L 18457-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002410

Chart showing set-up of experiment is given in Fig. 1 of Enclosure 1. A fine structure is observed in the energy distribution of protons (see Fig. 2 of Enclosure 2), constructed by the Ferreira-Valoshek method (Materialy Mezhdunarodnoy konferentsii po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, Zheneva, 2 (1955), 147), with use of approximately 8500 traces of protons. The angular distribution of all protons is almost isotropic. Likewise isotropic are the angular distributions of protons separating themselves into groups, as shown in Fig. 3 of Enclosure 3. The general slope of the energy distribution here obtained squares well with the energy distribution by Cameron and Hoffman (Phys. Rev., 92 (1953) 1184), at maximal energy of the photon spectrum of 25 MeV. Likewise squaring well are the angular distributions of all protons in the two works. This evidently serves to indicate that the majority of protons with energies up to 15 MeV, both in the work of Cameron and Hoffman as well as in the present work, are obtained from photons with energies up to 25 MeV. "In conclusion we express our heartiest gratitude to Academician Komar and the collective concerned with

Card 2/3

L 18457-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3002410

operation of the synchrotron of the Leningrad Physico-technical Institute for the opportunity afforded to conduct these experiments." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 04 Jun 63	ENCL: 03
SUB CODE: PH	NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

DERMENDZHIYEV, Ye.G.; DELCHEV, M.K.

Uranium targets prepared by the electrocapillary method. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.4:170-173 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fizicheskiy institut Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk, Sofiya.

DELCHEV, P.I.; VORONINA, G.A.

Unilateral pulmonary anesthesia in surgery on the lungs. Vest. khir. 94 no.2:83-86 F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Iz Oblastnogo legochno-khirurgicheskogo sanatoriya (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR Ya.G. Rozinov), Novocherkassk.

PORTNOY, L.M., kand. med. nauk; DELCHEV, P.I.

Bronchography under intravenous anesthesia using a double intubation tube. Vest. khir. no. 6:19-23 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz Rostovskogo oblastnogo legochno-khirurgicheskogo sanatoriya (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR Ya.G. Rozinov).

POLAND/Cultivated Plants - Medicinal. Essential Oils. Toxins. M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30114

Author : Delczew, G.
Inst : Institute of Agriculture.

Title : The Effect of the Density of the Stand of Atropa belladonna L. Plants on the Alkaloid Content in the Leaves.

Orig Pub : Biul. inst. rosl. leczn., 1957, 3, No 8, 87-92 (Polish; res. Russ., Ger.)

Abstract : Comparison was made of the alkaloid content in A. belladonna plants in dense planting and in thinned one (with spaces between rows of 30 cm.). In the beginning of plant development no differences were found; during the fruit ripening phase in thinned planting the alkaloid content in the plants was 12.19% higher than in the dense one. This stands in contradiction to the data of Soviet

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30114

authors and supports the contention that the cause of alkaloid accumulation is "carbohydrate starvation ".

Card 2/2

Deleanu, Aristide. **Sur un théorème de point fixe.** Com. Acad. R. P. Romîne 7 (1957), 839–844. (Romanian. Russian and French summaries)

Let E and T be sets, and let $F=R^T$ with its usual partial order (R=reals). The author terms "general metric on E" a mapping $\delta: E\times E\to F$ satisfying the usual conditions imposed on a numerically-valued metric (T=a one-point set). The fixed-point theorem referred to states that if $f: E\to E$ satisfies a Lipschitz condition

$$\delta(f(x), f(y))\leqq\mu\cdot\delta(x, y)$$

for some $\mu\in F$ satisfying $0\leqq\mu(t)<1$ ($t\in T$), then f admits a unique fixed point $x_0\in E$. The usual proof for metric spaces is adapted with only verbal changes. Corollary 1: If $f: F\to F$ and $|f\xi(t)-f\eta(t)|\leqq\mu(t)\cdot|\xi(t)-\eta(t)|$ ($\xi, \eta\in F$; $t\in T$; $\mu\in F$ as above), then f admits a unique fixed point $\xi_0\in F$. (Take $\delta(\xi, \eta)=|\xi-\eta|$.) From this the author derives existence and uniqueness theorems for differential and integral equations involving functions with values in a complete, separated, locally convex space S which extend those known for Banach spaces (and which depend on the fixed-point theorem for metric spaces). The use of general metric spaces makes this extension somewhat neater than it would otherwise be.

R. E. Edwards (Woking)

DEIEANU, Aristide

An existence theorem for the differential equations in the locally convex spaces. Comunicarile AR 12 no.1:23-28 Ja '62

1. Comunicare prezentata de academician Gr. Moisil.

RUMANIA/Soil Science - Soil Genesis and Geography. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 19, 1958, 86722

Author : Oancea, C., Deleanu, A.[illegible] Birsan, A.
Inst : -
Title : Soil Investigations in the Valan-Novaci-Cimpul Mare and Targul-Jiu Regions (Subcarpathian Olten Depression Rumanian Peoples Republic)

Orig Pub : Dari seama sedint. Com. geol. RPR, 1954, Vol 41, Bucuresti, 1957, 115-121

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

DELEANU, Aristide

On a definition of a group of cohomology of a topologic space. Studii cerc mat 11 no.1:229-235 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Topology) (Groups, Theory of) (Conformal mapping) (Spaces, Generalized) (Homology theory)

DELEANU, A.

"Topoligic spaces" by H.-J. Kowalsky. Reviewed by A. Deleanu.
Rev math pures 6 no.4:802-803 '61.

DELEANU, Aristide

Error correcting nonbinary group codes. Probleme automotiz 73-78 5 N '62.

DELEANU, A.

On spaces which may be mapped with arbitrarily small counterimages onto manifolds. Bul Ac Pol mat 10 no.4:193-198 '62.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Institute of Mathematics, Rumanian Academy of Sciences, Bucharest. Presented by K.Borsuk.

DELEANU, A.

On a certain property of absolute neighborhood retracts. Bul Ac Pol mat 10 no.4:199-200 '62.

1. Institute of Mathematics, Rumanian Academy of Sciences, Bucharest. Presented by K.Borsuk.

DELYANU, A. [Deleanu, A.]; MARINESKU, G. [Marinescu, G.]

Theorem on fixed point and implicit functions in local convex spaces. Rev math pures 8 no.1:91-99 '63.

DELEANU, A.

"Mathematical publications" by Barry Mazur. Reviewed by A. Deleanu. Rev math pures 8 no. 2:329 '63.

DELEANU, A.

"International Symposium of Algebraic Topology."
Reviewed by A. Deleanu. Rev math pures 8 no. 2:330-331
'63.

DELEANU, A.

"Obstructions to imposing differentiable structures" by James Munkres. Reviewed by A. Deleanu. Rev math pures 8 no. 3:513. '63

"Differentiable manifolds which are homotopy spheres" by John Milnor. Reviewed by A. Deleanu. Bid.513-514.

DELEANU, A.

"Elements of the history mathematics" by Nicolas Bourbaki. Reviewed by A. Deleanu. Rev math pures 8 no.4:703 '63.

DELEANU, A.

"The theory of groups" by Marshall Hall, Jr. Reviewed by A. Deleanu.
Rev math pures 8 no.4:716-717 '63.

DELEANU, A.

Note on differential equations in locally convex spaces.
Bul Ac Pol mat 11 no. 11:677-680 '63.

1. Institute of Mathematics, R.P.R. Academy, Bucarest, Rumania. Presented by K. Borsuk.

DELEANU, A.

"Groups" by Papy. Reviewed by A. Deleanu. Studii cerc mat 14 no.4:702-703 '63.

DELEANU, A., cercetator; RUDEANU, S., cercetator

Electronics machines computing and modeling some intellectual processes. Gaz mat fiz 15 no.6:281-292 Je '63.

1. Institutul de matematica al Academiei R.P.R.

LELEANU, A.

On a certain result of Leray. Fund math 55 no.1:1-9 '64.

1. Institute of Mathematics, Rumanian Academy, Bucharest, Rumania.

DELEANU, D.

Considering problems of measuring the thickness of vein deposit forms. Revista Minelor, #1:34:Jan 55

DELEANU, D.

Some geologic observations on the presence of magnesite rocks and chrysotile asbestos in the contents of ultrabasic rocks. Rev min 15 no.3:146-150 Mr '64.

RUM/3-59-8-4/32

5(1), 25(5)

AUTHOR: Deleanu, I., Engineer, Secretary General

TITLE: Firm Cooperation Between the Socialist Countries

PERIODICAL: Revista de chimie, 1959, V.10, Nr 8, pp 443-446 (Rumania)

ABSTRACT: The author begins with the statement that one of the most significant historical events after WW II was the establishment of the world system of "socialist" countries. In 1949, the Council of Mutual Economic Aid (CMEA) was established for cooperation between the economies of the USSRm Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Rumania and Hungary. Also some Asian countries are actively participating in the work of this economic organization, namely Communist China, North Korea, North Vietnam, and Mongolia. The author reports on the main activities of CMEA during the past decade. The volume of the trade between the participating countries increased 2.5 tines in the 1950-1958 period. The USSR is said to have given significant aid for the industrialization and econo-

Card 1/4

Firm Cooperation Between the Socialist Countries

mic development of other Communist nations. During the period 1950-1957, the export of machines and equipment from the Soviet Union to the other "socialist" countries increased 2,7 times. For example, Poland gets Soviet equipment for building of 72 plants in the mining, metallurgical, chemical, power, and other industries. During the same period, the USSR gave other Communist countries nearly 6,000 patents and descriptions of technological processes and received about 2,000 similar documents from those countries. The Rumanian People's Republic received 1,666 technological documentation items and delivered 1,202 documentations to the other Communist nations. A number of 2,042 Rumanian specialists were sent abroad to get informed about some technological processes. At the same time, Rumania received the visit of about 1,402 foreign specialists. Unlike the situation in the past, today the exchange of patents and description of technological

Firm Cooperation Between the Socialist Countries

processes between Communist countries is currently carried out free of charge. Another type of Soviet aid mentioned is the fact that about 14,000 university level students and postgraduates from the "People's Democracies" are studying in the Soviet Union. In Rumania, too, there are many students from Communist countries. Among statistical data quoted are the following: The countries participating in the Council of Mutual Economic Aid, although their population amounts to no more than 1/9 of the population of the world, produced, in 1957, 19% of the world production of tractors, 68% of grain combines, 22% of the railroad freightcars, 27% of the machine-tools, etc. Compared with 1937, in 1958 the industrial production with the less than 2 times increase of the capitalist countries' industrial output. The average increase rate of the machine-building industry was 15-23% p.a. in the Communist countries, compared with 4.5% in Britain, and 6.7% in USA. Various aspects of the acti-

Firm Cooperation Between the Socialist Countries

vities of CMEA are presented, such as the planned division of production tasks between the participating nations. The Soviet aid by supply of equipment to Rumania is particularly emphasized. Soviet equipment contributes to building new Rumanian plants like the plant for antibiotics, Combinatul Chimic "I.V. Stalin"; the carbon-black factory of the "Nicolae Teclu" plant ; the sulfuric-acid and fertilizer plant; the chemical plants of Borzeşti (which will produce soda, chlorine, chlorine products) the synthetic-rubber and petrochemical products factory of Borzeşti; the plant for soda products of Govora. The author also mentions that substantial aid will be received by Rumania in the next few years for building large new chemical plants, for fertilizers, petrochemical products, etc. There is 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: Ministerul industriei petrolului şi chimiei (M.I.P.C.) (Ministry of the Petroleum and Chemical Industry).

Card 4/4

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.17 Vol.4/3 Public Health,etc. Mar58

DELEANU,M.

848. DELIMITATION OF AIR-POLLUTION AREAS IN A STEELWORKS, BASED ON AIR-IONIZATION DETERMINATIONS. Zonarea impurificării bazinului aerian într-un centru siderurgic pe baza determinărilor de aeroionizare - Deleanu M., Gross E. and Elges E. Inst. de Ig. al R.P.R., Cluj; Cat. de Ig., I.M.F., Cluj - IGIENA (Bucureşti) 1957, 6/1 (41-50) Graphs 3 Tables 3

In a steelworks in which the fuel commonly used is tar and coal ionization of the air may constitute a complex indicator of the degree of pollution of the atmosphere. Based on this criterion it is possible to delimit the air pollution areas over the place. This could not be achieved by the use of the other determining factors.

DELYANU, M. [Deleanu, M.]

Ionization as an index of the intensity of air pollution and sanitary zoning of industrial centers. Gig. i san. no. 10:42-46 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny Klujskogo meditsinskogo instituta Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika.
(AIR—POLLUTION)

KUPCHA, S.; SHTRAUS, Kh.; LENGEL', I.; DELYANU, M.; KOMES, V.

Sanitary and hygienic study of air pollution in the city of T. of the Rumanian People's Republic. Trudy LSGMI no.58:113-116 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

(RUMANIA--AIR POLLUTION)

DELEANU, Maria; PAVA, Ida

A contribution to the bibliography on the phenomenon of cavitation.
Studii tehn Timisoara 9 no.1/2:171-200 Ja-Je '62.

MENKES, B.; COTAESCU, E.; [redacted]

Studies of the development of certain malignant tumors on the body or chorio-allantoid membrane of the chick embryo and of the reaction of the embryonic epithelia and mesenchyma in presence of such transplants. Bul. stiint. sect. med. 8 no. 1:307-322 Jan-Mar 56.

1. Membru coresp. al Academ. RPR, (for Menkes).
(NEOPLASMS, transplantation
mouse sarcoma & Rous sarcoma to chick embryo, reaction of epithelia & mesenchyma in presence of transplants.)

DELEANU, M.

RUMANIA

COMES, V.

MD

Institute of Public Health and Hygiene and the Department for Dissections of the Clinical Hospital for Adults No 2, in Cluj, Cluj Regiune (Institutul de Igiena si Sanatate Publica si la Prosectura Spitalului Clinic de Adulti No 2, Cluj).

Bucharest, Igiena, Revista de Igiena si Sanatate Publica, No 5, Vol XI, Sep-Oct 62, pp 395-401.

"Influence of Artificial Aeroionization on Pneumoconiosis in Guinea Pigs." (Report on Research made at the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene and the Department of Dissections of the Clinical Hospital for Adults No 2, in Cluj.)

Co-authors:

DELEANU, M., MD, Institute of Public Health and Hygiene and the Clinical Hospital No 2 for Adults in Cluj.

~~(1 of 2)~~

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological.) Climate. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75314

Author : Cupcea, S., Doleanu, M., Frits, T., Gros. E.
Inst : -
Title : Effect of Ionized Air on Adrenalectomized Animals. 1. Duration of Survival Period of Rats.

Orig Pub : Comun. Acad. RPR, 1957, 7, No 1, 143-149

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

DELEANU, I.

More good quality fertilizers for agriculture. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no.8:463-469 Ag' 64

1. Deputy Minister of the Petroleum and Chemical Industry.

L 11989-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/JW

ACCESSION NR: AP5012511 RU/0003/64/015/008/0463/0469

AUTHOR: Deleanu, I. (Deputy minister of the petroleum and chemical industry)

TITLE: More good quality chemical fertilizers for agriculture

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 8, 1964, 463-469

TOPIC TAGS: chemical industry, fertilizer

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: The author discusses the use and production of chemical fertilizers, especially\\nitrogenous ones, and also presents some data on the improved yields provided through their rational use. Trends for the future development of the Rumanian fertilizer industry are also briefly described. Orig. art has 1 figure and 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

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

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 001 JPRS

Card 1/1

SURNAME, Given Names
DELEANU, L. (Dr.)

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: *)

Source: Bucharest, Igiena, Vol IX, No 4, Sep-Oct 1961, pp 339-344.

Data: " Studies on the Incidence of Pathogenic Staphylococcus and Colibacillus As Health Indicators in Hospital Units."

Authors:

TUNARU, C., -Dr.-
CHIRU, Gh., -Dr.-
MARCU, R., -Dr.-
CIJU, A., -Dr.-
DELEANU, L., -Dr.-
CORNATEANU, I., -Dr.-
MUSAT, S., -Dr.-

*) Work performed at the Regional Sanepid (Sanepidul Regional), Dobrogea

GPO 981043

ISTRATI, G.; MEITERT, T.; CIUFECO, C.; TUNARU, C.; HENTIU, Valeria; DELEANU, L.

Phage typing of Shigella. III. Stability of the bacteriophage types in Shigella flexneri 2a. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 21 no.2: 288-294 '62.

1. Institut "Dr.I. Cantacuzino" (for Istrati, Meitert, Ciufeco).
2. Centre Sanitaire Antiepidemique Regional de Constantza et Centre Sanitaire Antepidemique Regional de Brasov (for Tunaru, Hentiu, Deleanu).

(SHIGELLA) (BACTERIOPHAGE) (BACTERIOPHAGE TYPING)

DeLeanu M.

ROMANIA

FRITS, T., MD; STRAUSS, H., Lecturer; ELGES, E., MD; DELEANU, M. MD.

Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Cluj Branch. (Institutul de igiena si sanatate publica, Filiala Cluj.) - (for all)

Bucharest, Igiena, Vol XII, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, pp 33-37.

"The Action of Cholesterol and Positive Acroions on Spontaneous Motility."
(Paper read in the Section of Hygiene of the U.S.S.M. in Cluj, at the meeting of January 11, 1962.)

(4)

DELEANU, M.

Experimental studies on the role of nerve terminations in the pigmentation of bird embryo tegument. Rev Roum embryol 1 no.2:147-154 '64.

1. Center of Normal and Pathological Embryology, Timisoara.

RUMANIA/General Biology - Individual Development. Transplants and Coalescens B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 23634

Author : Memkes, B., Deleanu, M.I.
Inst : -
Title : An Investigation of the Biology of Heterologous Transplants (Embryonal Membraneous Hetero Transplants on Bird Embryo).

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari stiint. Avad. RPR, Baza Timisoara Ser. Stiinetemed., 1956, 3, No 3-4, 9-30

Abstract : Embryonal tissues were utilized as scions and matrix, in particular covering melanoblasts. Aside from some humoral and nervous factors, the absence of nerve endings influenced the melanogenesis.

Card 1/1

DELEANU, Paul, general'nyy sekretar'.

Unified action is the most important problem for the World Conference of Teachers. Vsem.prof.dvizh. no.11:9-12 Je '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Mezhdunarodnaya federatsiya profsoyuzov rabotnikov prosveshcheniya (proizvodstvennyy otdel VFP). (Teachers)

MANGERON, D.; DELEANU, S.

A class of equations of the analytic mechanic in the sense of I. Tsenov. Doklady BAN 15 no.1:9-12 '62.

1. Note présentée L. Tchakaloff [L. Chakalov], member de l'Académie et membre du Comité de rédaction, "Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk."

LAZEANU, L.; DELEANU, T.

Hydrostatic gauging method of densimeters. Metrologia apl 9 no.6:270-277 N-D '62.

SOLOMON,M., chim; LAZEANU,L., fiz.; DELEANU,T., fiz.

Hydrostatic method for gauging the densimeters with the measuring field below 1 g/ml. Metrologia apl 10 no.10:455-459 0'63

DELEANU, Vladimir, ing.

Construction and maintenance of diamond crossings used with simple and junction sleepers. Rev cailor fer 11 no.5:275-285 My '63.

1. Directia intretinerii caii.

1. DELEGA, S. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Fishing
7. My practice in catching fish. Ryb. khoz. 28, no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

NOVOVIC, Tiosav; DELEJA, Dragica

Geology and tectonics of Satorica with a special emphasis on its sulfide ore occurrences. Glas Prir muz A 16/17:139-151 '62.

BENESCH, Ryszard; JANOWSKI, Jan; DELEKTA, Jerzy

Determination of the optimum conditions for viscosity measurements of metallurgic slags. Archiw hutn 9 no. 1:103-121 '64.

DELEKTORSKAYA, Ye.A.; YERGAKOV, A.P.; KEEN', N.L.

Comparative petrological characteristics of coal seams in the Tula and Shchekino Districts of the Moscow Basin. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 21 no.2:79-85 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Ministerstvo ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR, Tul'skaya geologicheskaya partiya i Trest "Mosbassuglegeologiya", g. Tula.
(Moscow Basin--Coal geology)

L 10463-67 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6031041 SOURCE CODE: UR/0146/66/009/004/0070/0072

AUTHOR: Delektorskiy, B. A.; Orlov, I. N.

ORG: Moscow Power-Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Aerodynamic resistance moment of a spin motor operating in hydrogen or helium

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 9, no. 4, 1966, 70-72

TOPIC TAGS: gyro, spin motor, gyroscope

ABSTRACT: Based on (a) empirical formulas for braking torque of a spin-motor rotor developed by the authors earlier and (b) the fact that Reynolds number for spin motors operating in air is $50000 < Re_1 < 25000$, and operating in H or He is $Re_2 < 50000$, a new formula is deduced which shows the ratio of aerodynamic moments in H or He to that in air. The formula and curves for a numerical example show that: (1) The aerodynamic moment in H is equal to 20% and in He, 40% the moment in air; (2) The error connected with the new formula is ± 15%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17 / SUBM DATE: 10Apr65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 bjp

UDC: 531.383

L 18536-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EEC(k)-2 BC
ACC NR: AP6002177 SOURCE CODE: UR/0146/65/008/006/0091/0097

AUTHOR: Dolektorskiy, B. A.; Orlov, I. N. 37 e

ORG: Moscow Power-Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Calculation of the aerodynamic resistance torque of gyromotors operating in air

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 8, no. 6, 1965, 91-97

TOPIC TAGS: gyromotor, gyroscope

ABSTRACT: These empirical formulas are offered for computing the aerodynamic resistance torque: for regular flywheel shape, $M_a = 0{,}108 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot \rho^{0{,}7} \cdot \mu^{0{,}3} \cdot n^{1{,}7} \int r^{3{,}4}\, dl$; and for a simplified flywheel shape (a cylinder with equivalent length L), $M_a = 0{,}233 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \rho^{0{,}7} \cdot \mu^{0{,}3} \cdot n^{1{,}7} \cdot D^{4{,}4}\left[1 + 4{,}4\,\frac{L}{D}\right]$; here, D is the flywheel OD, n its rpm, ρ is the air density, μ is the dynamic viscosity. The formulas are accurate within ±15% for 50000 < Re < 250000. For gyromotors having Re < 50000 (D < 3 cm), a

Card 1/2 UDC: 531.383

ACC NR: AP6002177

greater error is possible; however, the aerodynamic losses in this case are low (under 40% of total mechanical losses). The above formulas were developed by correcting a fundamental theoretical formula in accordance with the results of actual loss measurements on a gyromotor operated in air and in vacuum. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 7 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 17 / SUBM DATE: 17Nov64 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 mg

L 08963-67 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EEC(k)-2

ACC NR: AP6021053 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0292/66/000/003/0004/0006

AUTHOR: Orlov, I. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Delektorskiy, B. A. (Engineer); Arkhipov, O. G. (Engineer)

ORG: none

54

TITLE: Computer design of induction motors for gyroscopes

SOURCE: Elektrotekhnika, no. 3, 1966, 4-6

TOPIC TAGS: gyroscope, induction motor, servomotor, computer application, spin motor

ABSTRACT: Specific requirements of gyroscope-drive high-speed induction spin motors are formulated, particulars of their design on a digital computer are described, and computation results are presented. Main dimensions of the motor are connected with those of the gyro flywheel. Both nominal and maximum torques

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.333.025.3.001.24

L 08963-67

ACC NR: AP6021053

0

are determined by the required acceleration time. The highest motor efficiency is of prime importance because of the necessity of keeping the motor heat production as low as possible in order to ensure the gyro accuracy. The optimal design of a specified-size motor on a digital computer is reduced to calculating and comparing several versions with various combinations of β and b; here, $\beta = d_2/d_1$; d_2 and d_1 are the external and internal stator diameters; $b = B_\delta/B_1$; B_δ and B_1 are the inductions in the stator core and airgap. Eight two-pole, 400-cps motor sizes ($d_2 = 2.0 - 7.4$ cm) have been calculated. An algorithm of the computer problem and programing steps are briefly described. Each type-size has been calculated in 540 versions — over 9000 versions for all sizes. The tabulated final results show that some widely used standard spin motors can be essentially improved as to their efficiency and power factor. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 17, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 nst

DELEKTORSKIY, G. P.

112-6-11902

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr6, p. 20 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Delektorskiy, G.P.

TITLE: A New Method of Armor Jointing for Deep-Sea Cables
(Novyy metod soyedineniya broni glubokovodnykh kabeley)

PERIODICAL: Inform.-tekhnich. sbornik, M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1956, Nr4(88) pp. 11-13

ABSTRACT: In splicing the ends of deep-sea cables, designed for laying at depths of 200 m and more, a special method of jointing the armor wires is used. The ends of wires should be cleaned with emery paper from the galvanized coating at the length of 40-50 mm. The same treatment should be given to the sections of whole wires adjacent to the cleaned ends. The cleaned ends should be welded to the adjacent whole wires at the length of 40-50 mm by means of electrode welding. Thereupon the welded section is bandaged with iron wires. Welding current 150-170 a. A thin asbestos sheet should be laid under the wire armor before welding as a precaution against burning of the cable.

R. M. L.

Card 1/1

ELEKTORSKIY, G.P.

Calculating active resistances of tubular cable. Elektrosviaz' 11 no.2:67-71 F 157. (Electric cables) (MIRA 10:3)

DIELEKTORSKIY, G.P.

DIELEKTORSKIY, G.P., inzh.

Calculating active resistances in twisted wires. Vest.elektroprom. 28 no.8:32-35 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Zavod "Sevkabel'".

(Electric wire)

Delektorskiy G. P.

AUTHOR: Delektorskiy, G.P. (Engineer) 110-2-10/22

TITLE: Factory testing of poly-ethylene insulation of submarine cables. (Zavodskiye ispytaniya polietilenovoy izolyatsii podvodnykh kabeley.)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, No.2, pp. 33-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Under service conditions, damage to submarine cables that have no lead sheath can cause a partial or dead short between the conductors and an earth fault on the outer conductor of concentric cables. Under factory conditions, defects of hermetic sealing do not give a dead short circuit but only reduce the insulation-resistance of the cable. The insulation resistance of polyethylene is very high, so that quite long lines may have an insulation-resistance of 20 - 80,000 megohms. Although water penetration reduces this value, it may remain sufficiently high for service requirements. It is important to determine correctly the cause of low insulation-resistance, which may result from low resistivity of the polyethylene or from an insulation fault. It is difficult to measure the very high values of insulation resistance encountered in cables insulated with polyethylene. The usual comparator circuit is used but the standard resistance may be up to 5 megohms and the spplied voltage 500 - 1500 V. The circuit used is given in Fig.1. The principal causes of low insulation-resistance and their special features are then discussed. These are: penetration of water at joints in the insulation, which may be recognised by

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Factory testing of poly-ethylene insulation of submarine cables.

conductivity/time curves of the kind shown in Fig.2.; local inclusions in the insulation, which are relatively easy to detect; low insulation-resistance of the material - a formula is given for the electrical conductivity of materials of the kind under discussion. A graph in Fig.3. relates the elctrical conductivity of polyethylene and the field strength. The shape of this curve is discussed. If the material is of low insulation-resistance, without affecting the quality of the cable, the insulation resistance remains independent of changes in the applied voltage. All the test results relate to submarine concentric telephone-telegraph cable, type RTK-5/18 and its main characteristics are given. It is concluded that with high test voltages (up to 2,000 V) on a cable in which the insulation is shunted by a high-value water resistance, the conductivity current falls slowly (10 - 25 minutes) and may reach the value usual for polyethylene cable. If there are conducting inclusions in the insulation, increase in the voltage causes a charp increase in the conductivity current, and breakdown occurs at voltages of 5 - 10 kV. If the insulation-resistance of the material as a whole is low, there is no change in the specific conductivity until the field intensity exceeds 40 kV/cm. Whenever the insulation resistance differs from the standard value it should be measured at three voltages between 100 and 2,000 V. The reason for the anomolous insulation resistance can be determined from the test results. The ends of the insulation

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must be specially cleaned to prevent surface leakage. There are 3 figures, 2 literature references (Russian)

SUBMITTED: February, 2, 1957

ASSOCIATION: "Sevkabel" Works. (Zavod "Sevkabel")

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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DELEKTORSKIY, G.P.

AUTHOR: Delektorskiy, G.P., Engineer 110-1-8/19

TITLE: Calculation of the Active Resistances of High-frequency Wires (Raschet aktivnykh soprotivleniy vysokochastotnykh provodov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Vol.29, No.1, pp. 35 - 38 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Extensive use is now made of high-frequency wires, also known as Litz wires. These consist of a number of fine insulated strands bundled or twisted together to effect transposition. The completed wires can be up to 20 mm dia. To minimise skin effect, the strands should be of a diameter approximately equal to the equivalent depth of penetration of current into copper at the given frequency. Therefore, the wires should be designed according to the frequency envisaged. Such wires are being adopted as the inner conductors of coaxial cables used in induction heating. These cables carry heavy currents at high frequencies (up to 10 000 c.p.s.) and may be up to 3 cm dia. This construction is also used for high-power radio cables for frequencies of 2 - 5 Mc/s.

In addition to the skin effect, there is a so-called proximity effect which increases the impedance of the wire. This must be allowed for in any accurate calculations of high-frequency

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Calculation of the Active Resistances of High-frequency Wires

wires. A formula is given for the effective resistance of such wire and is valid for wires type ЛЭШО and ЛЭШД of small diameters at frequencies of 20 to 50 kc/s.
To calculate the resistance of larger wires at frequencies of up to 150 kc/s requires a different formula, which is given. A formula is also offered for the optimum number of individual conductors and space factor in the wire. The construction and characteristics of high-frequency wires are compared to those of ordinary wires in Table 1.
To confirm the theoretical determinations, the effective resistances of wires, types ЛЭШО, 7 x 7 x 0.1 and 7 x 7 x 0.19 mm were measured, with the results shown in Table 2. These are in good agreement with values calculated from Eq. (5), but rather different from values calculated by the formula first given. This formula makes no allowance for the screening effect of eddy currents in individual strands. A diameter is recommended for individual strands not less than 0.1 mm so that the wires shall not be too expensive. In designing high-frequency wires for frequencies up to 150 kc/s, the highest possible space factor should be aimed at. Although the use of enamelled strands might appear more costly than bare wires, the overall

Calculation of the Active Resistances of High-frequency Wires

cost is often less because of the economy of copper. There are 2 tables and 4 references, 2 of which are Russian and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Sevkabel' Works (Zavod "Sevkabel'")

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

88094

9.1400 (and 2604, 2904)

S/110/60/000/003/004/004
E041/E421

AUTHOR: Delektorskiy, G.P., Engineer

TITLE: The Choice of the Wave Resistance of Radio Frequency Cables

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1960, No.3, pp.68-71

TEXT: Many radio frequency cables are chosen so that they may most easily match the transmitter circuits, and have wave resistances of the order 50 to 75 ohms. They are not, however, necessarily well adapted for transmitting high power. If the thermal resistance of the cable is neglected, it is possible to calculate an optimum diameter ratio to give least losses but when the thermal characteristics of the cable are taken into account rather different results are obtained. It is shown that the optimum diameter ratio depends on the specific thermal resistivity of the cable covering, the cable diameter and the construction of the internal and external conductors and the frequency. The problem is solved therefore for a particular case. It is assumed that the insulation is polythene, the outer covering is PVC. The

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The Choice of the Wave Resistance of Radio Frequency Cables

overall diameter is 36 mm and the frequency is 200 Mc/s. Under these conditions the optimum diameter ratio is 2,27 rather than the ordinary figure of 1,65. This argues that the best choice of cable impedance is about 25 to 30 ohms. There are 1 table and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

Card 2/2

88491

S/110/60/000/009/003/008
E194/E455

15.8101

AUTHOR: Deloktorskiy, G.P., Engineer

TITLE: The Mechanical Properties of Polyethylene and Mixtures of it with Polyisobutylene

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1960, No.9, pp.9-14

TEXT: Polyethylene-polyisobutylene mixtures are widely used in the cable industry, the molecular weight of the polyethylene being usually in the range of 24000 to 32000 and that of the polyisobutylene 85000 to 115000. The most widely used mixtures are cable polyethylene grade ОХК -502 (OKhK-502) containing 35% polyisobutylene, grade ОХК-503 (OKhK-503) containing 15% polyisobutylene and finally grade ВЧМ-1 (VChM-1) containing 65% polyisobutylene. The nature of the elastic and plastic properties of high polymers is discussed. Within a certain very limited temperature range, thermo-plastic materials follow Hooke's law. High polymers are also subject to plastic strain according to Newton's law, and the rate of change of stress is proportional to the stress. The coefficient of proportionality is the

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viscosity. The third component of the strain is elastic strain of a relaxation character due to the opposing effects of micro-Brownian movement of the molecules. This process is effective over short distances and, therefore, the elastic strains are less than the plastic. The total strain in the material is the sum of the three components described. High-polymer mixtures may be considered as viscous fluids and their viscosity may be determined. The value of the viscosity and its alteration with temperature govern the way in which temperature affects the mechanical properties of polyethylene and mixtures of it with polyisobutylene. The elongation and breaking strengths as functions of temperature are then considered. The strain equation shows that there is a maximum in the curve relating elongation and temperature, and this is confirmed by experiments. The shape of the curve is discussed. The mechanical properties of mixtures of polyethylene and polyisobutylene depend very much on the properties of the components. Polyisobutylene which is soft is mixed into the polyethylene to

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The Mechanical Properties of Polyethylene and Mixtures of it with Polyisobutylene

reduce its brittleness. Two cases may be considered: where the polyethylene is of normal quality, polyisobutylene is mixed in to increase the flexibility and elasticity of the mixture; if the polyethylene is not of sufficiently good quality and has a strongly branched structure or is of low molecular weight and is subject to cracking, the polyisobutylene is added to improve it. The effect of adding various amounts of polyisobutylene on the ultimate strength of polyethylene was investigated. The addition of polyisobutylene of lower molecular weight gave much lower tensile strength than the addition of high molecular weight material. It was also found that where the proportion of polyisobutylene was less than 50%, temperature has less effect in reducing the tensile strength. Relative elongation as function of polyisobutylene content was studied. The addition of polyisobutylene to polyethylene of low relative elongation (120%) has a considerable effect. Polyethylene and its blends are much softer than metals and so the surface may be damaged. Quite

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small damage to the surface causes serious stress concentration so that sometimes the material loses much of its elastic properties. Sometimes cracking occurs, most intensively in certain media such as sea water. In order to judge of the stability of blends under conditions of stress concentration, breaking and elongation tests were made on samples with artificial stress concentrations produced by making holes of various diameters in the specimens. The influence of stress concentration was much the same for all blends. Initially there is a marked deterioration in properties for quite a small stress concentration; then over a certain range the diameter of the hole has little effect; finally, if the hole diameter is increased beyond a certain amount, the properties of the material deteriorate rapidly. Addition of polyisobutylene increases the stress reduction and reduces the diminution of extension. A high content of soft plastifier such as polyisobutylene permits the stress concentrations to extend over the whole section so that elongation by plastic flow is reduced only a little and the

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specimen does not fail so soon. The addition of up to 35% polyisobutylene to polyethylene having an elongation of 100 to 150% almost completely prevents failure due to stress concentration. A simple but reliable method of assessing the resistance of the material to crack-formation was developed. Sheaths wound on a mandrel were notched and placed in xylol or some other fluid that attacks polyethylene. Various kinds of cracks can occur in polyethylene and its blends, and cracking is intensified if the substance is placed in polar solutions which do not dissolve polyethylene or in soaps. It was soon found that cracking was observed in stressed specimens. If a specimen is immersed in a medium that does not attack it, then with a two-directional stress the failure occurs at an elongation of 7 to 8% instead of 500 to 700%. To avoid cracking of polyethylene either polyisobutylene or butyl rubber are added to it. The mechanism of the effect of corrosion of stressed samples is discussed. Stresses are of

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course, set up in the extrusion presses that apply the sheaths to cables, particularly when water cooling-baths are used. External stresses are also set up in cable sheaths during the processes of laying; for example, submarine cables are subject to considerable pressures. The internal and external stresses of cable sheaths can sometimes cause longitudinal or transverse cracks. It is concluded that in most cases it is advisable to add some polyisobutylene to polyethylene, particularly if the polyethylene is not of very high quality. In some cases, however, polyisobutylene has an undesirable effect. Brittle polyethylene is unsuitable for insulating submarine cables even when it is mixed with polyisobutylene. For this application it should be replaced by normal polyethylene grade ПЭ-500 (PE-500) blended with 5% polyisobutylene or butyl rubber. There are 8 figures, 1 table and 2 non-Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1960
Card 6/6

DELEKTORSKIY, G.P., inzh.

Concerning certain regularities in the breakdown of polyethylene insulation. Elektrichestvo no.11:73-77 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Electric insulators and insulation) (Polyethylene)

IELEKTORSKIY, G.P., inzh.

Laws regulating the breakdown of polyethylene insulation of high-voltage cables carrying an impulse voltage. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.1:55-57 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electric cables) (Electric insulators and insulation) (Polyethylene)

NAUMENKO, M.; DELEKTORSKIY, N., dotsent

For the efficient utilization of wage systems in the chemical industry. Sots. trud 8 no.7:127-130 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov (for Naumenko). 2. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. Lomonosova (for Delektorskiy).

POTAPOV, S.A.; DELEKTORSKIY, N.D. (Moskva)

Centralization of the automobile transport by the Moscow City Health Department. Sov.zdrav. 21 no.8:54-58 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(MOSCOW--AMBULANCE SERVICE)
(PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION)

DELEKTORSKIY, [illegible] V.

Struggle of Stakhanovites of the Moscow alkaloid factory for lowering production costs of each operation. Med. prom., No 1, 1952.

DELEKTORSKIY, N. V.

Drug Trade

Lowering cost of producing pyramidon and analgin. Med. prom. No. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. 1953, Uncl.

DELEKTORSKIY, N. V., RATSKEVICH, N. V.,

Salicylates

Valuable initiative of workers of the commercial department of the salicyl plant. Med. prom No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. 1953, Uncl.

DELEKTORSKIY, N. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Sulfuric acid FD-519

Card 1/1 : Pub. 50-18/23

Author : Delektorskiy, N. V.

Title : Results achieved by socialistic competition among furnace workers at sulfuric acid production departments of chemical enterprises

Periodical : Khim. prom., 306-307 (50-51), Jul/Aug 1954

Abstract : Discusses improvements achieved at various plants in the operation of pyrite burning furnaces. Points out shortcomings in this type of operation at other plants. Cites the names of individuals who won prizes in a competition among pyrite furnace workers sponsored by the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry and the Central Committee, Trade Union of Chemical Industry Workers.

Institution :

Submitted :

Translation D 230699, Rev

DELEKTORSKIY, N. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Rubber FD-521

Card 1/1 : Pub 50-20/23

Author : Delektorskiy, N. V.

Title : Results of the dissemination of the experience of advanced workers ["peredoviki"] throughout enterprises of the tire industry and the synthetic rubber industry

Periodical : Khim. prom., 308-310 (52-54), Jul/Aug 1954

Abstract : Describes technical improvements achieved by individuals at enterprises of the rubber industry. Points out shortcomings which must be corrected at various plants. Reports on the results of industrial contests and competitions, naming the winners.

Institution :

Submitted :

DELEKTORSKIY, M.V.

Introduction of advanced experience of innovators in the chemical industries. Khim.prom. no.2:76-80 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Chemical industries)

DELEKTORSKIY, N. V.

"The Results of the Dissemination of Experience of Outstanding Workers in the Tire and Synthetic Rubber Industry," Khim. Prom., No.5, pp 52-54, 1954.

Translation _ 243391, 24 May 55

USSR/Chemistry - Rubber FD-1562

DELEKTORSKIY

Card 1/1 : Pub. 50-19/25

Author : Delektorskiy, N. V.

Title : Competition between brigades at the rubber boots department of the plant "Krasnyy Bogatyr'." [News Section]

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 8, pp 499-500 (51-52), Dec 1954

Abstract : Describes improvements in the production of rubber boots introduced by a team headed by A. P. Fokina

Institution :

Submitted :

BELYAKOV, V.V.; ELEKTORSKIY, N.V.

Increase in labor productivity at the "Acrichine" plant. Med.prom. no.2:43-45 Ap-Je '55. (MLRA 9:12)
(DRUG INDUSTRY,
in Russia, productivity)

NEUGODOV, P.P.; DELEKTORSKIY, N.V.

Mechanization of functions requiring a heavy output of labor in the "Akrikhin" plant. Med.prom. no.3:16-20 Jl-S '55. (MLRA 9:12)
(DRUG INDUSTRY,
mechanization in Russia)

DELEKTORSKIY, N.V.

Simplifying wage calculations. Khim.prom. no.3:179-180
no.3:179-180 Ap-My '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Wages)

DELEKTORSKIY, M.V.

NEUGODOV, P.P.; DELEKTORSKIY, M.V.

Modernizing existing boiler units. Med.prom. 11 no.1:50-53 Ja '57.
(BOILERS) (MIRA 10:2)

DELEKTORSKIY, N.V.; NEUGODOV, P.P.; NIKIFOROV, A.A.

Producing pyramidon at a greater rate. Med. prom. 11 no.2:46-49 F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin."
(AMINOPYRINE)

DELEKTORSKIY, N.V.

DELEKTORSKIY, N.V.

Organization of theproduction of p-nitroacetophenone from styrene at the "Akrikhin" Factory. Med.prom. 11 no.12:35-38 D '57.
(ACETOPHENONE) (STYRENE) (MIRA 11:2)

DELEKTORSKIY, N.V., DYEHANOV, N.N.

Organization of aminazine production at the "Akrikhin" Plant.
Med.prom 12 no.9:40-44 S '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin."
(CHLORPROMAZINE)

DELEKTORSKIY, N.V.

[redacted]

Brigades of Communist labor at chemical and pharmaceutical plants. Med.prom. 13 no.3:3-6 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(DRUG INDUSTRY)

DELEKTROSKIY, N.V.

Competition for the title "Brigade of communist labor" at the "Akrikhin" Factory. Med.prom. 14 no.11:3-6 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(DRUG INDUSTRY)

DELEKTORSKIY, N.V.

Socialist competition of the staffs related enterprises in the rubber industry. Kauch. i rez. 19 no. 11:51-52 N '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Rubber industry)

DELEKTORSKIY, N.V.; NAUMENKO, M.F.

Complete mechanization and automation of the production at the "Krasnyi rezinshchik" Plant. Khim.prom. no.5:359-361 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Kiev--Rubber industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Automation)

DELEKTROSKIY, N.V.; NAUMENKO, M.F.

From a brigade to a factory of communist labor. Med. prom. 15 no.6:3-6 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(LVOV—DRUG INDUSTRY)