant. microchem. and spectral examins. of the weathering residues. X-ray spectrograms demonstrate enrichment in U, Pb, Nd, and Pr in the colorless smirnovskite variety. This shows a strong green luminescence in ultraviolet light whereas the dark brown mineral does not show any luminescence (extinction effect by Fe content). Smirnovskite is compared with anerlite but it contains less ThO_2 but more rare earths and P_2O_5 than this. The H_2O contents are similar in both; smirnovskite, however, contains much F^- which is absent in anerlite, and this contains CO_2 which is absent in smirnovskite. In its exterior aspect, another so-called smirnovskite from pegmatites of eastern Kazakhstan resembles metamict Ta-Nb ores like ampangabeite, or orangite (thorite) from Norway. This smirnovskite variety has no rare earths, and also no SiO_2, but contains U. W. I.

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DOLGANOVA, Yelizaveta Ivanovna; SHIPULIN, F.K., otv. red.; IVANOV, B.V., red.izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn.red.

[Ingoda tin-wolframium deposits and their genetic characteristics] Olovianno-vol'framovye mestorozhdeniia Ingodinskogo rudnogo uzla i ikh geneticheskie osobennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 297 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.23) (MIRA 13:2)
(Ingoda Valley--Tin ores)
(Ingoda Valley--Tungsten ores)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

GRIGOR'YEV, I.F.; DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I.

Gearksite. Trudy Min.muz. no.10:185-186 '59. (MIRA 16:8)
(Gearksite) (Transbaikalia--Gearksutite)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

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A052/A129

AUTHOR: Dolomanova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Tin-tungsten deposits of the Ingodinsk mining field and their genetic characteristics

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal Geologiya, 1960, no. 9, 299, abstract 17792 (Tr. In-ta geol. rudn. mestorozhd. petrogr., mineralogii i geokhimii. AN SSSR. 1959, no. 23, 299 pages, illustrations, maps).

TEXT: Tin-tungsten deposits of the Ingodinsk mining field are located in the rare metal zone of the Transbaikal region. A short geological and petrographical description of the area and its tectonic structure is given; the petrochemical characteristics of the tin-bearing granitoids and of the sand-schist rocks of the meso-upperpaleozoic era containing them are investigated; the Ingodinsk tin deposits, the Levo-Ingodinsk tin-tungsten deposits and the "Novoye" molibdenum-tin-tungsten deposits are described. The genesis of the Ingodinsk deposits and their place in the general genetic classification of tin deposits are analyzed. The deposits of the Ingodinsk mining field are connected genetically with the neokimeridgian granite-porphyries. This connection is proved by the

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YAKZHIN, Aleksandr Andreyevich, doktor geol.-min.nauk, prof.(1907-1961); DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I., red.; OVCHINNIKOVA, S.V., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Characteristics of the distribution and formation of fluorite deposits in Transbaikalia]Zakonomernosti razmeshcheniia i formirovaniia fluoritovykh mestorozhdenii Zabaikal'ia. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 249 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Transbaikalia--Fluorite)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I.

Zeolites from the Shirlovaya Gora deposit in eastern Transbaikalia. Trudy Min.muz. no.13:172-178 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Transbaikalia--Zeolites)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I.; NESTEROVA, Yu.S.; ARAPOVA, G.A.

TI and Sn containing beudantite from the Bol'shaya Shirlovaya Gora deposit (eastern Transbaikalia). Trudy Min.muz. no.13:179-190 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Transbaikalia—Beudantite)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I.; MOLEVA, V.A.

Danalite from the deposit of the casserite-quartz-sulfide formation in Siberia. Trudy Min. muz. no.14:215-218 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Siberia—Danalite)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I.

Lead-zinc mineralization in some cassiterite-quartz-sulfide deposits of eastern Transbaikalia. Trudy IGEM no.83:468-504 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

ZVYAGIN, B.B.; DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I.; SOBOLEVA, S.V.; MOIEVA, V.A.

Dioctahedral Al-mica 1M from the Levo-Ingodinsk tin-tungsten deposit in Transbaikalia. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.2:410-412 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted May 21, 1965.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

SOLOVIEVA, YE. V.

"Hygienic characteristics of the organization of open air rays in creches and kindergartens."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOMINO, N., red.; FISENKO, A., tekhn.red.

[Put chemistry to work for the good of the Soviet people; a collection of papers] Khimiiu - na blago sovetskogo cheloveka; sbornik materialov. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1958. 72 p. (MIRA 12:4)

(Chemical industries)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

BLUDILIN, Mikhail Aver'yanovich; DOLOMINO, N., red.; FISENKO, A., tekhn. red.

[Main potential]Glavnyi rezerv. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1960. 15 p. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Kamyshburunskogo zhelezorudnogo kombinata (for Bludilin).
(Kerch Peninsula--Iron and steel plants--Technological innovations)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

BRYANOV, Vasiliy Vladimirovich; DOLOMINO, N., red.; FISENKO, A., tekhn. red.

[Extracting large blocks]Dobycha krupnykh blokov. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1961. 44 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Crimea--Building stones)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

KHOMENKO, Ivan Andreyevich; DOLOMINO, N., red.; POLYAKOV, I., red.; ISUPOVA, N., tekhn. red.

[Making every minute count]Dreozha kazhdoi minutoi. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1961. 29 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Direktor Simferopol'skogo kozhevenno-obuvnogo kombinata im. F.Ye.Dzerzhinskogo (for Khomenko).
(Simferopol'--Shoe industry--Labor productivity)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

FESHCHENKO, Petr Stepanovich, kand. ekon. nauk; DOLOVINO, N., red.; POLYAKOV, I., red.; FISENKO, A., tekhn. red.

[Towards a new upsurge in state farm economy]K novomu pod"emu ekonomiki sovkhozov; v pomoshch' izuchaiushchim ekonomiku sel'skogo khoziaistva. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1961. 54 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Crimea—State farms)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

SOBCHUK, B.A.; DOLOSHITSKIY, L.M. [Doloshyts'kyi, L.M.]; GLADYSHEVSKAYA, T.N. [Hladyshevs'ka, T.M.]

Carboxymyoglobin in rats during acute carbon monoxide poisoning. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 33 no.6:848-855 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Department of Biochemistry and Department of General Hygiene of Lvov Medical Institute.
(CARBON MONOXIDE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (MYOGLOBIN)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

VAL'TUKH, K.; DOLOTENKOVA, L.

Fundamental advantages of socialism in utilizing production funds. Fin. SSSR 22 no.3:48-57 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Capital) (Communism)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

ABALKIN, Leonid Ivanovich; VAL'TUKH, Konstantin Kurtovich; DOLOTENKOVA, Liliya Pavlovna; MANDRYGINA, Faina Aleksandrovna; PLYSHEVSKIY, B.P., red.; MATSUK, R.V., red. izd-va; GARINA, T.D., tekhn. red.

[Study of the production of the means of production under the conditions of the general crisis of capitalism; based on the U.S.A.]Ocherk vosproizvodstva v usloviiakh obshchego krizisa kapitalizma; na primere SShA [By] L.I.Abalkin i dr. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 118 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(United States—Economic conditions)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOTIKHINA, Z. G.

Dolotikhina, Z. G. -- "The Interrelationship between High Rye Grass and Its Components When It is Introduced into the Field Grass Mixtures in Belgorod Oblast." Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov. Leningrad, 1956. (Disseration For the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

So. Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

KHODZHAYEV, Agzam Ashrapovich; DOLOTIN, V., red.; MEL'NIKOV, A., tekhred.

[Food industry of Uzbekistan under the seven-year plan] Pishchevaia promyshlennost' Uzbekistana v semiletke. Tashkent, Gos. izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1959. 61 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Uzbekistan--Food industry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOTKAZIN, A.A., fel'dsher (Dagomys Krasnodarskogo kraya)

Case of mutism caused by sulphur plugs in the ears. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no.3:47 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(CHILDREN, DEAF) (EAR—CARE AND HYGIENE)

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USSR/Cultivated Plants. Technical Plants. Oil and Sugar Beaning Plants. II

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 63263

Author : Dolotkazin, I.
Inst. : Kara-Kum Experiment and Amelioration Station of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulitic Engineering and Amelioration.
Title : An Experiment in Sprinkling Fine-Fiber Cotton in Turkmenistan.

Orig Pub : Khlopkovodstvo, 1957, No 5, 51-54

Abstract : In 1956, at the Moskva kolkhoz in Mary Oblast' a field experiment was conducted by the Kara-Kum Experiment and Amelioration Station of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Amelioration. Sprinkling increased cotton yields by 3.7 centners/

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USSR/Cultivated Plants. Technical Plants. Oil and Sugar Bearing Plants. II

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68263

hectare, as compared with natural irrigation, and the expenditure of water was significantly lower. Plants developed similarly under both methods of irrigation, but on the sprinkled plots the plants preserved a larger number of seedcases. -- A. M. Smirnov

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DOLOTKAZIN, I.Ya., insh.

Results of experiments in sprinkler irrigation of cotton. Trudy VNIIGiM 32:50-60 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Cotton--Irrigation) (Sprinkler irrigation)

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DOLOTOV, G.P.

18 18

New technology of melting gray iron. G. M. Kogiong, E. A. Kondakov, and [illegible] Dolotov. Zhidkoe Prosvedenie 1952, No. 6, 20-[illegible].—Ten ton cupolas were equipped with a water-cooled shell and tubular air recuperators. This permitted increasing their production with a 12-15% saving of coke. Details are given both of the equipment and operation.

J. D. Cr[illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

SOV/94-58-11-9/28

AUTHOR: ~~Dolotov, G.P.~~
Zhuravlev, P.A.
Kuznetsov, I.I
Kogan, G.M.
Kondakov, Ye.A.
Nesterenko, P.S.

TITLE: The Installation of a Radiation Recuperator on a Cupola (Ustanovka radiatsionnogo rekuperatora na vagranke)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Nr 11, p 19. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This suggestion was awarded a fifth premium in an All-Union Power Economy competition. Hitherto little use has been made of waste heat from foundry cupolas largely because the heat exchangers become dirty very quickly and therefore inefficient. Metal radiation recuperators of simple construction have recently been used abroad for this purpose. The authors proposed the installation of radiation recuperators for heating blast air on two cupolas of 18 tons per hour upwards. A sketch of the equipment is given. The recuperator consists of two metal tubes with an annular gap of

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SOV/94-58-11-9/23

The Installation of a Radiation Recuperator on a Cupola

32 mm; the recuperator is 6,000 mm high and constructional details are given. The method of installing the device is briefly described. The equipment has proved satisfactory in service and economises about 1,180 tons of coke a year. There is 1 figure.

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Balotov, G.P.

11(3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2254

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo energeticheskoy promyshlennosti Moskovskoye pravleniye

Ispol'zovaniye gaza v promyshlennykh pechakh i kotel'nykh ustanovkakh g. Moskvy i Moskovskoy oblasti; materialy Moskovskogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveshchaniya (Utilization of Gas in Industrial Furnaces and Boiler Units in Moscow and Moscow Oblast'; Materials of the Moscow Scientific and Technical Conference) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 227 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: D. B. Ginzburg, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Exec. Ed.: N. I. Stepanchenko; Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists engaged in designing and operating gas units of industrial enterprises and electric power plants.

COVERAGE: The change-over in some industrial enterprises from solid and liquid fuel to natural gas is discussed and further possibilities existing along this line are examined. Advantages of using natural gas as a source of energy are outlined. Different gas burner systems, devices for automatic control of the combustion process, structural features of furnaces operating on natural gas, gas-supply systems and the introduction of safety measures in the construction and operation of gas units are described. The book contains many diagrams of gas-supply systems and equipment. No personalities are mentioned. One article is followed by references.

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Stoyunin, G. P. Gas Burners for Boilers and Industrial Furnaces Which Can Use Moscow Town Gas 51

Card 2/4 Vigdorchik, D. Ya. Automatic Regulation of Gas Combustion 69

Furman, I. Ya. Problems of the Economic Practicability of Utilizing Gas in Industry 204

Balotov, G. P., and Ye. A. Kondakov. Safe Utilization of Natural Gas in the Machinery-manufacturing Plants 216

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DOLOTOV, G.P., insh.

Safety measures in using natural gas in furnaces and drying apparatus. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.8:15-18 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Avtomobil'nyy zavod im. Likhacheva.
(Gas, Natural--Safety measures)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLGOV, G.P.

Using natural gas to heat blast air in cupolas. Gaz. prom. 7 no.5: 39-41 '62. (MIRA 17:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

MARIYENBAKH, L.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; DOLOTOV, G.P., insh.

Using natural gas for smelting cast iron. Vest.mashinostr. 43 no.8:65-70 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Cast iron--Metallurgy) (Gas, Natural)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

MARIYENBAKH, L. M.; DOLOTOV, G. P.

"Die praxis und die perspektiive der answendung des naturgases bei dem schmelzen des gusseisens."

paper submitted for 32nd Intl Cong, Foundry Congress, Warsaw, 13-17 Sep 65.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOTOV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KONDAKOV, Ye.A., inzh.; SUKINOV, B.P., inzh., retsenzent; FILIMONOV, Yu.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Design and calculation of industrial furnaces and driers; foundry furnaces] Konstruktsiia i raschet zavodskikh pechei i sushil; pechi liteinykh tsekhov. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 238 p. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

BARK, S.Ye.; DOLOTOV, G.P.

Smelting cast iron using natural gas. Gaz.prom. 10 no.2:27-31 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOTOV, I.

Deviation of magnetic compasses. Mor. flot. 24 no.5: 17-18 My '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Starshiy deviator Leningradskoy bazy Okeanrybflota.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOTOV, M.N.

USSR

UKT-I CUTTER-LOADER FOR THIN SLIGHTLY DIPPING SEAMS. (UGOLNYI KOMBAIN UKT-I DLYA TONKIKH POLOGOPADAYUSCHIKH PLASTOV). Rudryashev, E. I., Dolotov, M. N. and Savelev, I. P. (Moscow: Ugletekhizdat, 1953, 208pp.; abstr. in Ugol (Coal), Aug. 1954, 48). The design characteristics and operation are described and recommendations are made for organization of work.

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KUDRYASHOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, DOLOTOV, Mikhail Nikitovich, SAVEL'YEV, Ivan Petrovich, SHELOKHOVA, A.V., otv.red.; IONILINA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[UKT-2 and UKT-2m cutter-loaders] Ugol'nye kombainy UKT-2 i UKT-2m. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 191 p. (MIRA 11:8)
(Coal mining machinery)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOTOV, N. P.

Explosive method of caving in mines of Moskvougol Combine. Dolotov, N.P. and Babokin, I.A. (Ugol (Coal). Feb. 1952, 18-21).

The method involves withdrawing some supports and demolishing others. It is described in detail. Time and timber are saved in comparison with the hand method used previously. (I)

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DOLOTOV, N.P.; MIKHKOTA, V.A.; SIN"KO, A.I.; BABOKIN, otvetstvennyy red.; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for workers and minor grade inspectors in mine transportation in the Moscow Basin] Pamiatka dlia rabochikh i mladshego nadzora uchastka vnutrishakhtnogo transporta Podmoskovnogo basseina. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1953. 22 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Moscow Basin--Mine haulage)

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POLOTOV, Nikolay Pavlovich; REZNIKOV, G.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual on longwall work in the Moscow Basin] Pamiatka rabochego lavy podmoskovnogo basseina. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 174 p. (MLRA 10:5)

(Moscow Basin--Coal mines and mining)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOTOV, N.P.

Industrial training of Moscow Basin miners. Bezop.truda v prom. 1 no.7:6-7 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener upravleniya Tul'skogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora SSSR.
(Moscow Basin--Mining engineering--Safety measures)

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DOLOTOV, N.P., inzh.; ZASLAVSKIY, P.M., inzh.; KLITSUNOV, V.I., inzh.

Observe safety requirements in designing machines and mechanisms. Bezop. truda v prom. 2 no.7:15-16 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Coal mining machinery)

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NECHIPORENKO, M.M., inzh.; DOLOTOV, N.P., inzh.

Safety measures in mines of the Moscow Basin. Bezop.truda. v prom. 4 no.6:25-27 Je '60. (Mira 14:3)

1. Upravleniye Tul'skogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR.

(Moscow Basin—Coal mines and mining—Safety measures)

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NECHIPORENKO, M.M.; DOLOTOV, N.P., inzh.; SUBBOTIN, A.A., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo truda; PERMYAKOV, P.N., laureat Leninskoy premii

Effective methods for improving work sanitation in mining. Bezop.truda v prom. 6 no.7:4-6 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya Tul'skogo okruga Gosudarstvennogo komiteta pri Sovete Ministrov RSFSR po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru (for Nechiporenko). 2. Nachal'nik Tul'skogo kombinata ugol'noy promyshlennosti Podmoskovskogo basseyna Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR (for Subbotin). 3. Glavnyy inzh. Tul'skogo kombinata ugol'noy promyshlennosti Podmoskovskogo basseyna Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR (for Permyakov).
(Tula Province—Coal mines and mining—Safety measures)

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SUBBOTIN, A.A., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; PERMYAKOV, P.N., laureat Leninskoy premii; NECHIPORENKO, M.M.; DOLOTOV, N.P.

Mechanization and automation in mines of the Priokskiy Economic Council. Bezop. truda v prom. 7 no.4:2-3 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nachal'nik Tul'skogo kombinata ugol'noy promyshlennosti Podmoskovnogo basseyna Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR (for Subbotin). 2. Glavnyy inzh. Tul'skogo kombinata ugol'noy promyshlennosti Podmoskovnogo basseyna Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR (for Permyakov). 3. Nachal'nik Upravleniya Tul'skogo okruga Gosudarstvennogo komiteta pri Sovete Ministrov RSFSR po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru (for Nechiporenko). 4. Glavnyy inzh. Upravleniya Tul'skogo okruga Gosudarstvennogo komiteta pri Sovete Ministrov RSFSR po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru (for Dolotov).
(Tula Province--Coal mines and mining)
(Automation)

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DOLOTOV, N.P.; STARUKHINA, A.D.

Causes of accidents and traumatism at chemical industry enterprises. Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no.9:22-24 S '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Upravleniye Tul'skogo okruga Gosudarstvennogo komiteta pri Sovete Ministrov RSFSR po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.

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NECHIPORENKO, M.M., inzh.; DOLOTOV, N.I., inzh.

Water supply for mine fires in the Moscow Basin. Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no.12:16-18 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Upravleniye Tul'skogo okruga Gosudarstvennogo komiteta pri Sovete Ministrov RSFSR po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.

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L 24137-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(j)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HW/WB/RM

ACC NR: AP6014665 SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/65/000/008/0040/0041

AUTHOR: Kuzub, V. S. (Candidate of chemical sciences); Dolotova, T. S. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Corrosion of metallic materials in the production of diphenylolpropane

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1965, 40

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, stainless steel, aluminum, titanium, nickel, copper, organic synthetic process, alloy, distillation, corrosion resistant alloy/NIKhMO-20 alloy, 1Kh18N9T stainless steel, Kh18N12M2T stainless steel, Kh21N14B stainless steel, Kh23N28M3D3T stainless steel

ABSTRACT: The corrosion resistance of Al (A-00) (AD-1), Ti (VT1), Ni, Cu alloy NIKhMO-20 and stainless steels 1Kh18N9T, Kh18N12M2T, Kh21N14B, Kh23N28M3D3T were studied in the synthesis, distillation and purification processes of diphenylolpropane. The specimens were tested in the following media corresponding to these processes: phenol + BF_3 (2.5%), t = 90-120°C (in the liquid and gaseous phases); diphenolpropane + CH_3COOH + impurities, t = 80 C; diphenylolpropane + water + impurities, t = 100°C. For the synthesis and distillation processes the most stable material both in the liquid and gaseous phase is aluminum grade A-00 (grade AD-1 was less stable). Also, the results of tests indicated that an increase in the medium temperature from 90 to 120°C does not affect the corrosion rate of the materials

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ACC NR: AP6014665

studied. Stainless steels and titanium are corrosion-resistant materials in a solution of 30% acetic acid with impurities of phenol, boron fluoride, and resins. In the purification of diphenylolpropane from residues of phenol, BF_3 and resins containing water vapor, an aqueous solution of phenol and hydrofluoric acid is formed. In this medium copper and stainless steels Kh23N28M3D3T and Kh18N12M2T, alloyed with copper and molybdenum and possessing high resistance in hydrofluoric acid, are corrosion-resisting materials. Thus the tests and resulting data permit the recommendation of the metals as structural materials for a specific process in the production of fiphenylolpropane. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOTOV, V.A.

Genesis of mountain-steppe fragmentary soils of Kopet Dagh [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.7:36-41 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. TSentral'nyy Muzey pochvovedeniya im. V.V. Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR, Leningrad.

(Kopet Dagh—Soil formation)

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DOLOTOV, V.A.

Agricultural utilization of soils in Vologda Province. Sbor. rab. TSentr. nauk. pochv. no.3:192-202 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Vologda Province--Soils)

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ZAVALISHIN, A.A.; DOLOTOV, V.A.

In memory of Konstantin Dmitrievich Glinka. Pochvovedenie no.9:117-120 S '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Glinka, Konstantin Dmitrievich, 1867-1927)

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DOLOTOV, V.A.

Fragmental soils as a growth medium for tragacanth-bearing milk vetches in Kopet-Dag. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 5 no.11: 212-228 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOTOV, V.A.

Studying soil formation of arable lands in the east of the Russian Plain. Pochvovedenie no.9:31-38 Ag [i. e. S] '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. TSentral'nyy muzey pochvovedeniya imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva.
(Kirov Province--Soil formation)
(Udmurt A. S. S. R.--Soil formation)

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DOLOTOV, V.A.

Effect of cultivated plants on soil. Bot. zhur. 48 no.10:1495-1499 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. TSentral'nyy muzey pochvovedeniya imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva, Leningrad.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOTOV, V.A.

Recent data on the liming of acid soils. Priroda 54 no.7:22-23 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. TSentral'nyy muzey pochvovedeniya im. V.V.Dokuchayeva, Leningrad.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLGOV, V.A.

Principles underlying the classification of arable soils.
Pochvovedenie no.3:55-62 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy muzey pochvovedeniya imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva, Moskva.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410830003-2

DOLOTOV, V.G., DEMNIKOV, F.Ye.

Adaptability and reliability of an automatic control center.
Trudy MFI 52:81-84 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

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L 51857-65 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) Pf-4

ACCESSION NR: AR4046565 S/0271/64/000/008/A019/A019

62.5:658.562

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat., telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 8A133

AUTHOR: Dolotov, V. G.; Temnikov, F. Ye.

TITLE: Adaptability and reliability of a center

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, vyp. 52, 1963, 95-106

TOPIC TAGS: mass information, information processing, industrial automatic control, supervisory control

TRANSLATION: The results of a development of fundamental units intended for a system of centralized collection and processing mass information are reported. A plant-wide information network encompasses all departmental devices that collect primary information. This network pipes the entire information into a central station where apparatae which determine the arrival and processing [illegible] about the entire process cycle are located. The structure is given [illegible] tion is described of a central code-scanning generator (CSG) and a sensor-switching unit. The CSG produces, in the common information network, continuously circulating code scans. The code scans received at the departmental points are used for setting up compensating signals of any physical nature. The central

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ACCESSION NR: AR4046565

sensor-switching unit performs synchronous switching of sensors at all departmental points. The problems of adaptability of the "Tsentrotekhnika-3" centralized information system to the conditions of production are discussed. In such systems, an essential redistribution and degeneration of apparatae, as compared to decentralized and local systems, take place. Only the elements directly associated with the processing, such as sensors and actuators, remain near the production machines; all other apparatae are moved to the center. Reliability of such centers is discussed. Eight illustrations. Bibliography: 1 title.

SUB CODE: DP, IE ENCL: 00

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