

22357

Z/023/61/000/001/002/006
A207/A126

3.4000

AUTHORS: Delong, Bořivoj; Sokolík, Bohuslav, and Neumann, Přemek

TITLE: Electrooptical distance meter with quartz modulator

PERIODICAL: Studia Geophysica et Geodaetica, no. 5, 1961, 8 - 20

TEXT: In 1959, an electrooptical distance meter - the first instrument of its kind in Czechoslovakia - was developed for measuring geodetic distances, by the Research Institute of Geodesy, in co-operation with the Institute of Radio Engineering. The distance meter can determine the phase difference of the emitted and reflected modulated light waves on a low frequency by an electronic method. It has 2 oscillators: a primary one O , with a frequency of 5 Mc/s, and a secondary one P_0 , with a frequency differing from that of the former by about 10 kc/s, (Fig. 1). The upper part of the scheme represents the transmitting system, the lower part the receiving system. The source L emits a beam of white light conducted by the condenser K to the center of the spherical ring, formed by electrodes of the quartzite modulator K_r . The latter, together with 2 thin polarized plates P and A , the first of which acts as a polarizer and the second as an analyser, per-

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form the light modulation depending on the amplitude. The modulated light passes through the transmission lense O_1 and is passed on to the reflector R located at the other end of the measured line. The light beam emanating from the latter is returned to the initial point of the measured line. If instrument and reflector are properly located as to direction, the reflected light passes through the receiving lense O_2 which then directs it to the photomultiplier F cathode. The signal from the auxiliary oscillator is mixed with the signal from the main oscillator in the mixer S_m and also with the signal from the photomultiplier F on its last emission electrode. Two low-frequency signals are thus produced having the same frequency with unchanged phase ratios, which are led to the synchronous detector S_d . A galvanometer G is connected to the synchronous detector and indicates the phase difference. When the dial of the galvanometer is on zero, the following relation is valid for the measured distance D:

$$2D = NL + l \quad (1),$$

where N is the whole number of modulation wave lengths, L - the wavelength of modulation and l - the residual which is a function of the phase difference φ :

$$l = \frac{\varphi}{2\pi}L \quad (2).$$

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The galvanometer indicator is set to zero by the phase shift of the signal from the main oscillator and from the mixer with regard to the signal from the photomultiplier. This, in turn, is done by the phase shifter which has 2 parts: One for rough phasing F_h , by which the phase position is changed by jumps, and one for fine phasing F_h , by which the phase of the signal between the neighbouring rough phase position is changed smoothly. The scales of the rough and fine phase shifters provide data at the zero position of the galvanometer from which the measured length is determined. The mean error of one measurement of length is expressed by the relation

$$m_D = \pm(5 \times 10^{-5} D + 5 \text{ cm}).$$

The wavelength of the modulation L is obtained from the modulation frequency of the oscillator F from the relation $L = v/F$, where v is the speed of light distribution in the atmosphere. The electro-optical effects used in the electro-optical distance meters described are linear in the quartzite modulator. The latter is based on the validity of Hook's law. The authors have attempted to determine the conditions for the design of a modulator where a maximum modulation effect is achieved. This maximum effect is reached at maximum changes in the ratio of the light beam emanating from the mod-

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ulator to the light beam entering it. It is assumed that the relative permeability of both polarization plates and that of the artificial anisotropic medium of the modulator is equal to 1. The amplitudes of the light oscillation are determined from the relation

$$A_o = a \sin \alpha \sin \beta, A_e = a \cos \alpha \cos \beta \quad (3),$$

where a is the amplitude measured. Since the light beam is directly proportional to the square of the amplitude of the light oscillations, the expression

$$F = F_o \{ \cos^2(\alpha - \beta) - \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\beta \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \epsilon \} \quad (4)$$

is derived, where F_o is the light beam entering the modulator and F - the light beam coming out of the modulator. It is concluded that the maximum modulation effect in the quartzite modulator takes place when the directions of oscillations of the polarizer and the analyser form an angle of 90° , and when this angle divides the plane in two, formed by the optical axes of the crystal and the direction of the passing light. The relative electro-optical permeability of the modulator is determined from the ratio of the light beams F and F_o :

$$T_m = F/F_o = \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \epsilon \quad (5),$$

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where ξ is the phase difference. Equation

$$T_m = \sin^2 k_1 V \quad (6),$$

derived from equation (5), gives the characteristics of the linear electro-optical phenomenon. An equation characterizing the quartzite modulator is derived by replacing the phase difference ξ of the usual and unusual beams by their refractive index:

$$\Delta t = t_e - t_o = l(1/v_e - 1/v_o) \quad (7),$$

where the speed of the ordinary beam in an anisotropic medium is the v_o and the speed of the unusual beam - v_e ; t_o - time needed by the usual beam to pass in the anisotropic medium; l and t_e - the time needed by the unusual beam to pass the same distance. The final equation representing the characteristics of the quartzite modulator is given as

$$T_m = \sin^2 \left\{ \pi \left(\frac{c}{\lambda} - \frac{\Delta n_o}{\Delta E} \frac{V}{300\lambda} \right) \right\} \quad (14).$$

The phase difference of the usual and unusual beams of the quartzite crystal is found to be, according to

$$\xi = 2\pi l / \lambda \cdot (n_e - n_o) \quad (8),$$

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where n_e and n_o are the refractive indices:

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$$\varepsilon = 2\pi \left(C \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{\Delta n_o}{\Delta E} \frac{V}{300\lambda} \right), \quad (13).$$

From the latter formula it is concluded further that, with a change in voltage, the thickness of the crystal will also change within small limits, and that the change in this thickness will effect only the constant element - the phase difference ε - and will not affect the element, altered with the voltage. It is pointed out that distance meters working with quartzite modulators consume much less power, they are lighter and more easily transportable, as compared to distance meters with Capp's modulators. The modulation voltage was estimated at being as high as 100 v, and it is also pointed out that, if the quartzite modulator works accurately according to the resonance frequency, the modulation voltage should not come even close to the value of 100 v. The greatest range of the distance meter is found to be limited to 250 m for the time being, due to the optical system used. However, the authors note that if the present optical system is replaced by a system especially developed for the given purpose, distances up to 2 or 3 km may be obtained without difficulty. The distance measuring unit of the instrument rests on a normal tripod and weighs over 5 kg. The power block has approximately

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the same weight but somewhat smaller dimensions. In conclusion the authors state that laboratory tests of the electrooptical distance meter model with a quartzite modulator showed the validity of the initial assumptions and the suggested principle, and also the expediency of the applied method for measuring geodesic distances. Further perfection of the instrument would involve an improvement of the optical system and an increase in the stability of the crystal frequency. These measures would lead to an increase of the range and of the accuracy of the instrument. There are 7 figures and 8 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: E..J. Post: Note on Safe Resonator Current of Piezoelectric Elements. Proc. IRE, 40 (1952), 7, 835.

ASSOCIATION: Issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, Praga (Research Institute of Geodesy; Prague), (Dolong); Kafedra radiotekhniki elektrotekhnicheskogo fakul'teta Prazhskoy politekhniki (Institute of Radio Engineering of the Electrotechnical Department, Prague Polytechnic), (Sokolik and Neumann) X

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1960

Card 7/8

Z/023/62/000/001/001/004
D006/D102

AUTHOR: Delong, Bořivoj

TITLE: Geodetic testing of a MRA 1/CW tellurometer

PERIODICAL: Studia geophysica et geodaetica, no. 1, 1962, 14-39

TEXT: During 1960, the Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography and Cartography in Prague, in cooperation with the Geodetic and Cartographic Enterprise in Prague, performed geodetic tests with a MRA 1/CW tellurometer at the geodetic observatory Pecny and in the area of the Jeseniky Mountains. The program comprised tests in a trigonometric net and in the measuring of ground control points for a photogrammetric survey of a topographic map with a scale of 1:10,000. The tests in the trigonometric net showed that the tellurometer method is about half as accurate as conventional angular measuring, its accuracy over distances from 120 m to 70 km ranging from ± 5 to ± 25 cm, and the mean angular error being ± 0.98 arc seconds. The main source of errors is the length reduction due to various physical factors. To reach a higher degree of accuracy it is advisable to take the readings under various atmospheric conditions and by different persons. Comparison of the results obtained with the tellurometer and with a NASM-2A geodimeter showed that

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D006/D102

Geodetic testing

the latter is at least twice as accurate. Tellurometer measurements revealed that the mean position error for a traverse station m_{xy} is $\pm 5n(\text{cm})$ in an open traverse, and $\pm 5\sqrt{n}(\text{cm})$ in a closed traverse, where n is the number of traverse legs leading to the observed station. From all the tellurometer readings obtained, a mean radio-wave velocity of $299,793.2 \pm 0.3$ km/sec in the vacuum was derived. The dimensions of the net, as determined with the tellurometer, showed an accuracy of 1:430,000. The second test series was aimed at the determination of ground control points. The measuring method for this purpose used only three carrier frequencies so that obtaining one reading took about two minutes. The surveying covered an area corresponding to two 1:10,000 map sheets. The mean error of both position and height of a ground control point, as determined with a tellurometer, was ± 9.2 cm. The tests showed that the tellurometer is well suitable for mapping in the scale of 1:10,000 and that it can also be used for vertical distance measuring by the trigonometrical method. There are 5 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: T.L. Wadley, The Tellurometer System of Distance Measurement, Empire Surv. Rev., 14, (1957), 105 - 106. (Technical editors: J. Kašpar, J. Pokorný).

Card 2/3

Geodetic testing

Z/023/62/000/001/001/074
D006/D102

ASSOCIATION: Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography and Cartography, Prague

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1961

Card 3/3

DELONG, Borivoj, inz., C.Sc.

The 4th International course for Length Measurement in Munchen. Geod kart
obzor 8 no.6:116-120 Je '62

1. Vyzkumny ustav geodeticky, topograficky a kartograficky, Praha.

DELONG, B., inz., C.Sc.

International symposium on new techniques in geodetic
measurements. Geod kart obzor 8 no.10:187,199-200
0 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav geodeticky, topograficky a kartograficky,
Praha.

DELONG, Borivoj, inž., CSc.

Technology of measurement and calculation of bench marks measured
by tellurometer. Geod kart sbor 9:5-22 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav geodeticky, topograficky a kartograficky,
Praha.

DELONG, Borivoj, inz. C.Sc.; KARNOLD, Jaromir, inz.

Technical and economic evaluation of tellurometric
measurement of control points. Geod kart obzor
8 no.10:188-192 0 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav geodeticky, topograficky a kartograficky,
Praha (for Delong). 2. Ustredni sprava geodezie a kartografie,
Praha (for Karnold).

DELONG, Borivoj, inz., kandidat technických ved

Present possibilities of using electronic range finders in the measurement of fixed points. Geol průzkum 5 no.8:236-238 Ag '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav geodeticky, Praha.

DELONG, Borivoj, inz., kandidat technických ved

Present possibilities of using electronic range finders in
measuring fixed points. Geol průzkum 5 no.7:201-203 J1 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav geodeticky, Praha.

DELONG, Borivij, inz., CSc.

Present possibilities of measuring fixed points by
electronic range finders. Geod kart obzor 9 no.10
257-262 0 '63

1. Vyskumny ustav geodeticky, topegraficky a kartograficky,
Praha.

DELONG, Borivoj

Examination of external effects on tellurometer measurements.
Studia geophys 8 no.1:1-23 '64.

1. Issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, topografii i
Kartografii, Praga.

DELONG, Borivoj

Problem of using radio range finders for determination of
geodetic fixed points. Studia geophys 8 no. 3:239-246 '64.

1. Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography and Cartography,
Prague 1-Nove Mesto, Politickych veznu 12.

DELONG, Borivoj, inz. GSo.

Results of the use of the tellurometer for measurement of points of a detailed point field for technical-economic mapping. Geod kart obzor 10 no.11:279-283 N '64.

1. Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography and Cartography, Prague.

DELONG, Borivoj, inz. GSc.

Experiences in using electronic tellurometers in measuring a fixed point field. Geod kart obzor 10 no.12:298-299 D '64.

1. Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography, and Cartography Prague.

I. 01513-66 EED-2 BC

ACCESSION NR: AP5024318

CZ/0023/64/008/003/0239/0246

AUTHOR: Delong, Borivoj

32
B

TITLE: Use of radio range-finders for observation of geodetic fixed points

SOURCE: Studia geophysica et geodastica, no. 3, 1964, 239-246

TOPIC TAGS: radio equipment, geodetic instrument, geodesy

ABSTRACT: This article gives the results of tests of the MRA-1/CW Tellurometer in determining 132 points of the Pecny research field. The accuracy obtained practically corresponded to that of technical levellings. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs, 2 tables, 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Geodatisches, topographisches und kartographisches Forschungsinstitut, Prague (Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography, and Cartography)

SUBMITTED: 22 Jan 64

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, EC

NR RIF SCV: 000

OTHER: 002

JPRS

Card 1/1

DL

DELONG V. Z Path.-anat. Ust. P.U. v Olomouci. Srdečni polypy Polyps of the heart
(2 case reports) Lek. Listy 1952, 7/24 (589-591) Illus. 2

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Section VI, Vol. 8, #1, January 1954

Chirurgická fakulta a 1. lékařská fakulta Masarykovy univerzity v Olomouci
DELONG V. Z. dětské Klin. a path.-anat. Ústavu lek. Fak., Palackého Univ.,
Olomouci. *Schwartzmanuv fenomén po podání Amigenu. Schwartzman's phenomenon following
administration of amigen LEK. LISTY 1953, 8/6 (127-130)
(5639)

A case of acute haemorrhagic necrosis of the skin following subcutaneous administration of amigen (4 hr. after injection) to a baby under treatment for broncho-pneumonia and dyspepsia, and leading to death, is described. The skin reaction is mentioned as a further case of the infrequently described Schwartzman's phenomenon.

Hora-Brno (VI, 4, 13)

SO: Excerpta Medica, Vol. 8, No. 8, Sect. VI, Augusta, 1954

DELONG, V.

✓
M
D
Pathology of the cornea. The significance of acid polysaccharides in pathological conditions of the cornea. V. Delong and A. Dalenck. *Czechoslov. Ophthalm.* 9, 487-71 (1963). *Excerpta Med.*, Sect. XII, 3, 191 (1954).—By the method of tissue sections it was found that the tecticular hyaluronidase does not damage the metachromasia of fibers of corneal stroma but that it digests the pathologically accumulated interfibrillar mucopolysaccharides. Mucopolysaccharides of the interfibrillar substances play a significant role in all changes influencing the transparency of the cornea. The occurrence of mucopolysaccharides digestible by tecticular hyaluronidase may be due either to a selective increase in the quantity of the interfibrillar mucopolysaccharides or to a change in the chem. structure of polysaccharide complexes. P. M. D.

①

WIEDERMANN, Boleslav; DELONG, Vladislav.

Porphyria; acute and mixed forms, clinical aspects. Cas lek cs 93
no.17:451-457 Ap '54. (REAL 3:7)

1. Z I. interni kliniky z Ustavu pathologicke anatomie PU v
Olomouci.

(PORPHYRIA,
*acute & mixed forms, clin. aspects)

DELONG, Vladislav; WIEDERMANN, Boleslav.

Porphyria; acute and mixed forms, anatomopathological and laboratory diagnosis. Cas lek cs 93, no.17:457-463 Ap '54.
(REAL 3:7)

1. Z ustavu pathologicke anatomie I. interni kliniky FU v Olomouci. Prednostove doc Dr C.Dvoracek a prof. Dr J.Blatny.
(PORPHYRIA, diagnosis,
*acute & mixed forms)

DELONG, Vladislav, MUDr

Plastic reactivity of metachromatic cardiac tissue; pathogenesis
of fibroelastosis. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.33:894-897 13 Aug 54.

1. Z ustavu pathologicke anatomie FU v Olomouci. Prednosta doc.
Dr C.Dvoracek.

(CARDIAC ENLARGEMENT,
endocardial fibrous elastosis)

DELONG, Vladislav, MUDr

Fibroelastosis of the endocardium. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.33:
897-902 13 Aug 54.

1. Z ustavu pathologicke anatomie PU v Olomouci. Prednosta doc.
Dr. C.Dvoracek.
(CARDIAC ENLARGEMENT,
endocardial fibrous elastosis)

DELONG, Vladislav, MUDr

Acid polysaccharides in pathological processes. II. Principles and significance of basophil myocardial degeneration. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.36-37:999-1002 10 Sept 54.

1. Z ustavu pathologicke anatomie FU v Olomouci. Prednosta doc. Dr C.Dvoracek.

(MYOCARDIUM, diseases,

basophil degen., acid polysaccharides in)

(POLYSACCHARIDES, metabolism,

acid polysaccharides in basophil degen. of myocardium)

DeLong, V.

MD The nature of asteroid inclusions. V. DeLong (Palacký Univ., Olomouc, Czech.). *Acta Histochem.* 2: 81-7 (1968).
—The cryst. asteroids developing in giant cells in human tubercular lesions were metachromatic and stained by the periodic acid-Schiff technique. Model studies made with various amino acids, proteins, fatty acids, and mucopolysaccharides with salts showed that similar asteroids developed in solns. of gelatin, hyaluronic acid, and K_2SO_4 .
H. W. Deane

DVORACEK, C.; DELONG, V.; HOLUSA, R.

Cytological diagnosis in bronchial cancer. Cesk. onkol.
1 no.2:119-124 1955.

1. Pathologicko-anatomicky ustav Palackeho university v Olomouci.
Prednosta doc. dr. L. Dvoracek. Doc. MUDr. C. Dvoracek, Olomouc,
Pathologicko-anatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty.
(BRONCHI, neoplasms,
diag., cytol.)

~~V. Delong~~, Delong, V. L.

Category: Czechoslovakia/General Biology. Cytology.

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Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March 1957, 21463

Author : Delong, Vladislav

Inst : not given

Title : The nature of asteroid inclusions.

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. morfol., 1955, 3, No 3, 201-204

Abstract: No abstract.

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DeLong V,

Alk. phosphomonoesterase in *Mycobacterium smegmatis*, *M. phlei*, *M. tuberculosis* H 37 Rv and H 37 Ra are also inhibited. Glycerophosphate was used as substrate. This effect cannot be responsible for the antibacterial activity of INH. Repeated administration of INH to rabbits lowers the level of serum alk. phosphatase. The effect of isonicotinoyl hydrazide (INH) on the lipase of living mycobacteria. M. Záruha and P. Rohan. *Ibid.* 17-22.—INH shows an inhibitory effect on the lipolytic activity of living *M. tuberculosis* H 37 Rv, H 37 Ra, and bovine type, as well as *M. smegmatis* in concns. less than 1 γ /ml. This effect does not rise with higher concns. of INH and disappears at 10 γ /ml. The effect of isonicotinoyl hydrazide (INH) on the urease of living Mycobacteria. Z. Vodicka and P. Rohan. *Ibid.* 23-6.—The rate of NH₃ formation from urea cannot be used for differentiating between tuberculous and paratuberculous strains of *Mycobacteria*. INH suppresses the activity of urease of *Mycobacterium smegmatis*, *M. phlei*, *M. tuberculosis* H 37 Rv, H 37 Ra, and bovine type. The effect on this adaptive enzyme is probably due to the inhibition of its formation.

I. M. Hais

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DE LONG, V.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.11/4 Ophthalmology Apr57

613. DE LONG V. and DOLÉNEK A. Úst. Exp. Pathol., Oční Klin., Palacký-
Univ., Olomouc; Oční Klin. PU, Olomouc. *Konservativní terapie
experimentálního poleptání rohovky vápnem. Conservative treat-
ment of experimental lime burns of the cornea ČSL.OF-
THAL. 1956, 12/2 (126-133) Illus. 4

The lime was removed from the corroded cornea by 1% solution of 'complexone III' in various solvents especially saline, water and borate buffer. The therapeutic effect of this procedure in rabbits was minimal, and only slight in guinea-pigs. In a 2nd experimental series the effect of inflammatory factors, such as adenosinetriphosphoric acid on the corneal healing was ascertained. It was found that this factor has some influence on the formation of corneal opacity. Issuing from these experimental experiences, the following therapeutic procedures in lime corrosion of the rabbit cornea are proposed: washing out by a 1% solution of 'complexone III' and/or irrigation by saline, short-term application of adenosinetriphosphoric acid, which eventually enhances resorption, and long-term local application of cortisone.

Zahn - Prague

DE/ONG-V.

2
Effect of isonicotinoyl hydrazide on transaminases of living mycobacteria. Z. Vodička and V. Delong (Palacký Univ., Olomouc, Czech.). *Rozhledy* 1967, 16, 198-202 (1956).—Isonicotinoyl hydrazide (I) incubated for 12-48 hrs. at 37° and pH 7.8-8.2 with α -ketoglutarate and aspartate in the presence of bacterial suspensions did not influence significantly the transamination system. Concn. of 1 γ I/ml. caused an inhibition of 0-5%; concn. of 100 γ I/ml. maximally 12%. Antagonism between I and vitamin B₆ (II) in mycobacteria could not be proved. II does not counteract the bacteriostatic effect of I and does not influence the growth of I-resistant strains. The enzymic aspects of the antibacterial activity of I are discussed.
L. J. Urbánek

DELONG, VLADISLAV

POLIVKA, Vladimir; DELONG, Vladislav

Idiopathic pulmonary hemosiderosis. Cesk. pediat. 13 no.5:422-425 5
June 58.

1. Detske odd. OUNE Karvina, prednosta prim. MUDr. Vlad. Polivka
Patologickoanatom. odd. OUNE Karvina, prednosta prim. MUDr. Vlad Delong.
(LUNG DISEASES, in infant & child
hemosiderosis, idiopathic (Cz))
(HEMOSIDEROSIS, in infant & child
pulm. idiopathic (Cz))

BULGARIA/Farm Animals - Horses

Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 69257

Author : Popov, V., Dzhurkov, D., Yarov, I., Delov, B.

Inst : -

Title : Effects of Various Feed Rations upon the Growth and
Development of Foals of the Danubian Breed after Weaning

Orig Pub : Selskostop. mis"l., 1957, 2, No 8, 483-488

Abstract : No abstract.

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DELOV, B. [Dielov, B.]

We build large farms for fattening livestock. Sil'.bud.
12 no.4:3-5 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. L'vovskogo oblastnogo mezhkolkhozstroya.
(Lvov Province--Farm buildings)

DELOV, I.

Interstitial calcinosis as an occupational disease. Folia med.
(Plovdiv) 6 no.2:88-92 '64

1. Institut de Hautes Etudes Medicales " I.P.Pavlov" de Plovdiv,
Bulgarie (Directeur: prof. K. Vlakhov).

DUDNIK, B.S.; KASHCHENOV, B.L.; LAGUTIN, M.F.; LYSENKO, I.A.; TOLSTOV, V.V.;
DELOV, I.A.

Studying meteoric activity by means of radar on a frequency of 72 mc.
Izv.vys.ucheb.sav.; radiofiz. 1 no.2:66-70 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Meteors) (Radar in astronomy)

L 8930-65 EMI(1)/ENG(v)/FCC/ENA(d)/EEC-4/EDC(t)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pae-2/
Feb/Pi-4 ESD(t)/SSD/AFWL GW
ACCESSION IN: AP4042822 S/0021/64/000/007/0902/0905

AUTHOR: Kauhcheyev, B. L. (Kauhcheyev, B. L.); ~~Dymov, I. A.~~
(Delev, I. A.)

TITLE: Motion of the earth's atmosphere at an altitude of 90-100 km

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Dopovid, no. 7, 1964, 902-905

TOPIC TAGS: upper atmosphere, wind, earth atmosphere wind, meteor trail observation

ABSTRACT: From March 1962 to March 1963, the Kharkov Polytechnic Institute studied winds in the upper atmosphere by radar observation of meteor trails. During this period, 133,721 readings of zonal components and 79,536 readings of meridional components were obtained. Study of the data obtained shows that for 7 to 10 months of the year, the winds are easterly with deviations of not more than $\pm 50^\circ$; the velocity of the prevailing winds ranges from 30 to 40 m/sec, changing regularly from month to month. The semidiurnal component, with an amplitude range of 10 to 20 m/sec, has the greatest influence on wind velocity. The presence of a semidiurnal wind component is explained by the thermal and gravitational action of the sun, and its large

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1: 8930-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4042822

amplitude, by the resonance theory. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Kharkivs'kyi politekhnichnyy instytut (Kharkov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Oct63 IN ATD PRESS: 3109 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOF: 002 OTHER: 003

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L 8641-65 EWT(1)/FCG/EMK(h) Po-L/Pq-l/Pae-2/Peb/P1-l GW
ACCESSION NR: AP8043729 8/0021/64/000/008/1051/1055

AUTHOR: Helov, A. I.; Koshcheyev, B. L.; Borovych, L. I. (Borovich, L. I.) B

TITLE: Basic characteristics of turbulent motion in the earth's atmosphere at an altitude of 90-100 km 12

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Dopovidi, no. 8, 1964, 1051-1055

TOPIC TERMS: vertical turbulent motion, turbulent horizontal motion, motion velocity

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of systematic investigations of turbulent motions conducted during a year. The quadratic rate of mean square motion equals 15--60 m/sec. The vertical gradient of pulsation velocity varies from 0 to 140 m/sec km. The dimensions of large-scale eddies: horizontal $l_2 = 30$ km, vertical $l_3 = 6.3$ km.

ASSOCIATION: Kharkivs'kyi politekhnichnyi instytut (Kharkov Polytechnic Institute)

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L 8611-65			
ACCESSION NR:	AP404729		
SUBMITTED:	10Jul63	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: ES
NO REF SOV:	005	OTHER: 002	
Card 2/2			

ACCESSION NR: AP4039722

S/0141/64/007/002/0225/0231

AUTHOR: Delov, I. A.; Lagutin, M. F.; Ly*senko, I. A.

TITLE: Investigation of parameters of some turbulent flows by radiolocation of meteor trails

SOURCE: IWJZ. Radiofizika, v. 7, no. 2, 1964, 225-231

TOPIC TAGS: radar tracking, meteor, pulse communication, ionospheric radio wave, tropospheric radio wave

ABSTRACT: Apparatus employing a pulse-coherent method of radar tracking of meteor trails, described in detail elsewhere (Meteory*, No. 1, Collection of articles, izd. KhGU, 1960) has been used to investigate the turbulent motion in the meteor zone of the upper atmosphere. The means used to obtain coherence in the main apparatus and in the relaying apparatus are described. The parameters of turbulent motion obtained in this investigation (the pulsational velocity U of large-scale vortices, their characteristic dimension L , and their decay time T , the pulsational velocity of the vortices of the energy dissipation interval U_l , their characteristic dimension l , their lifetime t_l , and the gradient of the turbulent-motion velocity) are found to be of the same order as obtained by J. S. Greenhow and E. L. Neufeld

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039722

(Proc. Phys. Soc. v. 75, 228, 1960 and No. 1, 475, 1959). The authors believe, however, that the procedure they used to process the radar data, based on local turbulence properties, gives more correct estimates of the turbulent-motion energy ($\epsilon \sim 1200$ and $3200 \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}^3$ for day and night, respectively) than is obtained by Greenhow and Neufeld. It is also shown that many statistical parameters of the turbulence (energy of turbulent motion, pulsational velocity of large-scale vortices, velocity gradient of turbulent motion) are subject to diurnal variations. This gives grounds for assuming that the "intensity" of the turbulence in the meteor zone is controlled by the sun. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09May63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES, EC

NR REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

DELOV, I.A.; LAGUTIN, M.F.; LYSENKO, I.A.

Use of the meteor-trail radio echo method in studying the parameters of turbulent motions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav. radiofiz.
7 no.2:225-231 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskij institut.

L 1946-56 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(d)/EWA(h) GS/GW/NR

ACCESSION NR: AT5024195

UR/0000/65/000/000/0113/0126

AUTHOR: Delov, I. A.

TITLE: Turbulent motions in the upper atmosphere at altitudes of 80-110 km according to radio observations of meteor trails

36
241
12

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fizika komet i meteorov (Physics of comets and meteors). Kiev, Izd-vo Naukova dumka, 1965, 113-126

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric movement, upper atmosphere, atmospheric turbulence, meteor trail, radio sounding, radar meteor observation

125
24

ABSTRACT: The results of investigations of turbulent motions at altitudes ranging from 80 to 110 km conducted in 1962 by means of radar probing of meteor trails are presented. A coherent-pulse method of base-line observations of the meteor trails with four receiving points was used. At one of the points a 150-kw pulsed transmitter was located. It had the following parameters: pulse width, 15 μ sec; pulse repetition rate, 500 cps; wavelength of the transmitter, 8 m. Signals scattered by meteor trails were received at all four points, and it was consequently possible to measure the radial components of the displacement velocity of the trail at three sections. Amplitude-time characteristics of radio echoes were registered from four sections of

Card 1/2

L. 1946-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5024195

the meteor trail. On the basis of the results obtained, the parameters of turbulent motions in the meteor zone were estimated, and their altitude and seasonal and other characteristics were traced. On the basis of these results, the following conclusions were reached: 1) turbulent motions observed at an altitude of 80-110 km have a definite anisotropy of large-scale vortices whose degree grows with altitude. 2) The mean annual values of parameters of the large-scale vortices at an altitude of about 94 km are: $L = 150$ km; $l = 6.2$ km; $t = 63$ min, $u = 33$ m/sec; $\Delta U/\Delta h = 9.3$ cm sec⁻¹ km⁻¹; and $Re = 3 \cdot 10^5$, where L , l , t , u , and $\Delta U/\Delta h$ are, respectively, the horizontal dimension of the large-scale vortices, the vertical dimension of the large-scale vortices, "life" of large-scale vortices, the pulsating velocity of the turbulent wind, the turbulent velocity gradient, and the Reynolds number. 3) The parameters of the large-scale vortices vary with altitude. 4) All these parameters except the vertical dimension are subject to annual variations. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [JR]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21 May 65

NO REF. SOV: 005

mlr
Card 2/2

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 011

SUB CODE: AA, ES

ATD PRESS: 4115

YAKOBSON, Ya.S.; LEVIN, Ya.V.; DELOV, V.I.; POLYAN, Ye.A.

New method for determining the lead on the foot. Ort p., travn.
i protsz. 21 no.1:67-69 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(FOOT)

DELOV, V.I., inzh.

Standardization of the cross sections of splints. Protez.
i protezostr. no.10:71-79 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya.

(A, M) L 11605-66
ACC NR: AP6000343

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0038/0039

AUTHORS: Koryukin, V. I.; Moreynis, I. Sh.; Delov, V. I.; Ionov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for recording angular displacements, velocities, and accelerations in the joints of extremities or in hinges of prostheses and orthopedic apparatuses. Class 30, No. 176036 [announced by the Central Scientific Research Institute for Prosthesis Design and Manufacture (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 38-39

TOPIC TAGS: orthopedic equipment, hospital equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes a device for recording angular displacements, velocities, and accelerations in the joints of extremities or in hinges of prostheses and orthopedic apparatuses. The device contains differentiating RC circuits and variable resistors linked with the hinge jaws (see Fig. 1). To obtain a simultaneous recording of the angular displacements, angular velocity, and angular acceleration by a single recorder, the device contains a single potentiometer with leads from the hinge jaws. The latter are made from a plastic material in the

Card 1/2

UDC: 616-073.753.3

L 11605-66

ACC NR: AP6000343

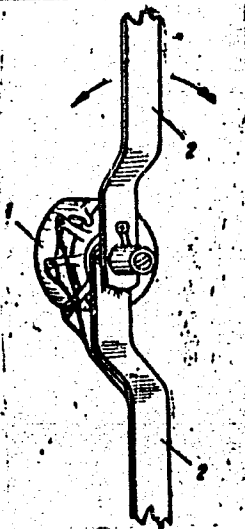


Fig. 1. 1 - Potentiometer; 2 - busbars.

form of a busbar. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 06/

SUBM DATE: 08Jul64

Card

2/2 *ac*

L 23296-66

20

ACC NR: AP6012127 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0046/0046

INVENTOR: Dol'nikov, Yu. I.; Bryksin, V. I.; Kushnirov, R. I.;
Yakobson, Ya. S.; Delov, V. I.; Sysin, A. Ya.; Tikhomirov, I. S.

2
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for studying movements in the large joints of upper
extremities. Class 30, No. 180296

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7,
1966, 46

TOPIC TAGS: biomechanics, prosthesis

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device used to
study movements in the large joints of the upper extremities. It
consists of splints and sensors for recording angular parameters. To
obtain quantitative assays of extremity movements and their biotech-
nological characteristics, it is operated in the form of sleeves which
are linked by splints fitted with hinged-joint potentiometers. These
are aligned above the center of, or coaxially to, joint rotation.
A variation of the above device is equipped with a rotation sensor
attached to the shoulder assembly. This sensor is operated in the form
of two sleeves mounted on bushings. The wrist is fitted with a forearm

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.47:612.746-087

L 23296-66

ACC NR: AP6012127

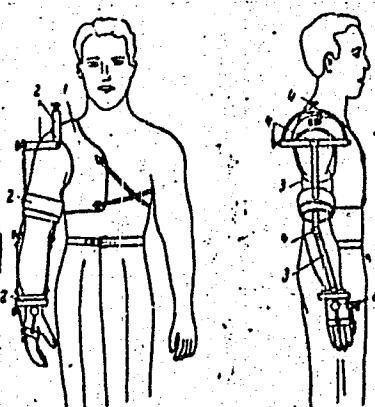


Fig. 1. Diagram of the device.

1 - Shoulder Assembly; 2 - sleeves;
3 - splints; 4 - potentiometers.

rotation sensor with hinged rods attached to the hand. This assembly permits the desired attachment and separate recording of movements in mutually perpendicular planes (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [CD]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Jan65/ ATD PRESS: 4230

Card 2/2

TSATSKO, L.. Prinimali uchastiye: DELOV, V.N.; BEGMA, G.P.; ZANDBERG,
Ya.N.; BOGUSLAVSKIY, D., red.; BERGER, K., red.; YUNOVSKIY, Ye.,
tekh.n.red.

[Capital construction and planning; a collection of legislative
enactments and instructions] Kapital'noe stroitel'stvo i pro-
ektirovanie; sbornik zakonodatel'nykh i instruktivnykh materialov.
Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1958. 713 p.
(MIRA 12:5)

(Building laws)

DELOV, V. Ye; FILISTOVICH, V. I.

Depressor effect of pessimal inhibition. *Fiziol. zh. SSSR* 38
no. 2:206-216 Mar-Apr 1952. (CLML 22:3)

1. Laboratory of Electrophysiology of the Department of General
Physiology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical
Sciences USSR, Leningrad.

4.

ADAMOVICH, N.A.; DELOV, V.Ye.; ZAMYATINA, O.N.

Effect of afferent impulses from the receptors of internal organs
on the bioelectric activity of the thalamic area of the brain. Nauch.
soob. Inst. fiziol. AN SSSR no.1:147-149 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Laboratoriya elektrofiziologii (zav. - V.Ye.Delov) Instituta
fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.
(OPTIC THALAMUS) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

DELOV, V.Ye.; ADAMOVICH, N.A.; ZAMYATINA, O.N.

Effect of afferent impulses from visceral receptors on bio-
electric activity of thalamic nuclei. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.8:
916-923 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. From the Laboratory of Electrophysiology, I.P.Pavlov
Institute of Physiology, Leningrad.

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, innervation)
(BLADDER, innervation)
(THALAMUS, physiology)
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

UFLYAND, Yu.M.; VASIL'YEV, L.D.; DELOV, V.Ye.; ZHUKOV, Ye.K.

Professor I.M. Vul; obituary. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.12:1513 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(VUL, IL'IA MOISEVICH, 1892-1958)

DELOV, V.Ye.; ZAMYATINA, O.N; KISELEV, P.A.

Electrophysiological characteristics of the afferent function of
the vagus nerve of the stomach. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 9:73-81
'60: (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya elektrofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy V.Ye.Delov) Instituta
fiziologii im.I.P.Pavlova. (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)
(VAGUS NERVE) (STOMACH)

DELOV, V.Ye.; ADAMOVICH, N.A.; BERGEST, A.N.

Influence of afferent impulses from the receptors of the internal organs on the bioelectrical activity of the cortex of the limbic lobe of the brain. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.9:1083-1086 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Laboratoriya elektrofiziologii Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad. (RECEPTORS (NEUROLOGY))
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

DELOV, V.Ye.; ZAMYATINA, O.N.; KISELEV, P.A.

Electrophysiological characteristics of efferent impulse excitation in the gastric nerves. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 10:303-311-62
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Laboratoriya elektrofiziologii (zav. - V.Ye.Delov) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

DELOVA, A.I.

FRIDKIN, V.M.; DELOVA, A.I.; GERASIMOVA, T.M.; BILYALTDINOV, Kh.S.

Some results of the study of electronic photography and electrostatic printing. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 2 no.4:286-292
Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poligraficheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

(Xerography)

DELOVA, G.V.

Effect of mineral fertilizers on the amount of vitamins in the greens
of perennial onions. Trudy Bot. sada Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.2:13-17
'57. (MIRA 11:10)

(Vitamins) (Onions--Fertilizers and manures)

DELOVA, G.V.

Biology of seed formation in the Altaic onion. Trudy Bot. sada Zap.-Sib.
fil. AN SSSR no.2:25-28 '57. (HIRA 11:10)
(Altai territory--Onions)

DELOVA, G.V.

Carbohydrate and nitrogen content of some wild onion species.
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.7:122-125 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy botanicheskiy sad Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Onions)

DELOVA, G.V.

Comparative study of some wild Altaic onions for introduction.
Trudy Bot.inst.Ser.6 no.7:138-141 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Zapadno-Sibirskogo filiala AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.
(Altai Mountains--Onions)

DELOVA, G. V., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Study of some wild-growing onions of Altai with the purpose of introducing them into culture." Novosibirsk, 1960. 21 pp; (Tomsk State Univ im V. V. Kuybyshev); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 149)

DELOVA, G.V.

Biology of flowering in certain wild onion species. *Biul. Glav.*
bot. sada no. 38:68-76 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Tsentral'no-Sibirskiy botanicheskiy sad Sibirskogo otdeleniya
Akademii nauk SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Onions)

VERNER, A.R.; DELOVA, G.V.; GONTAR', E.M.

Phytoncidal activity of certain wild onions of Siberia. Izv.
Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.7:83-91 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy Sibirskiy Botanicheskiy sad Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Phytoncides) (Siberia--Onions)

DELOVA, G.V.

Introduction of onion *Allium obliquum* L. in the Central Siberian
Botanical Garden. Trudy TSSES no.4:39-42 '60. (MIRA 15:4)
(Tomsk--Onions)

DELOVA, G.V.

Effect of trace elements on the growth and increase of productivity
in corn in Novosibirsk Province. Trudy TSSBS no.4:113-121 '60.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Novosibirsk Province--Corn (Maize))
(Plants, Effect of trace elements on)

DELOVA, I. D.

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K., SEMENOVA, V.A., DELOVA, I.D., RUDAYA, S.M., IL'INSKAYA, S.A.

Selection of strains of Actinomyces producing anticancer antibiotics.
[with summary in English]. Antibiotiki 3 no.1:3-7 Ja-F'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS,
anti-cancer, selection of productive strain of
Actinomyces (Rus))
(ACTINOMYCES,
anti-cancer antibiotics prod. strains, selection (Rus))
(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS,
antibiotics prod. by Actinomyces, selection of productive
strains (Rus))

Delova, I.D.

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; DELOVA, I.D.

Significance of immunological reactions in the classification of
Actinomyces. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.3:65-70 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES,
classif., immunol. reactions (Rus)

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K. & DELOVA, I.D.

Comparative characteristics of some strains of actinomycetes
producing actinomycin. Antibiotiki 5 no.1:20-25 Ja-F '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES)

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; DELOVA, I.D.

Possibility of using the agar precipitation reaction for
classifying actinomycetes. Antibiotiki 6 no.8:671-675
Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES--ANALYSIS)

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; DELOVA, I.D.; GERMANOVA, K.I.; SAVEL'YEVA, A.M.; KHOKHLOV,
A.S.; MAMIOFE, S.M.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.; PETROVA, M.A.; KOROLEVA, V.A.;
NAVASHIN, S.M.; POMINA, I.P.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; VASILENKO, O.S.;
YEFREMOVA, S.A.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.; VEYS, R.A.; DMITRIYEVA, V.S.;
SEMENOV, S.M.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Polymycin, a new antibiotic from the streptotricin group. Antibiotiki
5|no.6:5-10 N-D |60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,
kafedra mikrobiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey.

(ANTIBIOTICS)

VYSHCHEPAN, Aleksandr Geogriyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MEL'MAN, Mikhail Yevdokimivich, kand. tekhn. nauk; DELOVA, Ol'ga Nikolayevna, inzh.; DENISENKO, L.P., red.izd-va; SHAFETA, S.M., tekhn. red.

USSR

[Processing and storing fruit and vegetables; collection of technological instructions, receipts, and production norms] Pererabotka i khranenie plodov i ovoshchei; sbornik tekhnologicheskikh instruktsii, retseptur i proizvodstvennykh normativov. 3., dop. i perer. izd. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1962. 291 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ukraine. Ministerstvo trgovli.
(Ukraine--Canning and preserving)
(Ukraine--Fruit--Storage) (Ukraine--Vegetable--Storage)

GERMANOVA, K.I.; GONCHARSKAYA, T.Ya.; DELOVA, I.D.; IL'INSKAYA, S.A.;
MEL'NIKOVA, A.A.; ORESHNIKOVA, T.P.; RESHETOV, P.D.; RUDAYA, S.D.;
SINITSYNA, Z.T.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Components and antiviral properties of some streptothricin anti-
biotics. Antibiotiki 10 no.2:117-122 F '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov
i Institut khimii prirodnikh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva.

DELOVA, T.B.

Some characteristics of neurodynamics in children with psychopathic behavior. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.5:721-725 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya patofiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zaveduyushchiy V.K. Faddeyeva) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

DELOVA, T.B.

Experimental and clinical investigation of the higher nervous
activity in children with psychopathies. Trudy Inst. vys. nerv.
deiat. Ser. patofiziol. 7:168-178 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(NEUROSES) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

GARTSSHTEYN, N.G.; DELOVA, T.B.

Analytic and synthetic activity in children who are oligophrenic.
Trudy Inst. vys. nerv. deiat. Ser. patofiziol. 8:83-90 '61.
(MENTAL DEFICIENCY) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (MIRA 15:2)

DELOVA, T.B.

Dissociation of the activity of the signal systems in children
suffering from psychopathy. Trudy Inst. vys. nerv. deiat. Ser.
patofiziol. 8:91-95 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

DELOYERS, L.; DUPREZ, A.

Methods and indications for the restoration of the common bile duct. Pol. przegl. chir. 35 no.7/8:822-826 '63.

1. Ze Szpitala im. sw. Piotra w Brukseli -- Uniwersytecka
Klinika Chirurgiczna.

(COMMON BILE DUCT) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)
(GALLBLADDER DISEASES) (BILE DUCTS)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (IATROGENIC DISEASE)

DEL'VA, V.A., kand.med.nauk (Stalino)

Problem of various factors influencing the stability of cerebral abscess capsules. Vop.neirokhir. 24, no.6:40-41 N-D '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Stalinskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
(BRAIN—ABSCESS) (TRACE ELEMENTS)

ANTIC, R.; DORDEVIC, B.; VUJKOVIC, P.; DELOVSKI, D.; KUZMANOVIC, B.;
LALIC, M.; MEDEDOVIC, V.; STANKOVIC, R.

Subendocardial infarct; clinical aspects and electrocardiographic
diagnosis. Acta med. iugosl. 9 no.2-3:213-242 1955.

1. IV Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT,
subendocardial, clin. manifest. & ECG. (Ser))

RADOJCIC, Vladimir; SECUJAC, Branko; DMLOVSKI, Dimitrije

Personal experiences with antistreptolysin test. Srpski
arh. celok. lek. 84 no.11:1281-1290 Nov 56.

1. Bakterioloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.
Upravnik: Milutin Djurisic. Pedijatriska klinika Medicinskog
fakulteta u Beogradu. Upravnik: Ambrozic Matija. III i IV
Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu. Upravnik:
Radivoje Berovic.

(STREPTOLYSIN, antagonists
antistreptolysin test, diag. value (Ser))

DELPIN, A.

"Chemical professions in Western Germany."

p. 356 (Nova Proizvodnja) Vol. 8, no. 5/6, 1957
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

B. DEL RIO, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Establishing through-destination trains. Trudy RIIZHT no.20:5-12
'56. (Railroads--Making up trains) (MLRA 9:10)

B. DEL RIO, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NOSENKO, M.S., inzhener.

Problems of planning operations in train management. Trudy RIZHT
no.20:13-26 '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Railroads--Management)

GORSHKOLEPOV, V.F., inzhener; B. DEL RIO, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
SHATILOV, V.V., inzhener.

Problem of determining the distance between freight container
platforms in spacing them. Trudy RIIZHT no.20:60-70 '56.
(Railroads--Freight) (MLRA 9:10)

PAVLICHENKO, P.I. (Odessa); DEL RIO, B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk
(Odessa).

Junction schedule for the movement of export and transfer trains.
Zhel.dor.transp. 37 no.3:80-81 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Nachal'nik otdela ekspluatatsii otdeleniya dorogi (for Pavli-
chenko).

(Railroads--Traffic)

SAFRIS, L.V., dots.; DEL RIO, B., dots.

Interlocking devices. Avtom.telem.i sviaz' 3 no.10:10
0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kafedra "Organizatsiya dvizheniya poyezdov" Rostovskogo
instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Railroads--Signaling--Interlocking systems)

DEL RIO, B., kand. tekhn. nauk (Rostov-na-Donu)

Automation of operational planning on railroads. Zhel. dor.
transp. 41 no.5:50-53 My. '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(Railroads--Management)

DEL RIO, B., dots.; SAFRIS, L.V., dots.; SAMARINA, N.A., inzh. (Rostov-
na-Domu)

Using calculating machines for the preparation of train
sheets. Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.7:91 J1 '59.

(Railroads--Traffic)

(MIRA 12:12)

DEL RIO, B., kand.tekhn.nauk (Kiyev)

Eliminating shortcomings in calculating the traffic capacity
of station necks. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.3:74-75 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Railroads--Stations)

DEL RIO, B., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLASOV, N.I.

Some problems concerning the automation of train traffic control.
Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 5 no.5:14-15 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist Kiyevgiprotransa (for Vlasov)
(Railroads—Signaling)

DEL RIO, B., kand.tekhn.nauk (Kiyov); LETICHEVSKIY, A.A., inzh. (Kiyev)

Use of ~~electronic~~ digital computers for the plotting of train sheets.
Zhel.dor.transp. 45 no.7:45-49 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN UkrSSR (for Letichevskiy).
(Railroads--Traffic)
(Railroads--Electronic equipment)