15.9300

26883
S/081/61/000/013/023/028
B117/B203

AUTHORS: Degteva, T. G., Kuz'minskiy, A. S.

TITLE: Aging of rubbers in oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1961, 653, abstract 13П332 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta rezin. prom-sti, sb. 6, 1960, 54-68)

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of oil based on the petroleum-gasoline fraction upon the aging of filled СКН-18 (SKN-18) rubber at different temperatures. The possibility of applying the quantitative extrapolation method of aging rates from high temperatures down to 25°C permitted a calculation of the service life of rubbers in oil. It was 20 years for relaxed rubbers (as to their relative elongation). It was 9-10 years for stretched rubbers (as to the accumulation of residual strain and stress relaxation). The service life was calculated in consideration of the correction factor of 0.5-0.6. The cause of aging of rubber in oil are thermal oxidation processes; rubber and low-molecular hydrocarbons may undergo coupled oxidation. The apparent activation energy (E) of the aging process is 18.3 kcal/mole for rubber in free state in air and in oil

Card 1/2

Aging of rubbers in oils

between 60 and 80°C, and 9 kcal/mole in oil at >80°C. This reduction is due to the effect of oil on rubber oxidation at high temperatures. $\mathcal{E}$=17 kcal/mole for the aging of stretched rubber in oil. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

26882
S/081/61/000/013/022/028
B117/B203

15.9300

AUTHORS: Degteva, T. G., Nosov, Yu. A., Lazarenko, Ya. F., Fedorova, V. G., Kuz'minskiy, A. S.

TITLE: Aging of rubber packings in oil

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1961, 653, abstract 13Т331 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta rezin. prom-sti, sb. 6, 1960, 69-83)

TEXT: The authors developed a quick method of estimating the service life of СКН-18 (SKN-18) packing rings in oil at ~20°C. Tests were made in special imitators simulating the packings of machines. Rubber rings originally compressed to 10-30% aged between 60 and 80°C. Deformation and radial compression were periodically measured. A contact pressure of 2.5 kg/cm^2 is sufficient to make the packing completely tight at 20°C. In this connection, ~100% of the permanent elongation (ε) is accumulated, and the stress nearly vanishes. After finding the kinetic curves for the accumulation of ε, the authors determined the apparent activation energy

Card 1/2

26882
S/081/61/000/013/022/028
B117/B203

Aging of rubber packings in oil

of aging and the service life of packings in joints at 25°C, the latter being about 10 years (considering the correction factor). The service life was practically calculated for 80%. For packings operating at -60°C, the critical value of the contact pressure required for a perfect seal rose from 7.5 up to 13 kg/cm^2. Leakiness is related with the loss in elastic properties of the rubber. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

DEGTEVA, T.G.

Thermal degradation of fluorinated elastomers of the type Kel-F and PFP/VF. Part 1. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.5:671-678 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.
(Elastomers)

S/190/63/005/003/015/024
B101/B203

AUTHORS: Degteva, T. G., Sedova, I. M., Kuz'minskiy, A. S.

TITLE: Thermal degradation of the fluorine-containing Kel-F elastomer at temperatures above 300°C. II

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 378-384

TEXT: Continuing the paper published in Vysokomolek. soyed., 3, 671, 1961, the thermal degradation of Kel-F, a tetrafluoro chloro ethylene - vinylidene fluoride copolymer, was studied in vacuo at 340 - 380°C. Results: (1) The effective activation energy of the degradation process is 53 kcal/mole. (2) Products of molecular weight ~490 are mainly formed in the thermal degradation. The effective activation energy during formation of these products is also 53 kcal/mole. (3) Besides these "high-molecular" products, 8-10% of a low-molecular liquid is formed. The activation energy of its formation is 35 kcal/mole. (4) HCl, HF, and F_2 are formed as gaseous products. (5) The presence of glass accelerates the liberation of the hydrogen halides. (6) A radical-ionic mechanism is assumed for the process

Thermal degradation of the...

of degradation. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry)

SUBMITTED: August 21, 1961

L 18544-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/
ACCESSION NR: AP3006767 S/0190/63/005/009/1417/1421 MA

AUTHORS: Degteva, T. G.; Kus'minskiy, A. S.

TITLE: Oxidative decomposition of Kel-F type fluorine-containing elastomer in the 250-360C temperature range. 1

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 9, 1963, 1417-1421

TOPIC TAGS: oxidative degradation, elastomer, fluorine-containing elastomer, autocatalysis, activation energy, HFl, HCl

ABSTRACT: The elastomer under investigation was a copolymer consisting of 47% trifluorochloroethylene and 53% vinylidene fluoride, 2.5 gm aliquots of which were placed in the reaction chamber of an apparatus provided with a heating unit and an oxygen supply. The gaseous decomposition products of the elastomer were trapped in wash bottles containing an alkali solution, as well as by low temperature condensation by means of liquid oxygen. It was found that about 75 ml of oxygen were consumed during a 10-hour oxidation reaction at 300C, and after 40 hours of oxidation of the elastomer in a glass chamber at 250C there resulted a liberation of 0.3% HCl and 0.05% HF. Parallel experiments conducted in vacuum

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L 18544-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3006767

revealed that oxygen activates the process of HCl and HF liberation, as well as causing an increase in plastic flow of the elastomer. It was also established that in a glass chamber the kinetics of oxidation of type Kel-F elastomers can be recorded only for temperatures above 300C. Experiments conducted at 320-340C yielded HCl and HF in a mole ratio of 1:4. Taking into consideration the reaction of elastomer with the walls of the glass container, a platinum reaction chamber was used in a parallel series of experiments. These showed that the shape of the kinetic oxidation curves of elastomer Kel-F did not differ in any way from the oxidation curves of the corresponding hydrocarbons. It was also found that in a platinum container the liberation of HCl and HF proceeded at a nearly equal rate, while the activation energy of the reaction was significantly higher as compared with the one recorded for a glass reaction chamber. Orig. art. has: 6 charts.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promy*shlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry)

SUBMITTED: 13Mar62 DATE ACQ: 30Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 13662-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3001428 S/0138/63/000/004/0017/0020

AUTHOR: Lyubchanskaya, L. I.; Degteva, T. G.; Angert, L. G.; Kuz'minskiy, A. S.

TITLE: Accelerated method for determining the guaranteed storage life span of vulcanized rubbers

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1963, 17-20

TOPIC TAGS: vulcanized rubber, storage life, creep, stress, relaxation, thermal aging, extension

ABSTRACT: The principle of the method proposed by the authors consists in extrapolating the recorded aging rate of rubbers at high temperatures to fit the thermal conditions of the storage place. To this end it was important not only to select tests sensitive to changes associated with the aging of rubber but also to make sure that the said changes were proceeding at an even rate. Depending on the actual conditions of storage, the thermal accelerated aging test must be conducted on rubbers either under stress or without it, and in the medium the rubber is surrounded with. It is suggested that the thermal tests be conducted in series at 20C intervals, with an upper temperature level of 90-100C for natural rubber for natural rubber and 110-130C for synthetic rubber. In the present investigation stress was chosen as an index of aging. It was conducted on 10x10-mm plugs of vulcanized SKN-18 rubber

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L 13662-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001428

under longitudinal pressure stress in an oil medium at 50, 70, 90, and 110C. The magnitude of the stress, sigma, was measured initially and after various time intervals. From these, the kinetics of continuous relaxation of stress as well as the storage life span of rubber SKN-18 at 25C were calculated, the latter amounting to nine years, which approximates the figure found from practice. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 3 charts.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promy*shlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of Rubber Industry)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 30May63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

DEGTEVA, T.G.; KUZ'MINSKIY, A.S.

Oxidative degradation of the fluorine-containing elastomer of the Kel-F type in the temperature range 250-360°. Part 1. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.9: 1417-1421 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

DEGTEVA, T.G.; SEDOVA, I.M.; KUZ'MINSKIY, A.S.

Mechanism of the thermal degradation of elastomer of the type Kel-F (copolymer of trifluoroethylene with vinylidene fluoride) in the temperature range 200-380°. Part 4. Vysokom. soed. 5 no.10:1485-1490 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

L 8657-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(1) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Peb
AEDC(b) WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4045696 S/0138/64/000/009/0003/0012

B

AUTHOR: Degteva, T. G.; A. S. Kuz'minskiy; Kh. A. Khamidov

TITLE: Effect of additives on the elimination of hydrogen fluoride from mixtures and rubbers based on the Viton A type elastomer at high temperatures

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 9, 1964, 8-12

TOPIC TAGS: elastomer, filler, hydrogen fluoride, dehydrofluorination, silica gel, carbon black, molybdenum glass, steel + 3/Viton A

ABSTRACT: In order to extend the work previously done on Kel-F elastomer, the kinetics of dehydrofluorination of the Viton A type elastomer was investigated in a vacuum over a temperature range of 250-320C. It was found that only an insignificant amount of HF is eliminated from an elastomer containing no additives (0.08 wt. % in 40 hrs.). The amount of HF eliminated during the heating of Viton A also depends considerably on the material with which it is in contact. The largest amount of HF is eliminated when the elastomer is heated on a molybdenum glass, the least on steel-3. The molybdenum glass facilitates the splitting off of fluorine atoms from the Viton A elastomer and the rubbers based on it, thus decreasing the activation energy of this reaction and of the thermal decomposition of the polymer chain (from 58 to 20 kcal/mole at 360-400C). According to the

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L 8657-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046096

15 3

increase in the rate of dehydrofluorination in a vacuum at 300C, the fillers tested can be arranged in the following order: silica gel < thermal black < channel black < gas furnace black < graphite. Other additives which facilitate dehydrofluorination by accepting HF and Fe_2O_3, MgO, $Ca^0 + NaNO_2$, $CaSiO_3$, $BaSO_4$ and CaF_2. At high temperatures, MgO is an effective HF acceptor during the heating of the Viton A elastomer and rubbers based on it which do not contain organic substances. Rubbers from Viton A elastomer containing organic vulcanizing agents (derivatives of hexamethylene diamine of dithiocarbamic acid) generally yield much larger amounts of HF than rubbers without these ingredients. Rubbers from Viton A, the lattice of which is formed by γ-irradiation from Co^{60}, yield insignificant amounts of hydrogen fluoride during their heating in a vacuum at high temperatures. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promy*shlennosti (Scientific Research Institute for the Rubber Industry)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

DEGTEVA, T.G.; KUZ'MINSKIY, A.S.

Effect of ingredients on the separation of hydrogen halides from rubber and rubber compounds based on type Kel-F elastomers at high temperatures. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.2:11-17 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

L 34150-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10 RM/WW/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT4049848 S/0000/64/000/000/0110/0113

AUTHOR: Degteva, T. G.; Kuz'minskiy, A. S.

TITLE: Thermooxidative degradation of a Kel-F type elastomer at temperatures above 300C. II

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye svoystva i modifikatsiya polimerov (Chemical properties and the modification of polymers); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 110-113

TOPIC TAGS: elastomer, Kel-F elastomer, thermal degradation, activation energy, vinylidene fluoride, trifluorochloroethylene, oxidative degradation

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the thermooxidative degradation of the Kel-F elastomer (copolymer containing 47% trifluorochloroethylene and 53% vinylidene fluoride) was investigated. The effect of oxygen concentration and vinylidene fluoride content on this process was studied. The effective activation energy of this process over the temperature range of 320-360C and at an oxygen pressure of 750 mm is 30 kcal. On decreasing the oxygen pressure from 750 to 360 mm, the activation energy of the oxidative degradation increases by 8 kcal. A study of the oxidative degradation of the Kel-F elastomer at different initial oxygen pressures

Card 1/2

L 34150-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049848

showed that from 0 to 360 mm at 340C, the rate of degradation rapidly increases. Over a pressure range of 360-700 mm, however, the rate of degradation varies only slightly. An increase in the vinylidene fluoride content in the polymer from 35 to 52% by weight leads to an increase in its relative stability toward oxygen. This increase in stability to oxygen is due to the formation of conjugated double bonds resulting from the splitting off of hydrogen fluoride molecules from the polymer chain. Therefore, the higher the vinylidene fluoride content in the polymer, the higher the thermal stability of the elastomer in oxygen. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (Rubber industry scientific research institute)

SUBMITTED: 16Jul62 ENCL:00 SUB CODE: MT, OC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 52703-65 EWB(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWR/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) Pc-4/Pr-4/Pe-4
Peb WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5013731 UR/0138/65/000/005/0001/0006
678.84:678.01:536.495

AUTHOR: Dagtava, T. G.; Gruber V. N.; Kuz'minskiy, A. S.

TITLE: Behavior of various silicone rubbers and their vulcanizates in vacuum at 250—500C

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 5, 1965, 1-6

TOPIC TAGS: silicone rubber, silicone rubber mix, silicone rubber vulcanizate, heterosiloxane rubber

ABSTRACT: An attempt has been made to solve the important problem of improving the thermal stability of silicone rubbers by developing new types of polymers in which part of the backbone Si atoms is replaced by such atoms as B, P, Ti or V. For this purpose a comparative study was made of the thermal stability of various silicone rubbers and their vulcanizates. The experiments were conducted with methylvinylsiloxane (SKTV) and methylphenylsiloxane (SKTFV) rubbers, and elastomers having atoms of Ti (GSTi), B and P (GSBPV),

Card 1/4

L 52703-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5013731

V (GSV), or B, P and Ti (GSBPTi) in the backbone. The rubbers were prepared and vulcanized by various methods, including irradiation, and were investigated both unfilled and loaded with various fillers. The relative thermal stability of the rubbers, rubber mixes and vulcanizates was estimated from the weight loss of specimens on heating for 2 hr in vacuum at 250—500C. It was shown that: 1) polymers with Ti or B and P atoms in the backbone (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) exhibit the highest thermal stability; 2) rubber mixes filled with TiO_2 or Fe_2O_3 have the highest thermal stability; 3) peroxide and irradiation vulcanizates loaded with identical fillers exhibit a very close thermal stability; 4) heating of rubber mixes and vulcanizates in vacuum at 250—500C increases the thermal stability of the rubber as a result of the stabilizing effect of the fillers; 5) vulcanizates which give off the same amounts of volatile products on heating in vacuum can considerably differ in the rate of chemical stress relaxation, a fact stressed in view of the use of silicone rubbers as sealants; 6) irradiation vulcanizates of silicone rubbers with Ti or B and P atoms in the backbone, heated in vacuum in the stressed state, present no advantages over SKTV vulcanizates either

Card 2/4

L 52703-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5013731

in respect to retaining of stresses or to the amount of evolving volatile products. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BO]

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of Rubber Industry)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 4012

Card 3/4

L 52703-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5013731 ENCLOSURE: 01

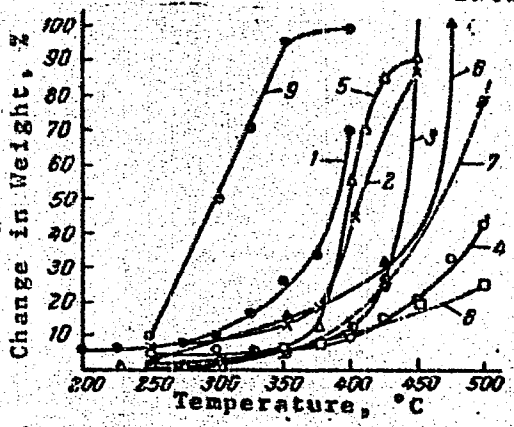


Fig. 1. Relative thermal stability of various silicone rubbers in vacuum:

1 - SKTV, acid-catalized, nonpurified; 2 - SKTFV; 3 - SKTV, without catalyst; 4 - GSBRV; 5 - SKTV, acid-catalyzed, purified; 6 - GSV; 7 - GSBRTi; 8 - GSTi; 9 - SKTV, alkali-catalized, nonpurified.

Card 4/4

L 64383-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021594 UR/0286/65/000/013/0069/0069

AUTHORS: Degteva, T. G.; Lyubchinskaya, L. I.; Kuz'minskiy, A. S. 20

TITLE: A method for obtaining rubber. Class 39, No. 172483

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 13, 1965, 69

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, vulcanization, radiation vulcanization / SKTV rubber, SKF 26 rubber

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining rubber made of SKTV and SKF-26 by radiation vulcanization followed with heating. To improve the quality of the vulcanizates, heating is done in vacuum at a temperature of 250-300C.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (Scientific-Research Institute of Rubber Industry)

SUBMITTED: 10Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

GRUBER, V.N.; KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; DEGTEVA, T.G.; KUZ'MINSKIY, A.S.; MIKHAYLOVA, T.A.; KUZ'MINA, Ye.V.

Effect of supermolecular structure on the thermal stability of siloxane elastomers. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.3:462-467 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka i Institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

L 54859-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016515 UR/0190/65/007/006/1122/1123
541.66

AUTHOR: Gruber, V. N.; Klebanskiy, A. L.; Degteva, T. G.; Matseyun, T. A.; Kruglova, G. A.; Kuz'mina, Ye. V. 31 B

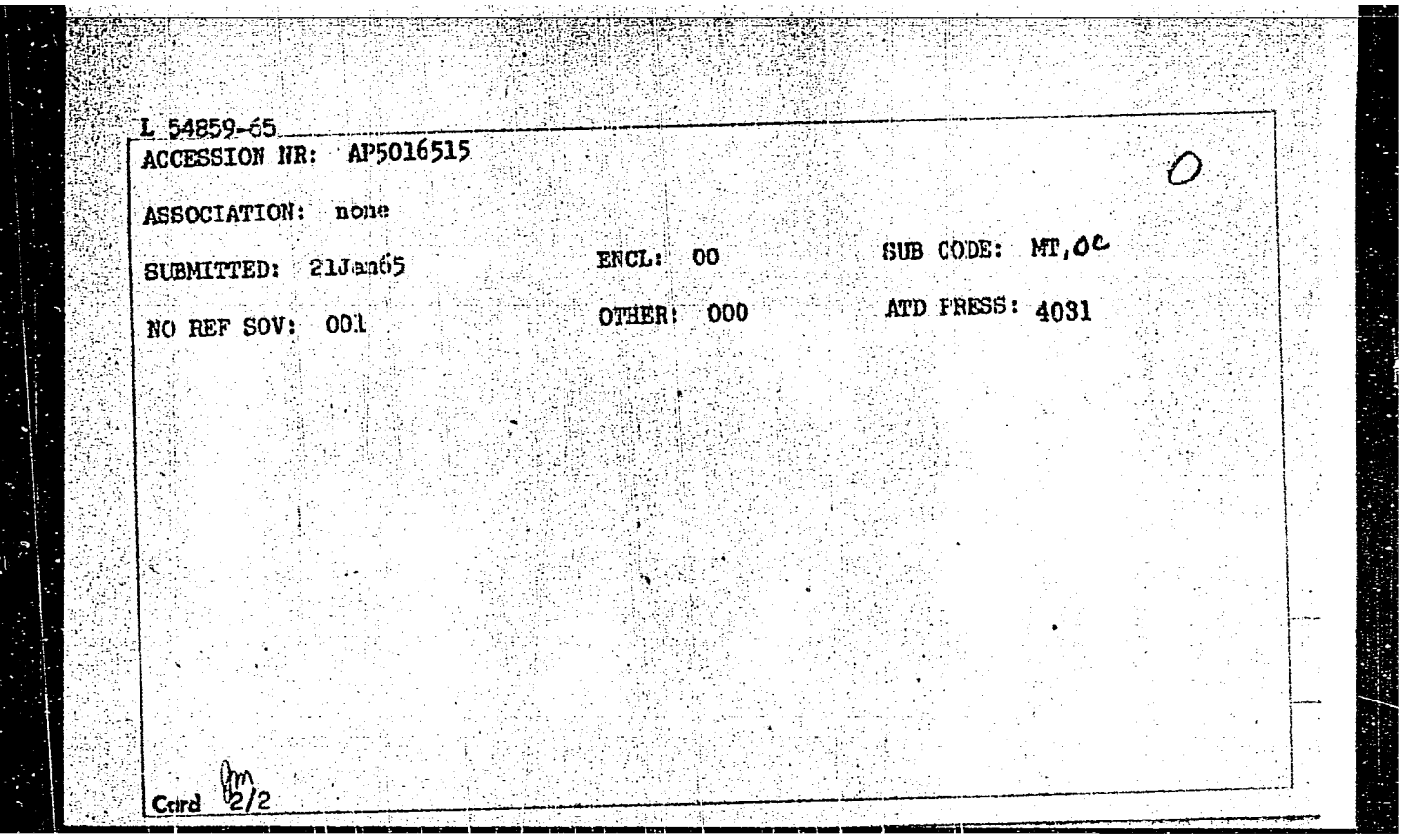
TITLE: Improving the heat resistance of silicone elastomers by the introduction of orienting additives

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 1122-1123

TOPIC TAGS: silicone elastomer, orienting additive, dimethylsiloxane rubber, heat resistant polymer

ABSTRACT: The heat resistance of dimethylsiloxane rubber (SKTV) has been increased from 250 to 350—400C by the introduction of orienting additives such as [unspecified] oxides, finely divided metals, or naturally occurring polymers. It is assumed that the mechanism of action of these additives is associated with their capacity to form coordination and polar links between polymer chains. These links cause the formation of oriented polymer sections, thus increasing the heat resistance of the material. The elastomers were prepared by hydrolytic polycondensation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BO]

Card 1/2



L 54859-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016515

0

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT,OC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4031

Card 2/2

L 61853-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 JAJ/IM

ACCESSION NR: AP5018429 UR/0190/65/007/007/1198/1202
678.01:54

AUTHOR: Degtova, T. G.; Sedova, I. N.; Khamidov, Kh. A.; Kuz'minskiy, A. S.

TITLE: Thermal degradation of Viton-A type elastomer at 250-400 degrees C

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 7, 1965, 1198-1202

TOPIC TAGS: viton A, hexafluoropropylene, vinylidene fluoride, thermal degradation

ABSTRACT: The thermal degradation of Viton A (a hexafluoropropylene-vinylidene fluoride copolymer) was studied in a vacuum at 250-400°. In the 250-320° C range, the change in the weight of the elastomer was very slight (about 1%). The activation energy of thermal degradation of the polymer chain in this range is 23 kcal; this is attributed to the presence of weak spots in the chain. In the 340-400° C range, an extensive degradation of the macromolecules occurs, and in addition to the polymer residue, three fractions are evolved. Infrared spectroscopic analysis revealed that the polymeric residues and fractions I and II contain isolated and conjugated double bonds of the -CF=CH- type; the gaseous fraction III consists primarily of CF_3H, $CH_2=CF_2$, fluorinated hydrocarbons of unidentified structure, SiF_4, and minute

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L 61853-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018429

amounts of CO and CO_2. The activation energy of thermal degradation of the elastomer and detachment of HF from it at 360-400° C is 53 kcal. It was shown that the amount of HF evolved from the elastomer at 360, 380, and 400° C is small and does not exceed 2 wt. %. This is due, on the one hand, to the irregular structure of the macromolecules, and, on the other hand, to the depolymerization of the vinylidene fluoride units and formation of secondary reaction products from them (CF_3H). Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry)

SUBMITTED: 03Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

DEGUTIS, Yu.; BERZINA, V.; [illegible], V.

Chloroetnyl derivatives of 1,2,4-triaminobenzene. Latv. gos. un. khim. 1 no.11.1956-1941 N '54. (MLRA 10:12)

1. V.Latvijskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i AN Latvevskoy SSR.
Submitted December 23, 1954.

BASSZINA, M. [Bassina, M.] (Lvov); DEGTYALEVA, L. (Volgograd); LAVRENYEV, G. (Leningrad); MIHAJLOV, A. [Mikhaylov, A.] (Samarkand); PETRENKO, G. (Tiraspol); ROZSNOV, V. [Roshnov, V.] (Donetsk); TARTAKOVSZKIJ, N. [Tartakovskiy, N.] (Kiev)

Radio amateurism into the schools! Radiotechnika 12 no.12:394-395 D '62.

DEGTYAR', A.K.; KOSTENKO, Ye.S.

Parenteral forms of epidemic hepatitis. Zhur. mikrobiol.; epid. i immun. 41 no.6:136 Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Poltavskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya i Semenovskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa.

DEGTYAR', A.K., MIKHCHENKO, N.S.

Recurrence of typhoid fever. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.10:132-133 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Volkavskaya oblastnaya sanitarnaya epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya i Lubenskaya tsentral'naya rayonnaya bol'nitsa. Submitted August 20, 1964.

DEGTYAR', A. S., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Agrotechnics of the raising of seedlings of walnut plants /Juglans regia/ in the northern part of the Ukrainian SSR." Kiev, 1960. 18 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR, Teaching Section of the Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 21-60, 127)

DEGTYAR, A.Ya., prof.; NOVIK, I.O.,prof.

Gingival nerve lesions in pyorrhea alveolaris. Vrach.delo no. 2:163-165 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kafedra terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav.-prof. I.O.Novik) i kafedra kozhno-venericheskikh bolezney (zav.-prof. A.Ya.Degtyar) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
(GUMS--DISEASES)

DEGTYAR, B.

A holiday has come into your home. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.15: 46-47 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Metodist TSentral'nogo Doma kul'tury zheleznodorozhnikov. (Manners and customs)

DEGTYAR, D.D.

The concern of the state about improving the economic condition fo the workers. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1946. 31 p. (51-17732)

HD7035.D4

DEGTIAR, D. D.

Piatiletnii plan vosstanovleniia i razvitiia narodnogo khoziaistva RSFSR na 1946-1950. Moskva, Ogiz-Gospolizdat, 1946.

Title translated: The five year plan for the reconstruction and development of the national economy of RSFSR for 1946-1950.

A report by the chairman of the State planning commission to the 7th session of the Supreme Soviet of RSFSR, June 20-22, 1946.

DEGTYAR, D.D.

Reconstruction of the regions of the Soviet Union, which had been subjected to German occupation. Moskva. Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1947. 44 p (50-24047)

D829.R8D4

DEGTYAR', D. D.

Important forms of economic cooperation [with English summary in insert]. Vnesh.torg. 28 no.11:19-27 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Russia--Foreign economic relations)

DANTSIG, Boris Moiseyevich; DEGTYAR', D.D., otv.red.; DEMIN, A.I., red. izd-va; DIZHUR, I.M., red.izd-va; NEGRIMOVSKAYA, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Iraq, past and present] Irak v proshlom i nastoiashchem. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1960. 253 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Iraq)

DEGTYAR', F.A.

Core mixtures with good knockout qualities. Lit. proizv. no.5:45-46 My '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Sand, Foundry) (Coremaking)

DEGTYAR', F.A.

Easy shakeout rapidly drying mixtures. Lit. proizv. no.2:42-43 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Sand, Foundry)

DEGTYAR', F.A., inzh.

Determination of the clayey componet of mixtures. Mashinostroenie no. 2:53 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

BUDOVICH. Makar Danilovich [Budovych, M.D.]; DEGTYAR, Grigoriy Andreyevich [Dehtiar, H.A.]; ZDAYEVSKIY, Petr Petrovich [Zdaievs'kyi, P.P.]; TURBINA, I.D., red.

[Experimental and training work in rabbit raising in school] Navchal'no-doslidna robota z krolivnytstva v shkoli. Kyiv, Radians'ka shkola, 1963. 87 p. (MIRA 17:4)

DEGTYAR, I.

Agronomist

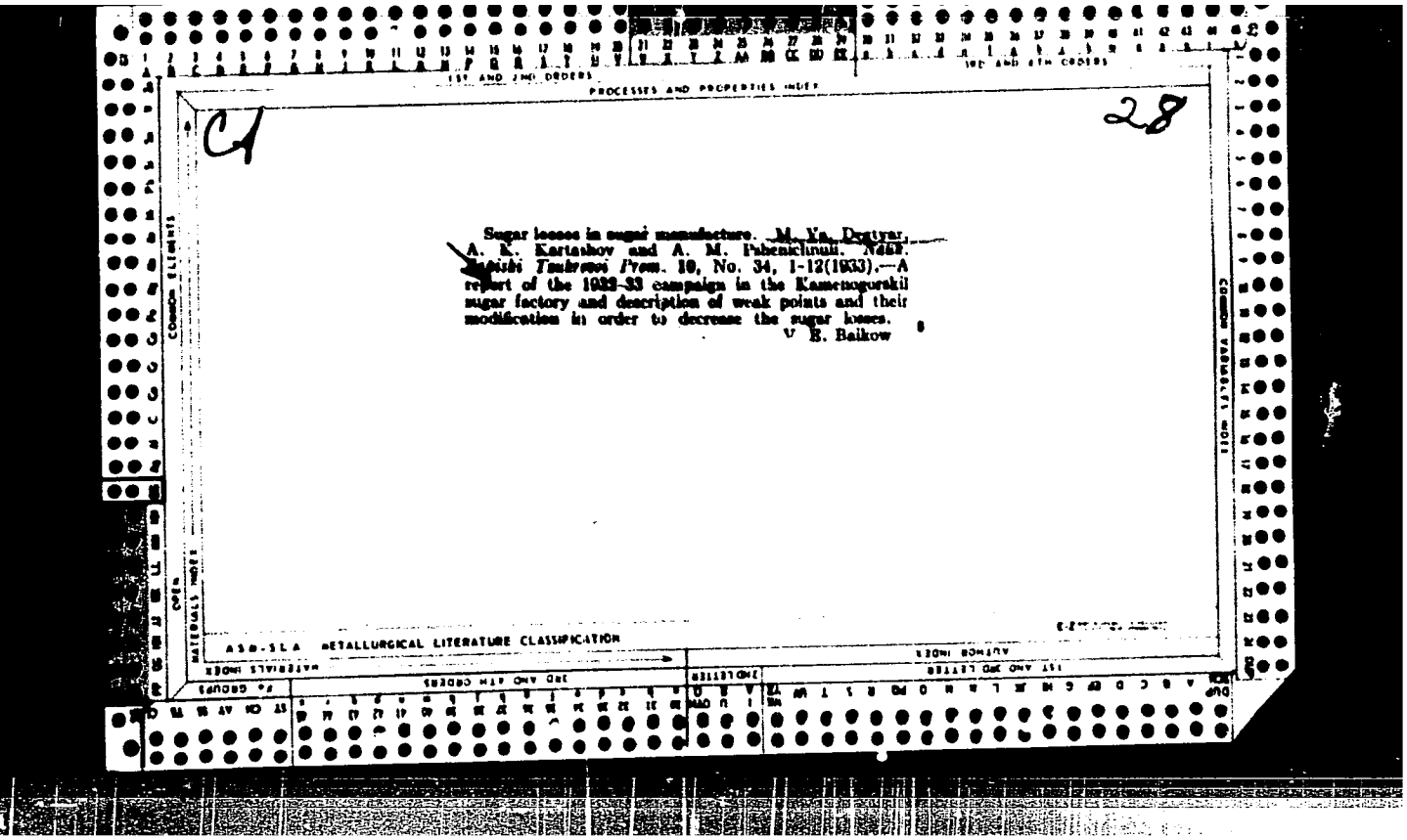
"Get the Water Resources of the Donets Basin into Shape", Pravda, 1949

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. 1 No. 21, 1949, page 55, (In [redacted] Library).

ZELIKOVSKIY, Z.I.; DEGTYAR', L.E.

Measuring the frequency error of resistors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 8 no.2:29-33 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kishinevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut.



C1

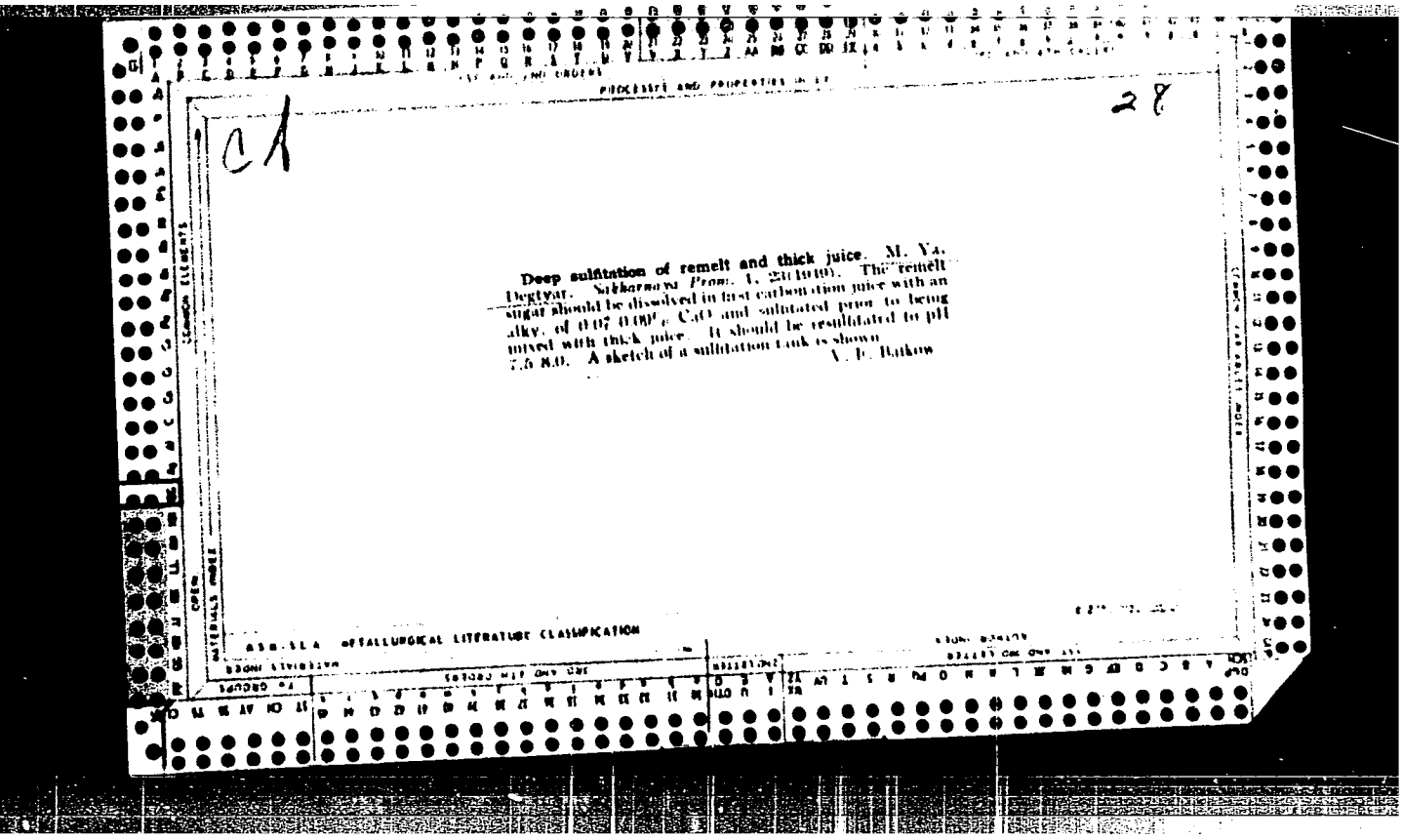
28

Sugar losses in sugar manufacture. M. Ya. Dertyar, A. K. Kartashov and A. M. Pabenchinnii. *Sakhar. Tekhnol. Prom.* 10, No. 34, 1-12(1933).—A report of the 1932-33 campaign in the Kamenogorskii sugar factory and description of weak points and their modification in order to decrease the sugar losses. V. E. Balkow

CA

28

Processing of old and damaged sugar beets in the diffusion battery. M. Ya. Degtyar. *Sakharnaya Prom.* 22, No. 4, 28-9(1948).—Addn. of milk of lime to the tail cell of a diffusion battery proved helpful on many occasions.
V. E. Raikow



C1

28

Deep sulfitation of remelt and thick juice. M. Ya. Degtyar. *Sakharnaya Prom.* 1, 23(1940). The remelt sugar should be dissolved in first carbonation juice with an alky. of 0.07–0.08% CaO and sulfitated prior to being mixed with thick juice. It should be resulfitated to pH 7.6 N.D. A sketch of a sulfitation tank is shown.

V. P. Butkov

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Continuous melter for remelt sugar. M. Ya. Degtyar. *Sakharnaya Prom.*, 25, No. 1, 29-31(1951).—D. compares the advantages of turbo-mixers for melting remelt sugars with conventional batch melters. Sketchs and calcn. are given. V. E. Raikow

DEGTYAR, M. YA.

USSR (600)

Furnaces

Concentric stoking with limestone and fuel. Sakh. prom., no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Uncl.

2

DEGTYAR', N.

Winners in All-Union socialist competition. Avt.transp. 33 no.12: 32 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Automobiles--Repairing)

DEGTYAR, N. (Anadyr').

All Far North collective farms further the initiative of Lorino farm workers. Pozh.delo 3 no.8:6 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Russia, Northern--Building materials)

GULYY, M.F., akademik; DEGTYAR', R.; MATSUKA, G.Kh.

Mechanism of some insulin functions in metabolism. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.6:1448-1451 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. AN USSR (for Gulyy).
(INSULIN) (METABOLISM, DISORDERS OF)

Phosphocreatine-adenosinediphosphate pherase of muscle and its correlation with actomyosin. R. T. Szorényl and R. G. Dentyar (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 20, 224-50(250-4, in Russian)(1948); *cf. ibid.* 19, 233(1947).—The enzyme which catalyzes restoration of the equil.: phosphocreatine + adenosinediphosphate (ADP) ⇌ creatine + adenosinetriphosphate (ATP), is present in muscle in two forms: (1) free, as a water-sol. enzyme of muscle plasma; and (2) bound, as water-insol. actomyosin-enzyme complex of the muscle fibril. From a dry acetone prepn. of purified myosin there can be obtained a protein fraction, contg. about 6% of the initial myosin, using distd. water or salt soln., which can transfer the terminal P of ATP to creatine. There is observed dephosphorylation of phosphocreatine with the initial myosin at pH 7, in the presence of Ca^{++} and catalytic amts. of ATP or ADP. The K value for the phosphopherase reaction, and its relation to the Ca^{++} and Mg^{++} concn. at pH 9.1, have been detd. Ca^{++} and Mg^{++} do not affect the enzyme activity, but rather the substrate activity. Actin, prepd. according to Straub, has a phosphopherase activity of about the same order as for the protein split off from myosin. Myosin was prepared from rabbit muscle, according to Szorényi and Chaplinga (*C.A.* 41, 1716g; 48, 6[illegible]). Actin was prepd. according to Straub; phosphocreatine by enzymic phosphorylation of creatine by phosphoglyceric acid, according to Lehmann (*C.A.* 30, 1079); L. and Poltak, *C.A.* 37, 1169); ADP according to Lehmann *et al.* 29, 2189); ATP by a modified Lehmann method, with the difference that 2.5% $HClO_4$ was used to ppt. the protein instead of 0.6N HCl. In some prepns. traces of heavy metals were removed from ATP samples. For prepn. of Na salt of ATP, 160 mg. of Ba salt of ATP was dissolved in several drops of N HCl, 2–3 ml. of water added, and then $M/25$ Na_2SO_4 to complete pptn. Ppt. was washed twice with distd. water, the centrifugate combined, neutralized to a weak pink with phenolphthalein, and the vol. brought to 10 ml. In like manner, solns. of ADP and Na phosphocreatine were obtained. P was detd. according to Fiske-Subbarow in a Pulfrich photometer; phosphocreatine P according to Lehmann, as the difference between P and inorg. P. The latter was ppted. by ammoniacal Mg citrate. Results [illegible] P of ATP and ADP were detd. after 7-min. hydrolysis in N HCl at 100°. Protein was detd. according to the biuret reaction (standard cryst. egg albumin); protein of purified enzyme according to micro Kjeldahl; pH potentiometrically.

B. S. Levine

DEGTYAR', R. G.

USSR/Medicine - Adenosintriphosphatase
Medicine - Biochemistry Jul 49

"Isolation in Crystal Form and Description of Some Properties of an Adenosintriphosphatase," K. T. Soremd, P. D. Dvorhikova, R. G. Degtyar', Inst of Biochem, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No 2

Simple method, suitable for students, is worked out for isolating adenosintriphosphatase in two crystal forms. Phosphatase activity of crystal ferment, including amount of albumin per milligram, is tabulated for one crystal formand a mixture of both. Fermentative nature of the second form has not yet been clarified. Submitted by Acad A. V. Palladin 21 Apr 49.

PA 54/49T68.

SORENI, E.T.; DEGTYAR, R.G.

Relation of action to adenosinetriphosphate-creatine-pherase. Ukr. biokhim.zhur. 22 no.2:135-143 '50. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Institut biokhimii Akademii nauk URSR, Kiiev.
(ACTINS) (ENZYMES)

DEGTYAR, K. G.

USSR

The enrichment of silage of different plant origin with organic nitrogenous compounds. M. F. Gulyi, M. A. Kolomiichenko, K. G. Degtyar, and K. I. Veresenko (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 27, 76–80 (Russian summary, 80–2)(1955).—It was previously reported (cf. *Sotsialisticheskoe Zemledelie* 7, 12, 1952) that in the process of the microbial silage fermentation added inorg. N salts are converted into org. N compds. of nutritive value, enriching the silage as an animal fodder. The new org. N compds. are mostly amino acids, amides, and the like. Regardless of the type of the NH_4 salt added to the silage the degree of its conversion into org. N compds. is about the same and depends upon the amt. added. The optimum was 1 kg. of N or 4.7 kg. of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$/ton of the green material. The silos were in the form of trenches of 100-ton capacity. Corn, sunflower, and sugar-beet-top silage with and without added $(NH_4)_2NO_3$, at 4.7 kg./ton, were studied. Under the usual conditions of silage fermentation (controls) the naturally occurring org. N substances were reduced during the fermentation process as follows: in corn silage 20.1%; in sunflower silage 8.8%; in sugar-beet-top silage 30.0%. The addn. of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ at the rate indicated reduced such loss correspondingly to the following: 11.5, none, and 21.3%. The org. N substances converted from the NH_4-salt constituted addns. of nutritive N compds. in the following percentages: corn silage 1.48%; sunflower 0.83%, and sugar-beet tops .61% on the dry-wt. basis.

B. S. Levine

DEGTYAR, R.G.

USSR

The effect of salts of ammonia on the loss of organic nitrogenous substances in clover silage. M. P. Gulyi, R. G. Degtyar, and K. I. Yerenenko (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 27, 83–6(Russian summary 87–8)(1955).—Clover was used as silage material with 4.7 and 9.0 kg. of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$/ton of silage being added. Absolute values of data are different but general trend of results and conclusions are the same as in previous expts. (cf. preceding abstr.). B. S. Levine

GULYY, M.F.; MAZURENKO, N.P.; GONCHARENVSKAYA, T.S.; DAGTYAR', R.G.; GEMMA, O.I.; SLYUSARENKO, I.T.; ZAKHAROV, A.V.

Preparation from the lytic substaces of Bacillus mesentericus and its action on ascitic cancer in mice. Vrach. delo no.12:1347 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Laboratoriya bioterapii raka (zav. - kand.med.nauk N.P.Mazurenko) Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i otdel tkanevykh belkov (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN USSR, prof. M.F.Gulyy) Instituta biokhimii AN USSR.

(CANCER) (BACTERIA, AEROBIC)

HULYY, M.F. [Halyi, M.F.], DEGTYAR', R.G. [Dehtiar, R.H.]

Industrial method of purification, the crystallization, and the properties of glucose oxidase from the fungus Penicillium vitale Pidopl. et Bilai. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 34 no.1:137-145 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

GULYY, M.F., akademik; DEGTYAR', R.G.

Purification and crystallization of glucose oxidase from the fungus Penicillium vitale pidoplitchco Bilai. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.1:209-211 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut biokhimii AN USSR. 2. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Gulyy).
(GLUCOSE OXIDASE) (PENICILLIUM)

GULYY, Maksim Fedotovich; BILAY, Vera Iosifovna; PIDOPLICHKO, Nikolay Makarovich; DEGTYAR', Rita Grigor'yevna; NIKOL'SKAYA, Yelena [redacted]

[Glucose oxidase enzyme and its use] Ferment gliukozo-oksidaza i ego primenenie. Kiev, Naukovadumka, 1964. 142 p. (MIRA 18:2)

DEGTYAR', R.G. [Dehtiar, R.H.]; GULYY, M.F. [Hulyi, M.F.]; MAYZEL', Ye.B. [Maizel', E.B.]

Some properties of crystalline and purified noncrystalline glucose oxidase preparations from Penicillium vitale Pidopl. et Bilai. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.2:169-176 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut biokhimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev, i Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.A. [Nikol's'ka, O.O.]; DEGTYAR', R.G. [Dehtiar, R.H.]

Isolation glucose oxidase from Penicillium vitale Pidopl. et Bilai. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.1:48-54 '64.

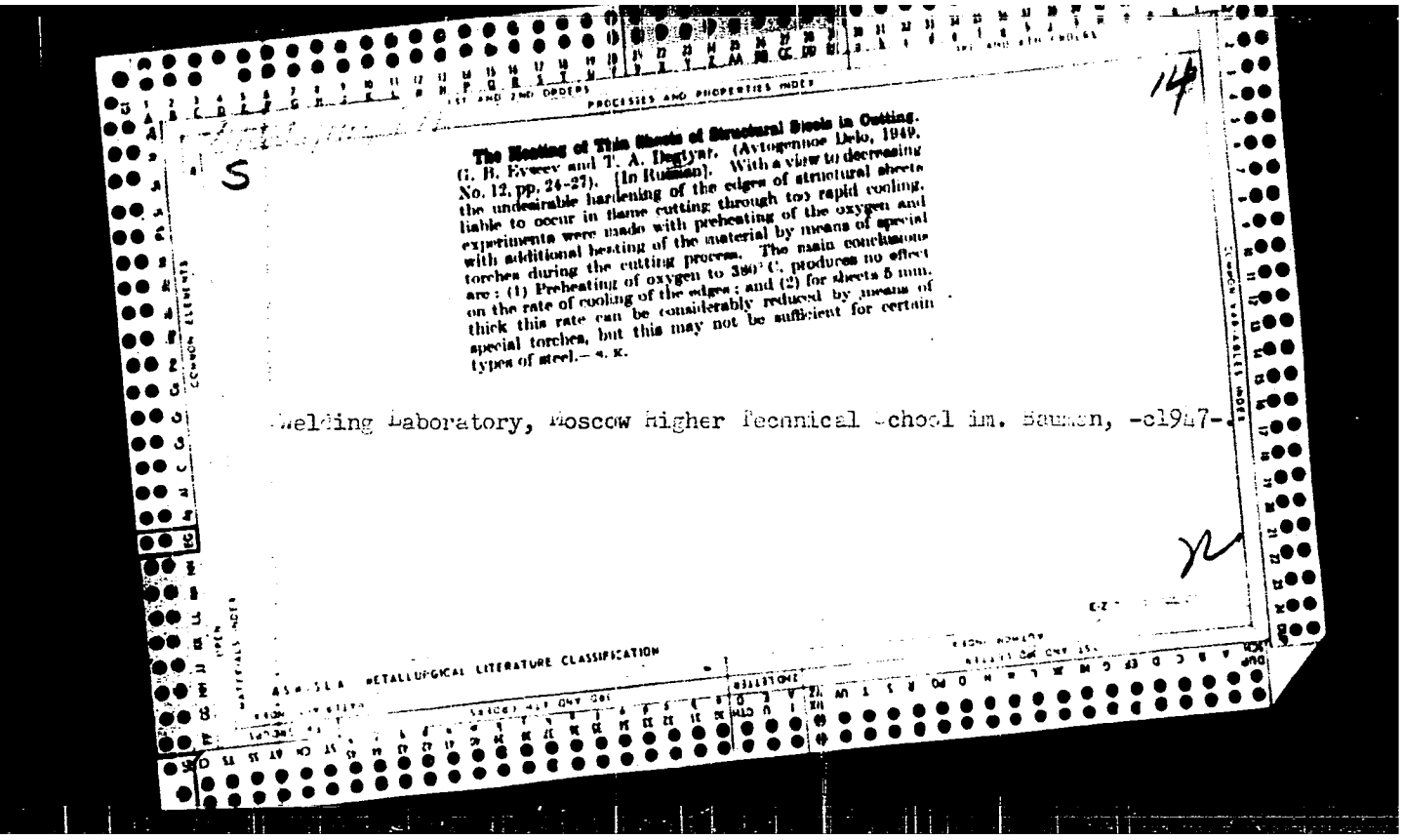
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN Ukr SSR.

DEGTYAR, R. G., MATSUKA, G. KH., and GULYY, M. F. (USSR)

"The Mechanism of Certain Physiological Functions of Insulin."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

14

S

The Heating of Thin Sheets of Structural Steels in Cutting. (G. B. Evseev and T. A. Degtyar. (Avtogennoe Delo, 1949, No. 12, pp. 24-27). [In Russian]. With a view to decreasing the undesirable hardening of the edges of structural sheets liable to occur in flame cutting through too rapid cooling, experiments were made with preheating of the oxygen and with additional heating of the material by means of special torches during the cutting process. The main conclusions are: (1) Preheating of oxygen to 380° C. produces no effect on the rate of cooling of the edges; and (2) for sheets 5 mm. thick this rate can be considerably reduced by means of special torches, but this may not be sufficient for certain types of steel.—A. K.

Welding Laboratory, Moscow Higher Technical School im. Bauman, -c1947-

M

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DREYZENSHTOK, Zundel' Borisovich; LUSHKOV, Natan Lazarevich; DEGTYAR', T.A., inzh., retsenzent; RUBINCHIK, Yu.L., inzh., retsenzent; RUSSO, V.L., nauchn. red.; KUSKOVA, A.I., red.; KOROVENKO, Yu.N., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of a welder in shipbuilding] Spravochnik svarshchika-sudostroitelia. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 351 p. (MIRA 17:2)

DEGTYAR', T. B.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Communications

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 11/19

Authors : Degtyar', T. B.

Title : How we disseminate the results of advanced experiments

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 6, 22-23, June 1955

Abstract : Perspective plans and methods adopted by the communication establishments in the Amur region, in organizing, maintaining and servicing of the telephone, telegraph and radio communications and equipment, are briefly discussed and described.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

Degtyar, V.A.

99-10-4/8

AUTHOR: Degtyar', V.A., Engineer, and Lerner, V.I., Engineer

TITLE: "Northern Donets-Donbass Canal"(Kanal Severnyy Donets-Donbass)

PERIODICAL: "Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya", 1957, # 10, p 39-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Construction of the Northern Donets-Donbass canal was started in 1954. This 125-km long canal will supply water to the population and industries of the Donbass. The canal begins at the village Raygorodok, from where a double pipe siphon, 288 m long, passes underneath of the Kazennyy Torets river. Where the canal traverses loose and permeable ground, the bottom and sides are either lined with prefabricated reinforced concrete slabs, or have been given a monolithic lining, consisting of 20-40 cm of sand and 10 cm of concrete. Construction of the canal is planned to be carried out in 2 stages. During the first stage Gorlovka, Artemovsk, Chasov-Yar, Stalino, Yasinovataya, Yenakievo, Makayevka and other towns of the Donbass are to be supplied with water by 1957-1958. During the second stage of construction to be completed by 1959, the flow capacity will be increased from

Card 1/2

"Northern Donets-Donbass Canal" 99-10-4/8

17 cu m/sec to 25 cu m/sec. A storage reservoir with a capacity of 546 million cu m will be built at Krasnyy Oskol to insure a steady supply. Four pumping stations, established between the 5 gravitational sections, lift the water to a total height of 237 m.
The article contains 1 map, 3 figures and 12 photographs.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

DEGTYAR', V.A., inzhener.

Lowering the ground water level using borehole filters with ejector pumps. Stroi. prom. 35 no.5:21-22 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Water, Underground) (Pumping machinery)

AUTHOR: Degtyar', V.A. and Litvin, A.N., Engineers 99-58-7-3/10

TITLE: The Application of Thin-Walled Reinforced Mortar Casing Plate Forms for the Construction of the North Donets-Donbas Canal (Primeneniye tonkostennykh armorastvornykh plit-obolochek na stroitel'stve kanala Severnyy Donets-Donbass)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 16-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Thin-walled reinforced mortar casing plate forms were first applied in the construction of the North Donets-Donbas Canal. From this experience, the following conclusion can be drawn: thin-walled reinforced mortar casing plate forms are thinner and lighter than reinforced concrete casing plate forms; therefore, they can be placed within the normal thickness of the protective layer without any need of additional reinforcement. The light weight of reinforced mortar casing plate forms facilitates fitting and does not require additional use of metal for strengthening the reinforced structures. These forms possess high elastic properties and therefore are much less subject to defects during transportation and installation than reinforced concrete forms. When concreting structures, these forms make up a monolithic unit with the basic concrete, turning it into a protective lining. The seam is watertight and frost-

Card 1/2

The Application of Thin-Walled Reinforced Mortar Casing Plate Forms for the Construction of the North Donets-Donbas Canal

resistant. The technology of manufacturing these forms is very simple and does not require any special plants. If these forms are used, the preparation of cement casings can be mechanized and the labor-consuming work is thus reduced by 3.2 times. In comparison with wooden forms, reinforced mortar casing plate forms are more economical. Reinforced mortar casing plate forms can easily be manufactured in curvilinear shape for casing curvilinear parts of dam piles, reinforced concrete pipe-lines, etc. The manufacture of such forms is to a large extent less expensive than the manufacture of curved reinforced concrete plate forms.
There are 16 photographs.

1. Canals - Maintenance 2. Reinforced mortar - Applications
3. Reinforced mortar - Prefabrication

SOV-98-58-9-15/21

AUTHORS: Degtyar', V.A. and Litvin, A.N., Engineers

TITLE: The Protection of the Surface of Freshly Poured Concrete with Ethinol Varnish (Zashchita poverkhnosti svezheulozhennogo betona etinolevym lakom)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 9, pp 42 - 43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The collaborators of the former YuZhNII and the central laboratory of the construction of the Donets-Donbass Canal, A.I. Raygorodskiy, A.N. Litvin, Engineers M.S. Dobroshtan. N.A. Nikuradze and A.V. Babanin proposed and introduced the method of protecting freshly poured concrete by covering its surface with a layer of ethinol varnish (VTU Nr 1267-54). Results were better than those obtained by watering and covering the concrete surface. Moreover, the use of varnish was much cheaper than other methods. There are 2 photos and 1 table.

1. Concrete--Preservation 2. Varnishes--Applications

Card 1/1

AKRAMOV, Z.M., kand. geogr. nauk; RAKITNIKOV, A.N., kand. geograf. nauk; ZAMKOV, O.K., kand. geograf. nauk; SHERMUKHAMEDOV, A.M. [deceased]; SAUSHKIN, Yu.G., doktor geograf. nauk, prof, otv. red.; DEGTYAR', V.I., red.; KHISAMOV, A.V., kand. geograf. nauk, red.; ASTAKHOV, A., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Agricultural geography of Samarkand and Bukhara Provinces] Geografiia sel'skogo khoziaistva Samarkandskoi i Bukharskoi oblasti. [By]Z.M.Akramov i dr. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk UzSSR. Pt.2. 1961. 323 p. (Materialy Zeravshanskoi ekspeditsii SOPS AN UzSSR, no.1) (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Tashkent. Otdel geografii. 2. Nachal'nik Otdela sel'skogo khozyaystva Gosplana Uzbekskoy SSR (for Degtyar').
(Bukhara Province--Agricultural geography)
(Samarkand Province--Agricultral geography)

KORZHENEVSKIY, N.L.; DONTSOVA, Z.N.; KHASANOV, Kh.Kh., dots.; VASIL'KOVSKIY, N.P.; SKVORTSOV, Yu.A.; POSLAVSKAYA, O.Yu.; KOGAY, N.A., dots.; MAMEDOV, E.D.; AKULOV, V.V.; BABUSHKIN, L.N., prof.; SHUL'TS, V.L., prof.; GORBUNOV, B.V.; GRANITOV, I.I.; KOSTIN, V.P.; SMIRNOV, N.V., dots.; TSAPENKO, N.G., dots.; DEGTYAR', V.I.; CHERNOV, P.N.; MUKMINOV, F.G.; SELIYEVSKAYA, A.K.; RYABCHIKOV, A.M.; DALIMOV, N.D., dots.; LOBACH, Kh.S.; TADZHIMOV, T.; ARKAD'YEVA, A.N.; GAL'KOV, Ch.V.; SHTARKLOVA, S.I.; BESSONOV, M., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn. red.

[The Uzbek S.S.R.] Uzbekskaia SSR. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo UzSSR, 1963. 483 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Uzbekistan)

AGRANOVICH, S.A., dotsent; DEGTYAR', V.M.

Aerosoltherapy using antibiotics in the clinical treatment of tuberculosis. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.6:38-40 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz Minskogo oblastnogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera glavnyy vrach - dotsent S.A. Agranovich.
(AEROSOL THERAPY) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(TUBERCULOSIS)

DEGTYAR', V.M.

Tracheobronchoscopy using the optical bronchoscope in pulmonary tuberculosis. Zdrav. Bel. 8 no.6:22-24 Je'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz Minskogo oblastnogo protivotuberkulesnogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach- zasluzhennyy vrach BSSR A.A.Yurkovtseva); nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - dotsent S.A. Agranovich.
(TUBERCULOSIS) (BRONCHOSCOPY)
(TRACHEA—EXPLORATION)

L 46572-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6007305 SOURCE CODE: UR/0247/66/016/001/0082/0087

AUTHOR: Degtyar, V. U.

ORG: Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut Avtomatiki i telemekhaniki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Modeling in physiology of the nervous system

SOURCE: Zhurnal vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti, v. 16, no. 1, 1966, 82-87

TOPIC TAGS: nervous system, cybernetics, anatomic model, cell physiology

ABSTRACT: The author proposes the working hypothesis that elementary functional processes of neurons occur on the molecular level. Each macromolecule is then viewed in a set of essential coordinates in such a way that the smallest change in the set would destroy these molecules. Under continuous outside influences, these molecules try to preserve the values of their coordinates around a certain point called equilibrium. The hypothesis is limited to outside forces of slightly larger energies than the energy of activation, but of the same order of magnitude. It is supposed that the macromolecules possess an inner mechanism which utilizes the dissociation energy of all inessential coordinates of the system, which by necessity are weaker than the essential ones, to preserve the essential coordinates around a point of equilibrium. This enables the molecule to preserve its entity under higher energies than it could without

UDC: 681.142

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ACC NR: AP6007305

such a mechanism. Thus the hypothesis leads to the point that macromolecules tend to compensate for the destructive forces of accidental thermal collisions by interaction with other molecules. This, however, occurs to a limited extent only, and the author introduces a concept of "fixed channels" for the mechanism of compensation. Several theoretical and practical cases are introduced to support these ideas. Experimental work resulting from this model will be published separately. [14]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 27Jun64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002/
ATD PRESS: 5028

Card 2/2

DEGTYAR', Ye.N.; MAYOROV, F.P., zaveduyushchiy.

Some non-conditioned reactions in infants during the first six months of life. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 1:259-265 '52. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti. (Reflexes)

DEGTYAR', Ye.N.

Speech as a conditioned inhibitor in children during the first three years. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 6:212-216 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zaveduyushchiy F.P. Mayorov).
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

DEGTYAR', Ye.N.

Effect of stimuli stereotypes on the higher nervous activity of a child. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 6:217-229 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Gruppa akademika K.M. Bykova po spetsial'nym voprosam vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti cheloveka.
(CHILD STUDY)

DEGTYAR', Ye. N., Cand Med Sci--(diss) "Effect of multiple [illegible] to types of stimulations on the higher nervous activity of a child." Len, 1958. 15 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physiology im I.P. Pavlov. Laboratory of Neuro-Physiological Problems), 100 copies (KL, 52-58, 111)

DEGTYAR', Ye.N.

Developmental characteristics of the motor orientating reaction in the child. Nauch. soob. Inst. fiziol. AN SSSR no.1:21-23 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti rebenka (zav. N.I.Krasnogorskiy) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.
(MOVEMENT, PSYCHOLOGY OF)

DEGTYAR', Ye.N.; ZNAMENSKAYA, A.N.; KOL'TSOVA, M.M.

Physiological mechanisms of certain forms of generalization in young children. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 8:35-38 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratoriya nevrofiziologicheskikh problem (zaveduyushchiy - K.M. Bykov [deceased]) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

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"Several Unconditioned Responses of Children of the First Month of Life"

"The Role of a Word in Working Out Associtations in Children of a Younger Preschool Age"

"The Word as Conditioned Inhibitor in Children in the First Three Years of Life"

To be submitted for the Conference on Basic Cognitive Processes in Children, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 21-23 April 1961.

DEGTYAR, Ye. N., ZNAMENSKAYA, A. N., KOLTSOVA, M. M.,

"The Physiological Mechanisms of Several Forms of Generalization in Children of an Early Age"

To be submitted for the Conference on Basic Cognitive Processes in Children, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 21-23 April 1961.

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Formation of associations in young preschool children. Zhur. vys. merv. deiat. 11 no.1:81-86 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratory of the Physiology of Higher Nervous Activity in Children, Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.
(ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS)

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Interaction of temporary connections of varying character in the process of stereotype formation in a child. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 11 no.4:640-644 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

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Comparative charzcteristics of the physiological conditions in elaborating a stereotype in the first and second signal systems. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 12 no.1:63-68 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Laboratory of Physiology of Children's Higher Nervous Activity Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

DEGTYAR', Ye.N.

Role of various analysors in the development of systems. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 12 no.4:602-605 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratory of Physiology of Children's Higher Nervous Activity, Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

DEGTYAR', Ye.N.

Significance of the functional and sequential alteration of the stereotype in children of the pre-school age. Nauch.soob. Inst. fiziol. AN SSSR no.3:33-35 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti rebenka (zav. - M.M.Kol'tsova) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

32(1)

S/084/60/000/03/055/083
D047/D002

AUTHOR: Degtyarenko, A., Airport (Sukhumi) Deputy Traffic Superintendent

TITLE: Control Tower or Fortress?

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1960, Nr 3, p 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that Sukhumi airport has been under construction for six years, that the date for completion has passed but work is still going on. He complains that the buildings completed so far do not answer present-day requirements and that the control tower is like a medieval fortress. It should be replanned and made suitable for work.

Card 1/1

S/193/60/000/009/003/013
A004/A001

AUTHORS: Degtyarenko, A.G., Matveyeva, Ye.A.

TITLE: The АСУ-1 (ASU-1) Installation for Automatic Welding in Carbon Dioxide Medium

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoi informatsii, 1960, No. 9, pp. 11-13

TEXT: The Altayskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy institut mashinostroyeniya (Altay Scientific Research and Technological Planning Institute of Mechanical Engineering) has designed and introduced the ASU-1 apparatus for the automatic welding in carbon dioxide medium of ring-shaped seams with a diameter of up to 200 mm. This installation is composed of the following units: bed, mechanism for the rotation of components, electrode wire feed mechanism, welding torch, electric equipment, gas feed system and welding d-c source. The welding head has been designed and manufactured on the basis of the ЭМ-6 (EM-6) electric metal spray gun. The РОК-1 (ROK-1) pre-reductor drier is used for the elimination of moisture, while dehydrated copper sulfate (according to ГОСТ (GOST) 2142-43), roasted for 4 hours at 300°C, is employed as drying

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S/193/60/000/009/003/013
A004/A001

The АСУ-1 (ASU-1) Installation for Automatic Welding in Carbon Dioxide Medium

agent. The drying agent is over-charged after 5-6 cylinders of carbon dioxide have been used. In order to prevent the freezing of the installation reductor, an electric preheater of carbon dioxide, a design of the Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye.O. Paton of the AS UkrSSR) is used. The ДЗР-1-59 (DZR-1-59) reductor maintains a constant consumption of carbon dioxide. The authors give a description of the electric characteristics of the generator and point out the following advantages of the described installation in comparison to installations of manual arc welding: possibility of automating the process of welding annular seams of smaller diameters on which flux is retained with difficulties, the use of cheap carbon dioxide, the high melting rate of the electrods wire, the absence of a silicon-reduction process and, consequently, no necessity of limiting the upper boundary of silicon content in the basic metal, the elimination of inconveniences connected with the necessity of using flux and preparing coatings. The following technical data are given: speed of component revolution = 0.8 - 5 rpm, make of electromotor = ДТ-75 (DT-75), 2,800 rpm, voltage = 220 v, power = 75 w, stepless friction reductor of the Svetozarov system, rate of electrode wire feed = 0.47 - 3 m/min, diameter of wire used = 2 mm, carbon dioxide consumption = 700-

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S/193/60/000/009/003/013
A004/A001

The ACY -1 (ASU-1) Installation for Automatic Welding in Carbon Dioxide Medium

900 liter/hour. Compared to the welding of tractor parts by the manual arc process, the new automatic welding process in a carbon dioxide medium possesses a 3 - 3.5 times higher efficiency. There is one figure.

Card 3/3

BYSTRITSKIY, A.I.; ALESKOVSKIY, V.B.; DEGTYARENKO, A.P.

Colorimetric determination of microamounts of chlorides ions in water. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 8 no.4:555-558 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta, kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.

DEGTYARENKO, A.P.; LIBINA, R.I.; MILLER, A.D.

Concentration by coprecipitation with sulfides and the determination of trace amounts of Cu, Zn, Pb, Co, Hg, Ag, V, W, and Mo, as applied to the analysis of natural waters. Gidrokhim.mat. 29:264-272 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta, Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Trace elements) (Water--Analysis)