

DAMOVA, N.

Some regularities in the embryonal development of man. Prir i
znanie 15 no.4:10-14 Ap '62.

DAMOVA, N.

New methods for the study of cytology, histology, and
embryology. Biol i khim 4 no.4:3-9 '62.

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embryonic development in organisms. Prir i znanie 15 no. 11-12
Ja '62.

DAMOVA, N.

Reflexes in the historical and individual development of
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KHADZHIOLOV, Asen I.; DAMOVA, N.

Histogenesis of sexual tissue and its ovopoietic organoids
in the ovary of a newborn human. Izv Inst morf BAN 8 25-38
'63.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia i otgovoren redaktor,
"Izvestiia na Instituta po morfologiiia" (for Khauzhiolov).

*

DAMOVA, N., d-r

Soviet evolution histology. Prir i znanie 16 no.7:3-7 S '63.

DAMOVA, Nadezhda, d-r

Evolutionary development of teeth in animals. Priroda Bulg
12 no. 4: 47-53 J1-Ag '63.

DAMOVA, N., d-r

Origin of life on the earth, and possibilities of life on other planets. Prir i znanie 17 no. 6: 44. April 1964.

KHADZHILOV, A. I., DAMOVA, N. D., POPOV, N. I.

Hemopoiesis in lungs of the human embryo. Izv. med. inst., Sofia
1:143-150 1951. (CMLL 21:3)

1. Morphology Section (Head -- Corresponding Member A. Khadzhilov)
of the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Sciences
(Director -- Academician D. Orachovats) and the Department of Hist-
ology and Embryology of V. Chervenkov Medical Academy (Head -- A.
Khadzhilov).

1957, p. 10

"Contributions to the Embryogenesis and Histogenesis of the Cells of the Human Embryo."

p. 7 (Investiia, Vol. 2, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (C.I.E.E.), Vol. 7, No. 11,
Nov. 1958

KHADZHIOLOV, Asen Ivanov, akad., 1903-(Sofia); POPOV, N.I. (Sofia);
DAMOVA, N.D. (Sofia); PETKOV, P.E. (Sofia)

Contribution to the biology of the nerve tissue and the nervous
system. I. Morphogenesis of the brain hemisphere of the human
fetus. *Izv. Inst. morf. BAN* 3:55-73 '59. (BIAI 9:5)

1. Zavezhdasht, Katedra po khistologiya i embriologiya pri Visshia
meditsinski institut. Direktor Institut po morfologiya pri Bulgarskata
akademia na naukite, Sofia, (for Khadzhiolov).
(FETUS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM) (MORPHOGENESIS) (BRAIN)

DAMOVA, N.D.

Hemopoiesis in the oral mucus of the human embryos measuring
from 1 to 52 cm. in length. Izv Inst morf BAN no.6:29-38 '62.

KHADZHIOLOV, Asen I.; DAMOVA, N. D.; POPOV, N. I.; PETROV, P. E.

Biology of the nervous tissue and system. Pt. 2. Izv inst
morf BAN 7 37-59 '63.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegia i otgovoren redaktor,
"Izvestiia na Instituta po morfologiya" (for Khadzhiolov).

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DAMETA, N.

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detours, for inclusion in the list.

USMANOV, Kh.U.; KALABANOVSKAYA, Ye.I; DAMOVSKIY, R.B.

Effect of γ -rays on the structure of cellulose fibers. Vysokom.
soed, 3 no.2:223-227 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V. L. Lenina.
(Cellulose) (Rayon) (Gamma rays)

DANFEL, W. []

"On a New Genus of Ctenophora from the Caribbean Sea of the Bonets Basin,"
Jour. Mar. Biol. Ass. U.K., 26, no. 3, 1946.

DAMEL, H. /N./

"Histology of Hydra which had been regenerated from tentacles which grew together."
Dokl. Ak. Nauk S.S.S.R., 61, no. 5, 1948.

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orientata. Zool. zaur. 31: 10-11, 1977.

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development.
Regeneration.

B-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 81038.

Author : ~~Sampel, N. N.~~

* Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : Regeneration of the Skeletal Muscular Tissue of
amphibians (Frogs).

Orig Pub: Dokl. An SSSR, 1956, 108, No 4, 742-745.

Abstract: In the middle part of the sartorius muscle in 100
frogs, Rana temporaria, small incisions were made.
In half of the animals (the experimental group),
the wound was infected by Grampositive and Gramnega-
tive bacilli (2 billion microbe bodies to 1 mm of
physiol. solution), which were received from animals
that had become ill spontaneously. With the con-
trolled animals, the regeneration process took a
typical course and terminated on the 111th day by

* PEROY ...

Card 1/2

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development.
Regeneration.

B-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 48, 1958, 81038.

Abstract: filling in of the damage in the muscular tissue with thin layers of connective tissue. In the experimentalized animals, a sharp retardation of regeneration and its atypical course were observed: (1) The muscular fibers, after the trauma, were straightened out and were transformed into sarcolemma tubes packed with bacteria; (2) the processes of the resorption of the decay products slowed down to 111 days instead of 25 in the control, so that the activity of phagocytes were bent in the direction of freeing the wound from bacteria; (3) the formation of the connective tissue began on the 20-25th day instead of the 12-14th day in the control; (4) the damage was filled in with immature and porous connective tissue.

Card 2/2

LITVER, G.M. (Leningrad, 22, Aptekarskiy pr., d.8a, kv.25); DAMPEL', N.N.
(Leningrad, 136, Bol'shoy pr., d.70/72, kv.4)

Possible restoration of whole muscles in rats from transplanted
ground muscle tissue. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 37 no.9:54-66 S '59.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. G.M. Litver)
I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova.
(MUSCLES transpl.)

17 (1,14)

AUTHORS:

Litver, G. M., Dampsk, N. N.

SOV/30-125- -65/67

TITLE:

On the Problem of Regeneration of Whole Muscles From Transplanted Diseased Muscular Tissue Under Conditions of Their Total Removal in Rats (K voprosu vosstanovleniya tselykh muskulov iz pereezhennoy tkani bezvrednykh myshetsnykh tkani pri ikh total'nom vylenii) "KVS"

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1969, Vol. 26, No. 1, pp 231-235 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors wanted to find out what becomes of the diseased muscle tissue in the case of a substitution for a removed m. gastrocnemius. There are doubts as to the formation of myoblasts from the living matter beside the cells which are then supposed to form the muscle (Ref 1 compared to Ref 2). The authors describe 4 of 6 experimental series: I. The left back extremity was operated according to the method of reference 3 and the proximal piece of the muscle was left. In addition to this was the diseased tissue. III. Like I, only without a transplantation of the diseased tissue. II. Proximal and distal

Card 1/3

On the Problem of Regeneration of Whole Muscles From Transplanted Dissected Muscular Tissue Under Conditions of Their Total Removal in Rats SOV/20-125-1-65/67

ends of the m. gastrocnemius were carefully amputated until the beginning of the sinues. No "minced muscles". V. Like IV, only with "minced muscles". The animals were killed in an interval of between 10 and 145 days after the operation. Figures 1 and 2 show pictures of regeneration after 7 and 145 days. The following conclusions can be drawn from the authors' observations: 1. The skeleton-muscles of rat (especially of m. gastrocnemius) have in contrast with most of the vertebrates investigated a very remarkable regenerative power. 2. The dissected muscle-tissue takes practically no part in the regeneration process of m. gastrocnemius. 3. The conception that the muscle is regenerated by the excision of "live matter" from the transplanted dissected muscular tissue does not correspond to reality. Therefore, it is not possible for the promoters of the new cell-theory to back this theory by quoting the references mentioned, as it is often done. 4. The suggestion to use the dissected muscular tissue in practical surgery is still premature and demands additional observations.

Card 2/3

On the Problem of Regeneration of Whole Muscles From Transplanted Dissociated Muscular Tissue under Limits of Their Total Removal in Rats SOV 1-05/67

There are 10 groups and 10 rats in each group which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION P. V. Leningradsky meditsinskii institut
(First Leningrad Medical Institute)

PRESENTED August 1968 by I. I. Shm. (author), A. G. (collaborator)

SUBMITTED August 1968

Card 3/3

DAMFEL', B.N.

Dynamics of glycogen distribution in regenerating skeletal muscle during the period of early postembryonal development in rats. Anat. anat. gist. i embr. 40 no.6:54-59 Ju '61.

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii (zav. - prof. G.M. Litvinov) Biologicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.I. Pavlova. Adres: Leningrad, ul. L'va Tolstogo, 6/8, I Leningradskaya oblast'. Institut imeni akademika Pavlova.
(MUSCLE) (GLYCOGEN) (REGENERATION) (RAT)

LITVER, G.M.; DAMPEL', N.N.; SIMEL'SON, I.B.; KOSTKIN, V.B.

Organic regeneration of skeletal muscles in rats. *Biul, eksp. biol. i med.* 52 no.8:101-105 Ag '61. (MLA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey biologii (zav. - prof. G.M.Litver) i Lenin-gradskogo meditsinskogo instituta ~~imeni~~ I.P.Pavlova. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A.Krayevskim.
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY)) (MUSCLE)

DAMPEL', N.N.

Distribution of nucleic acids in regenerating skeletal muscle tissue during postembryonic development of rats. *Arch. anat., hist. i embr.* 49 no.7:195-99 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra biologii (zav. - prof. G.M. Litvin) 1-ya Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.

DAMPIN, A. I., KORENEVSKAYA, G. S. (URSS)

"Effect of Veratrine on Isolated Tetanic Contraction. Correlation between the Supernormal Phase and Isolated Tetanic Contraction,"

Mat Pedagog Inst imeni s. M.V. I. Lenin.

Bull Eksp Biol i Med

Vol. 21, No. 2, 1967.

DAMRIN, V.I., inzh.; ZOBAK, B.I.

Position transducer by hydraulic jet. Stal' 20 no.2:189-191
F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Yuvmetallurgavtomatika.
(Rolling mills) (Hydraulic control)

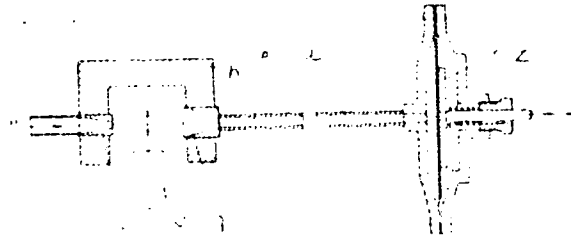
SECRET

AUTHOR: [Faint text]

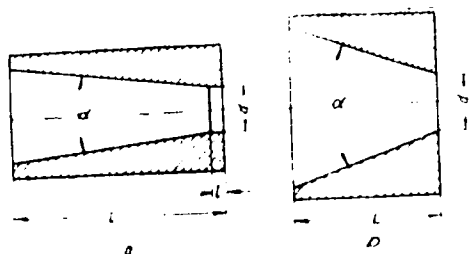
TITLE: [Faint text]

PERIODICITY: [Faint text]

ABSTRACT: [Faint text]



Hydro Jet P... P...



Flow rate l/min	α mm	$\frac{L}{d}$	$\frac{L}{d}$ mm
100	13	5	8-10
100	3-35	8	6-7
300	13	3	4-5
300	3-35	3	3-4

Report of the Panel on the

Investigation of the

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ASSOCIATION: (P.)

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ACCESSION NR: AR4028476

S/0275/64/000/002/B027/B027

SOURCE: Referativny*y zhurnal. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye.
Svodny*y tom, Abs. 2B176

AUTHORS: Gurnitskiy, M. F.; Damrina, V. M.

TITLE: Technology of manufacture of high-power semiconductor
thermoresistances

CITED SOURCE: Sb. nauchn. tr. Rostovsk.-n/D. in-ta inzh. zh.-d.
transp., vy*p. 38, 1963, 15-26

TOPIC TAGS: thermoresistance, semiconductor thermoresistance, high
power thermoresistance, production technology, copper oxide, man-
ganese oxide, molded thermoresistance, binder, wetting agent

TRANSLATION: The high-power thermoresistance (TR) comprises a rec-
tangular parallelepiped measuring 31 x 31 x 10 mm, with 143 holes

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4028476

of 1.5 mm diameter arranged in checkerboard fashion on its large face. The material is a composition consisting of 70% Cu_2O and 30% Mn_3O_4 . Its advantages are low cost and the fact that there is no need for crushing the material, since both oxides come in the form of fine powders; in addition, they can be easily wetted by different liquids, easily compressed, and sintered. The molding of the TR is by dry pressing. Proper preparation of the mixture of the initial materials so as to ensure chemical and granulometric homogeneity of the material is of great importance. For this purpose, a special mixer has been developed. The binding liquid may be water, kerosene, paraffin, starch, glycerine, and particularly polyvinyl alcohol and oleinic acid, which have properties of surface-active substances. The use of oleinic acid has led to a 10% reduction in the porosity of the TR without increasing the molding pressure. The drying conditions depend on the composition of the charge and on the amount of binder. For a composition of 30% Mn_3O_4 and 70% Cu_2O to which 2.5%

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4028476

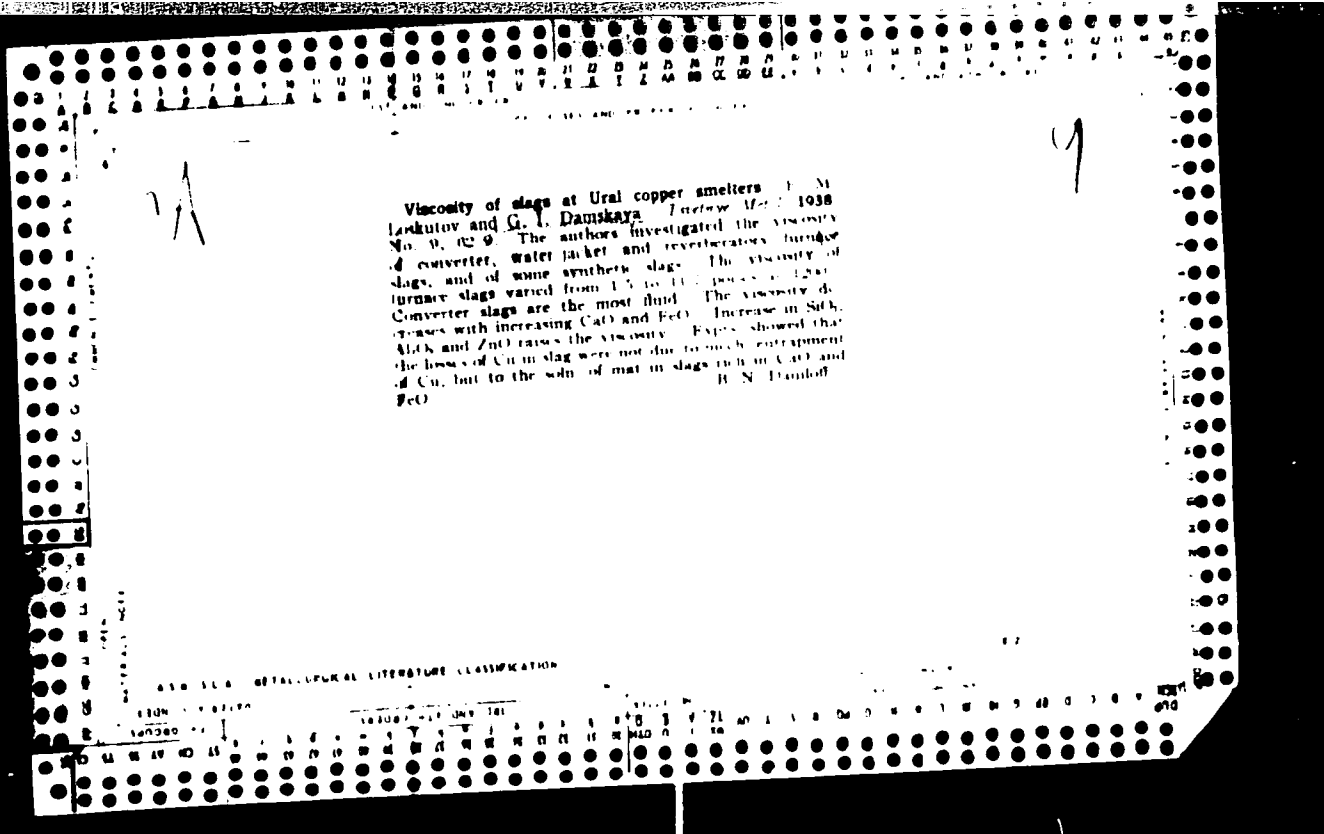
oleinic acid by weight is added, the drying time is 48 hours at 105°C followed by 16 hours at 190°C. The temperature is increased at a rate of 20°C per hour. Annealing is at 1070°C; to improve this process, 1% of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and 20% of crushed scrapped specimens are added to the initial mixture. Bibliography, 10 titles. N. S.

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

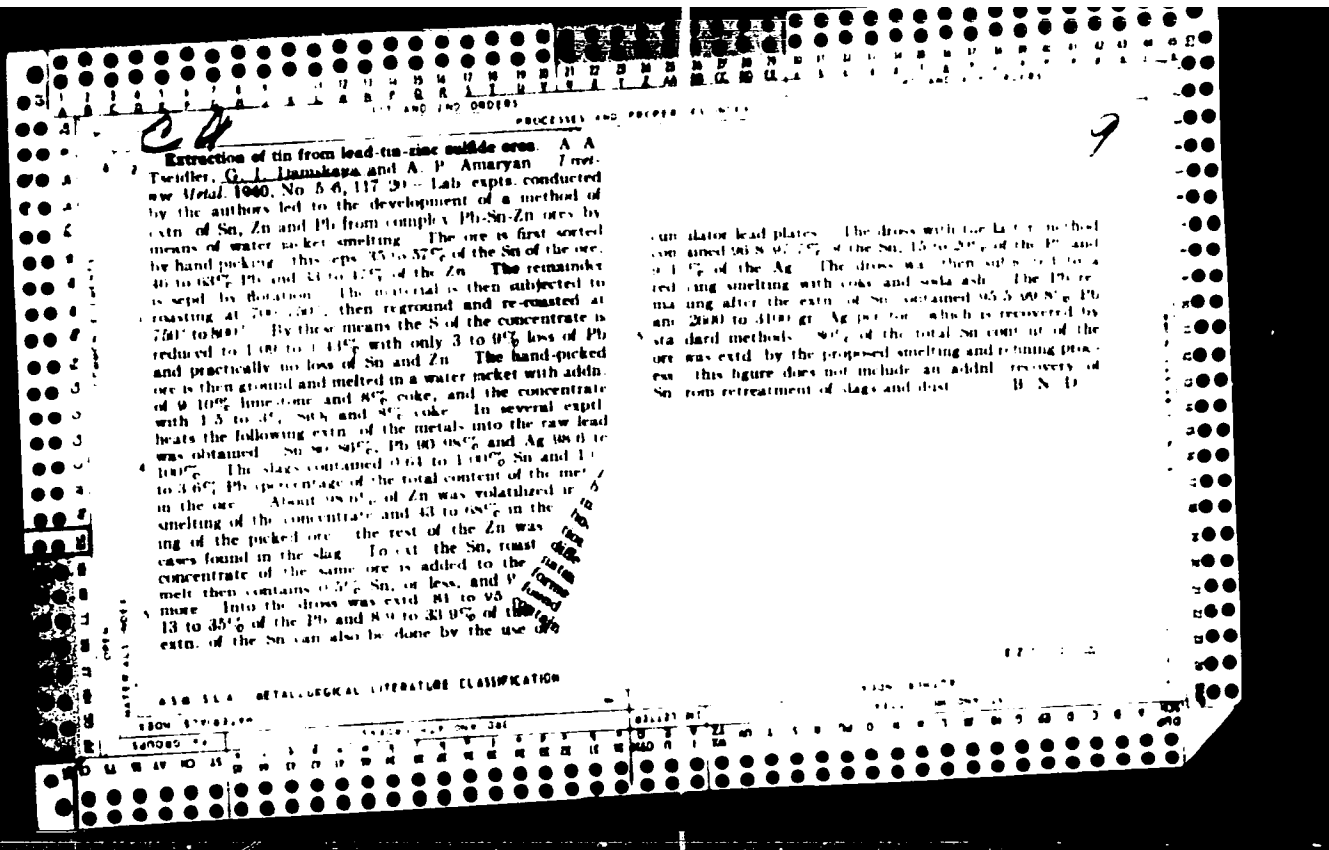
SUB CODE: SD

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3



Viscosity of slags at Ural copper smelters. F. M. Laskunov and G. I. Damskaya. *Trudy Met.* 1938 No. 9, 129. The authors investigated the viscosity of converter, water jacket and reverberatory furnace slags, and of some synthetic slags. The viscosity of furnace slags varied from 1.5 to 10 poises at 1200. Converter slags are the most fluid. The viscosity decreases with increasing CaO and FeO. Increase in SiO₂, Al₂O₃ and ZnO raises the viscosity. Expts. showed that the losses of Cu in slag were not due to such entrapment of Cu, but to the soln. of mat. in slags rich in CaO and FeO. B. N. Daniloff



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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Viscosity of slags of nonferrous metallurgy (G. I. Danilovskiy, *Abstr. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, 1971, Mashinostroyeniye, Novosibirsk; Vysshaya Zhukovskiy i Koltund. Razrabotki, Novosibirsk; Vysshaya Zhukovskiy i Koltund. Razrabotki, Novosibirsk; Vysshaya Zhukovskiy i Koltund. Razrabotki, Novosibirsk*) 1, 295-305, 1941) Viscosities were determined in a rotating coaxial-cylinder apparatus of steel with the diam. of the inner rod constant within 0.02 mm. Slags after fusion were found to contain about 1.2% FeO more than initially. (1) Slags from various Cu production plants, with Cu content ranging from 0.21% to 1.45%, SiO₂ 20-47, FeO 40-60, CaO 0.5-7.7%, and varying units of Al₂O₃, MgO, ZnO, BaO, S, showed between 10²⁰ and 12²⁰ poises. (2) From 9 to 12.5 poises. A Kirov-grad converter slag, with 20% SiO₂ and 40% FeO, shows lowest η down to 1350²⁰. on further drop in temp., η increases steeply, 40 poises at 1070²⁰, 50 at 1060²⁰. This very high temp. coeff. is typical of strongly basic slags. A strongly acidic slag, from the Korskopolskii plant, with 50% SiO₂, Al₂O₃ 11, FeO 22, CaO 7.2%, has $\eta = 205-405$ poises between 1165 and 1280²⁰, due to its high SiO₂ + Al₂O₃ content. Introduction of 1% Na₂O lowers η from 405 to 200 at 1280²⁰, with 2% Na₂O, η falls to 150 poises. Addition of SiO₂ results invariably in raising η . (3) Slags from nickel producing plants, ranging from 34 to 45% SiO₂, 14.8-19.9% FeO, 20-31% CaO, 7.3-11.9% Al₂O₃, with 0.14-0.46% Ni, in our case 1.2% Ni, are considerably more viscous than the copper production slags. Examples:

least viscous slag, 38.11% SiO₂, 19.4% FeO, 22.2% CaO, 6.5% MgO, 0.14% Ni, and 12.8% FeO, $\eta = 2.5$ poises at 1300²⁰. Slag, SiO₂ 40, FeO 19.9, CaO 20, MgO 1.7, Al₂O₃ 11.8, at 1300²⁰ and 1200²⁰, $\eta = 18$ and 24, high viscosity, SiO₂ 45, FeO 10.4, CaO 20.6, MgO 7.2, at 1300²⁰ and 1250²⁰, $\eta = 20$ and 30. Raising of FeO from 15% to 20% lowers η considerably, at 1300²⁰ from 18 to 12.7, at 1250²⁰ from 2.3 to 16.5. The effect of MgO is illustrated on slags with 38.0% SiO₂, 19.4% FeO, 22.7% CaO, 14.6% FeO. With MgO increasing from 7.8% to 15.8%, η at 1350²⁰ increases almost twice, with 17.1% MgO, η increases 4.5 times. At 1300²⁰, this increase is even more marked. High MgO slags have a particularly high temp. coeff. of η ; increase of SiO₂ results in a marked increase of η . The slags in this case should not be confused with 8-12% MgO slags. SiO₂ content should not be allowed to rise above 44% with about 2% MgO. The SiO₂ ought to be kept below 42%. Five different slags from two lead producing plants are characterized by relatively low SiO₂ content (24-30%), low Al₂O₃ (4.0-6.9%), FeO (2.4-7%), CaO (9.5-16.1%), high ZnO (6.4-10.7%). Owing to interaction between the latter and the steel crucible, no viscosity detms. can be made above 1250²⁰; also measurements on slags with more than

10-11% ZnO are unreliable. The lead slags investigated (1.5 to 3.0% Pb) between 1270° and 1015° have a between 3 and 30 poises. The 40% FeO-slag shows the usual behavior of basic slags, namely steep rise of η with falling temp.

Viscosity in mixtures of oxides forming slags in steel production

P. P. Kuzakovich, S. P. Lefina, and B. P. Komar (Phys. chem. Lab., Khar'kov Metals Inst., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, Inst. Mashinostroyeniya, Sovetskoye Vyzhishche Zhidkosti i Kolloidov, Kasimov (Conf. on Viscosity of Liquids and Colloids, Novosibirsk, 1941)). The two fundamental systems are FeO-CaO-SiO₂ and FeO-MnO-SiO₂. The viscometer, of the rotating-coumal-cylinders type, was developed after that developed at the State Optical Inst. at Leningrad. The cylindrical, of soft (Arimco type) iron, had the dimensions: stationary cylinder (crucible), inner diam. 48 mm, height 20 mm, wall thickness 6 mm; rotating cylinder, inner diam. 20 mm, height 20 mm, wall thickness 2 mm. Refractories, with the exception of pure MgO, all proved to be attacked by the slags and are therefore unsuitable. MgO is unsatisfactory for measurement because the char of soft iron. The app. was placed in a crystal furnace with cerium rods. The CO formed in a crystal furnace with cerium rods. Calibration of the viscometer was done with castor oil, glycerol, and solutions of sucrose in glycerol, previously standardized by the falling sphere method. For viscosities, η , of from 0.1 to 20 poises, methylene suspension wires (0.2 mm in diam. and coarser, methylene suspension wires (0.2 mm in diam. and coarser, about 400 mm long, proved suitable. For higher η , up to 200-300 poises, steel wires, 0.3 mm in diam., were used. In the best case, 1 poise involved a possible error of 3%, in the second case there is a 3% uncertainty on 8 poises, the accuracy of visual readings of the angle of rotation being about 0.25°. Errors arise through chemical interaction of the fused slag and the Fe of the crucible, but the compn. of the melt becomes constant after 20-30 min. at 1600°. subsequent analysis gives the final slag compn.

lized compn. of the slag. Depending on the original compn., some 2-10% of the Fe is present as ferrite. Usually, there is always a quaternary system FeO-CaO-SiO₂-Fe₂O₃. CaO-SiO₂. Owing to the destructive behavior of the fused slag, the thermocouple cannot be immersed in it. On keeping the melt at 1600°, its temp. and that of the space above it become approximately equal after 5-10 min., but on cooling, the melt is always hotter than the space above it. The uncertainty of the temp. detn. is of the order of 20°, which, with substances with a high temp. coeff. of η , may correspond to 2-3 poises, but in the case of the slags investigated seldom exceeded 0.1-0.2 poise. In general, more basic slags have η -temp. curves consisting of two or three linear branches with quite a sharp inflection, the branch corresponding to higher temp. is very nearly parallel to the temp. axis, that for lower temp. very nearly be continuous. Measurements in this region have poor reproducibility. Below 1200° or so, as the slag soon becomes heterogeneous. Measurements in this region have poor reproducibility. contrast to the excellent reproducibility along the horizontal branch. The inflection point, about 1225° for a typical basic slag, which indicates sudden thickening, is not identical with the temp. of beginning crystallization. The latter may be situated some 100° or more lower. Acidic (SiO₂-rich) slags have a continuous η -temp. curve without any distinct branches. They appear to follow a log η -1/T law but only in exceptional cases is the interval of possible measurements wide enough to permit the application of any such formula. Isothermal η -temp. curves for the binary system FeO-SiO₂ and FeO-SiO₂-CaO show from 20 to 28 mol-% SiO₂ increase in thickening with increasing SiO₂ content. It has a maximum at the compn. corresponding to FeSiO₃, but its height is only about 3-4 times the expected η detns. at low content of SiO₂ are particularly affected by the errors due to a relatively high content of Fe₂O₃. This is very much pronounced in the binary system FeO-CaO. In general, the higher the CaO content of a slag, the stronger the tendency to its excess O₂. This may be connected with a formation of Ca ferrites. The η -compn. curve of FeO-CaO shows no angularities. The

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binary system MnO-SiO₂ cannot be correctly investigated in an Fe app. indirectly, from ternary systems, it follows that η increases with increasing SiO₂, the values being somewhat higher than in the system FeO-SiO₂. In the ternary system FeO-CaO-SiO₂, 105 slags of various composition were measured and plotted isothermally (1400°) in a triangular diagram, between 50 and 100% FeO, 0-50% CaO, 0-50% SiO₂. This region of the triangle is taken up by lines of relatively low η from 0.2 to 4.5 poises. Lines of lowest η lie closest to the FeO apex, a viscosity "barrier" that is a region of steep increase of η with increasing content is situated toward the SiO₂-CaO side, the increase being steeper (the lines more crowded) in the direction of the CaO apex than in that of increasing SiO₂. The η diagram shows no max. at that compn., the 0.5 and 1-poise lines are more distant than elsewhere, which in a space model would correspond to a horizontal step in the slope falling towards FeO. In the system FeO-MnO-SiO₂ (93 slags investigated) the mixing accessible to measurements in an Fe app. is considerably wider than in the foregoing system. Lines of lowest η are again situated closest to FeO, and the viscosity "barrier" is much steeper in the direction of MnO than in that of SiO₂. There is no singularity corresponding to 2MnO-FeO-SiO₂. The limit of solubility of SiO₂ in MnO-FeO appears to lie at about 15 wt % SiO₂ at 1450°. In slags of the kind Martens process, replacement of FeO by MnO causes significant thickening only at relatively low contents of SiO₂, less than 40-50 mol %; in slags very poor in SiO₂, 10-15% replacement of even 20-25% FeO by MnO causes sharp increase in η . Investigation of the effect of TiO₂ on the system FeO-CaO-SiO₂ and FeO-MnO-SiO₂ showed the "thinning" effect of TiO₂ to be the more marked, the more acidic the original slag. The first 2-4% TiO₂ added has the most pronounced effect. Further additions are far less effective. Example: slag with initially 28% mol % SiO₂, $\eta = 0.4$ poises, with 1.5% TiO₂ added, $\eta = 0.3$ mol % SiO₂ added, $\eta = 0.2$, resp. 0.6, 1.5% SiO₂ added, with equiv. amts. of TiO₂ added instead of SiO₂, $\eta = 0.2$, resp. 0.4, 0.45, 0.5 poises. A slag with initially 48% mol % SiO₂ had $\eta = 1.7$ at 1400°, with 1% and 2.5% mol % SiO₂ added, $\eta = 1.2$, resp. 1.2 and 1.3 poises, with the same amts. of TiO₂ instead of SiO₂, $\eta = 0.5$ and 0.5. The thinning effect of TiO₂ is more pronounced in systems with CaO than with those containing MnO. With regard to the temp. dependence curve, TiO₂ lowers the temp. of beginning thickening by as much as 100-200°. At higher temps. the effect of TiO₂ is much weaker. In their effect on the surface tension of the slags, TiO₂ and SiO₂ are very nearly equiv., both lower surface tension. It follows that the surface layer of a slag containing both SiO₂ and TiO₂ must be much less viscous than that of a slag containing only SiO₂. This may account for the effectiveness of TiO₂ in reducing the contamination of metals by slag inclusions.

N. Thoen

458 35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

137-58-4-6432

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 13 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Damskaya, G. I., Berkman, N. Sh.

TITLE: Briquetting of Copper-Nickel Concentrates (Briketirovaniye medno-nikelevykh kontsentratov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n.-i. in-t tsvet. met., 1957, Nr 13, pp 243-248

ABSTRACT: When presses capable of pressures of 400 kg/cm² or more are available, the amount of sulfitecellulose caustic (SC) having to be added need be no more than 1.5-4 percent, while with 300 kg/cm² presses the requirement is 2 percent and with 200 kg/cm² presses it is 2.5-3 percent. Introduction of >2 percent SC to the charge at unit pressures of 400 kg/cm² and an optimal charge moisture content of 6 percent causes the briquets to adhere to the mold. When the briquetting pressure is reduced to 200 kg/cm² and the SC consumption to 2-3 percent, adhesion is eliminated. Hence, the most desirable method is employment of reduced pressure (200-250 kg/cm²) and addition of 2.5-3 percent SC. A drier charge is needed for high-pressure than for low-pressure presses.

Card 1/1

A. Sh.

1. Copper alloys--Briquetting processes

AZOS, S.; AREF'YEV, A.; ARTAMONOV, I.; BABINA, I.; BEREGOVSKIY, V.; BLOZHKO, V.;
BRAVERMAN, A.; BYKHOVSKIY, Yu.; VINOGRADOVA, M.; GALANKINA, Ye.;
GIL'DENKERSH, F.; GLOBA, T.; GREYVER, N.; GORDON, G.; GUL'DIN, I.;
GULYAYEVA, Ye.; GUSHCHINA, I.; DAVYDOVSKAYA, Ye.; DAMSKAYA, G.;
DEBKACHEV, D.; YEVDOKIMOVA, A.; YEGUNOV, V.; ZABELYSHINSKIY, I.;
ZAYDENBERG, B.; AZMOSHNIKOV, I.; ITKINA, S.; KARCHEVSKIY, V.;
KLUSHIN, D.; KUVINOV, Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, G.; KURSHAKOV, I.;
LAKERNIK, M.; LBYZHEVICH, G.; LISOVSKIY, D.; LOSKUTOV, F.;
MALEVSKIY, Yu.; MASLYANITSKIY, I.; MAYANTS, A.; MILLER, L.;
MITROPANOV, S.; MIKHAYLOV, A.; MYAKINENKOV, I.; NIKITINA, I.;
NOVIN, R.; OGNEV, D.; OL'KHOV, N.; OSIPOVA, T.; OSTRONOV, M.;
PAKHONOVA, G.; PETKER, S.; PLAKSIN, I.; PLETENEVA, N.; POPOV, V.;
PRESS, Yu.; PROKOP'YEVA, Ye.; PUCHKOV, S.; REZKOVA, F.; RUMYANTSEV, M.;
SAKHAROV, I.; SOBOL', S.; SPIVAKOV, Ya.; STRIGIN, I.; SPIRIDONOVA, V.;
TIMKO, Ya.; TITOV, S.; TROITSKIY, A.; TCOLOKONNIKOV, K.; TROFIMOVA, A.;
FEDOROV, V.; CHIZHIKOV, D.; SHEYN, Ya.; YUKHTANOV, D.

Roman Lazarevich Veller; an obituary. TSvet. met. 31 no.5:78-79

My '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Veller, Roman Lazarevich, 1897-1958)

DAMSKAYA, G.I.; BERKMAN, N. Sh.

Viscosity of slags containing barium oxide. Sbor. nauch. trud.
GINTSVETMET no.15:81-90 '59. (MIRA 14:4)
(Viscosity) (Slag) (Barium oxide)

DAMSKAYA, N. M.

PA4776

USSR/Medicine - Eyes
Medicine - Penicillin

Jan/Feb 1948

"Local Penicillin Treatment of Certain External Diseases of the Eye," N. M. Damskaya, Chelyabinsk Med Inst, 3 PP - *Chronic Eye Diseases*

"Vest Oftalmol" Vol XXVII, No 1

Describes treatment with penicillin of 75 patients, seven of them suffering from chronic dacryocystitis, 32 from blepharitis, two from blepharo-keratoconjunctivitis, two from gonoblennorrhoea, and 32 from ulcers on the cornea membrane.

4776

114

CA 1

The role of vitamin deficiency in pathogenesis of eye ailments of tubercular etiology | Vitamin A deficiency in tuberculoallergic inflammation and metastatic ocular tuberculosis. N. M. Darguzhaya (Chelyabinsk Med Inst) *Vestnik Oftalmol* 30, No. 5, 15-18 (1951).—In a majority of cases tuberculoallergic eye afflictions are accompanied by more or less severe vitamin A deficiency. In the course of vitamin therapy this deficiency gradually disappears and the process parallels the improvement of the ocular conditions. In cases of metastatic ocular tuberculosis no instance of vitamin A deficiency was found in the clinical specimens on hand. G. M. Kosolapoff

ДАВСКАЯ, Н.М., кандидат медицинских наук

Deficiency in some vitamins in tuberculous diseases of the eye.
Oft.szhur. 12 no.1:17-21 '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Из кафедры глазных болезней (зав. - проф. А.В.Катаньев'сон)
Челябинского медицинского института и глазного отделения
областной клинической больницы
(DEFICIENCY DISEASES) (EYE--TUBERCULOSIS)

DAMBER, S.

Automatic regulation of the tension of a self-excited alternator. p. 56

AUTOMATICA SI ELECTRONICA. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romania) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 3, no. 2, Mar./Apr. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, no. 9, ^{Sept.} 1959
Uncl.

L 29634-66

ACC NR: AP6020129

SOURCE CODE: RU/0011/65/009/005/0207/0211

AUTHOR: Damsker, D. (Engineer; State prize winner)

39
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for the synthesis of sequential systems programmable with digital electronic computers

SOURCE: Automatica et electronica, v. 9, no. 5, 1965, 207-211

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, computer programming

ABSTRACT: The author presents a method for the synthesis of sequential systems with a large number of variables. The method requires a smaller number of operations than the commonly used implication method and permits a simpler programming on a digital computer. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 CC

DOC: 681.142,512.9

DAMSKER, Dorel, conf. ing. (Bucuresti); FLEISCHER, Reinhardt, ing. (Bucuresti);
WEINRICH, Gunther, ing. (Bucuresti)

Calculation of reversible drives with direct current motor and
automatic control. Electrotehnic no.5:165-171 My '61.

1. Sef de laborator la Institutul de Cercetari Electrotehnice
(for Damsker). 2. Inginer proiectant principal la Institutul de
Cercetari Electrotehnice (for Fleischer). 3. Inginer proiectant
principal la Intreprinderea Industriala de Stat "Automatica"
(for Weinrich).

DAMSKER, Dorel, conf. ing., laureat al Premiului de Stat (Bucuresti)

A four-layer semiconductor, and its use in switching. *Electrotehnica*
10 no.2/3:27-9n F Mr 1982.

1. Institutul de proiectari luminoare.

DAMSKER, D.; WEINRICH, G.; LANDAU, I.

A system of regulating the number of revolutions by armature tension and the reduction of flux to a reversible drive, with single reference. Automatica electronica 6 no.3:102-111 My, Je '62.

DAMSKER, Dorel, ing., laureat al Premiului de Stat (Bucuresti);
WEINRICH, Gunther, ing. (Bucuresti); LANDAU, Ioan D., ing.
(Bucuresti); BRANA, Codrut, ing. (Bucuresti)

Technical characteristics of transistorized automatic regula-
ting blocks for electric drives. Elektrotehnica 9 no.3:85-96
Mr.61

1. Sef de laborator la Institutul de Cercetari Electrotehnice
(for Dansker).
2. Inginer cercetari principal la "Automatica" (for
Weinrich);
3. Inginer cercetari la "Automatic" (for Landau)
4. Cercetator la Institutul de Cercetari Electrotehnice (for
Brana).

L 2860-66 EWT(d)/ENP(c)/ENP(v)/T/ENP(k)/ENP(h)/ENP(l)

ACCESSION NR: AP5026371

RU/0011/65/009/002/0052/0059

AUTHOR: Danaker, D. (Engineer, State prize winner)

393

TITLE: Complex automation by electronic computers of the thick sheet mill at the "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej" Siderurgical Combine of Galati

SOURCE: Automatica si electronica, v. 9, no. 2, 1965, 52-59

TOPIC TAGS: rolling mill, industrial automation, electronic computer, automation, automation equipment

ABSTRACT: A brief description of the complex mill automation⁴ achieved by means of electronic computers is followed by a more detailed discussion of the computers themselves, showing their technical characteristics, the means of coupling to the equipment being controlled, and the peripheral installations. Orig. art. has 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, DP

NO REF SOV: 000
Card 1/1

OTHER: 005

JPRS

DAMSKER, M., Dr.; LOBEL, I., dr.; RUSEFMANU, S., dr.; VREJOIU, Gh., dr.

Pulmonary artery thromboses in mitral stenosis. *Med. int.*, Bucur.
4 no.8:1167-1176 Dec 56.

1. Lucrare efectuată in Clinica medicala I.P.S.M.F. - Coitea
Director profesor B. Theodorescu.

(MITRAL STENOSIS, complications
thrombosis of pulm. artery, case reports)
(PULMONARY EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS, case reports
thrombosis in mitral stenosis)

LOBEL, I.; DAMSKER, M.

Coronary sinus rhythm. Med. int., Bucur. 10 no.5:747-751 May 58.

1. Lucrare facuta la ASCAR, director, prof. G. Iliescu.

(ARRHYTHMIA

coronary sinus rhythm, ECG & clin. significance)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in various dis.

coronary sinus rhythm)

DAMSKER, S.I. (Leningrad)

Work ability of tuberculous invalids [with summary in French].

Probl.tub. 36 no.1:5-9 '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

(TUBERCULOSIS

work capacity of tuberc. invalids (Rus))

(DISABILITY EVALUATION, in various dis.

tuber.)

DANSKI, A.

Basic trends in the organization of the production of measuring instruments.
Tr. from the Russian. p. 190

POMIARY, AUTOMATYKA, KONTROLA. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna)
Warszawa, Poland
Wl. 5, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (HEAI) IC Vol. 4, no. 9
Sept. 1959
Uncl.

DAMSKIY, A.I., arkhitektor

New luminaires for schools. Svetotekhnika 4 no.4:1-4 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Spetsial'noye arkhitekturno-konstruktorskoye byuro
Mosgorispolkoma.
(Electric light fixtures)

DAMSKIY, A.I.; TATARINOV, I.I., nauchnyy red.; KLIPPEL', M.S., red.;
GOLOVKINA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Electric light fixtures for dwellings and public buildings
constructed on a mass construction basis]Svetil'niki dlia
zhilykh i obshchestvennykh zdani massovogo stroitel'stva.
Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 125 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Electric light fixtures)

DANSKIY, A. P. (Albert Markovitch)

EA 12/49T23

**UNSM/Electricity
Oscillographs**

Jul 48

"Universal Oscillograph Type MPO2," A. M. Danskiy,
Cand Tech Sci, B. A. Seliber, Engr, Factory of Elec
Measuring Instr, Min of Elec Power Sta, 4 pp

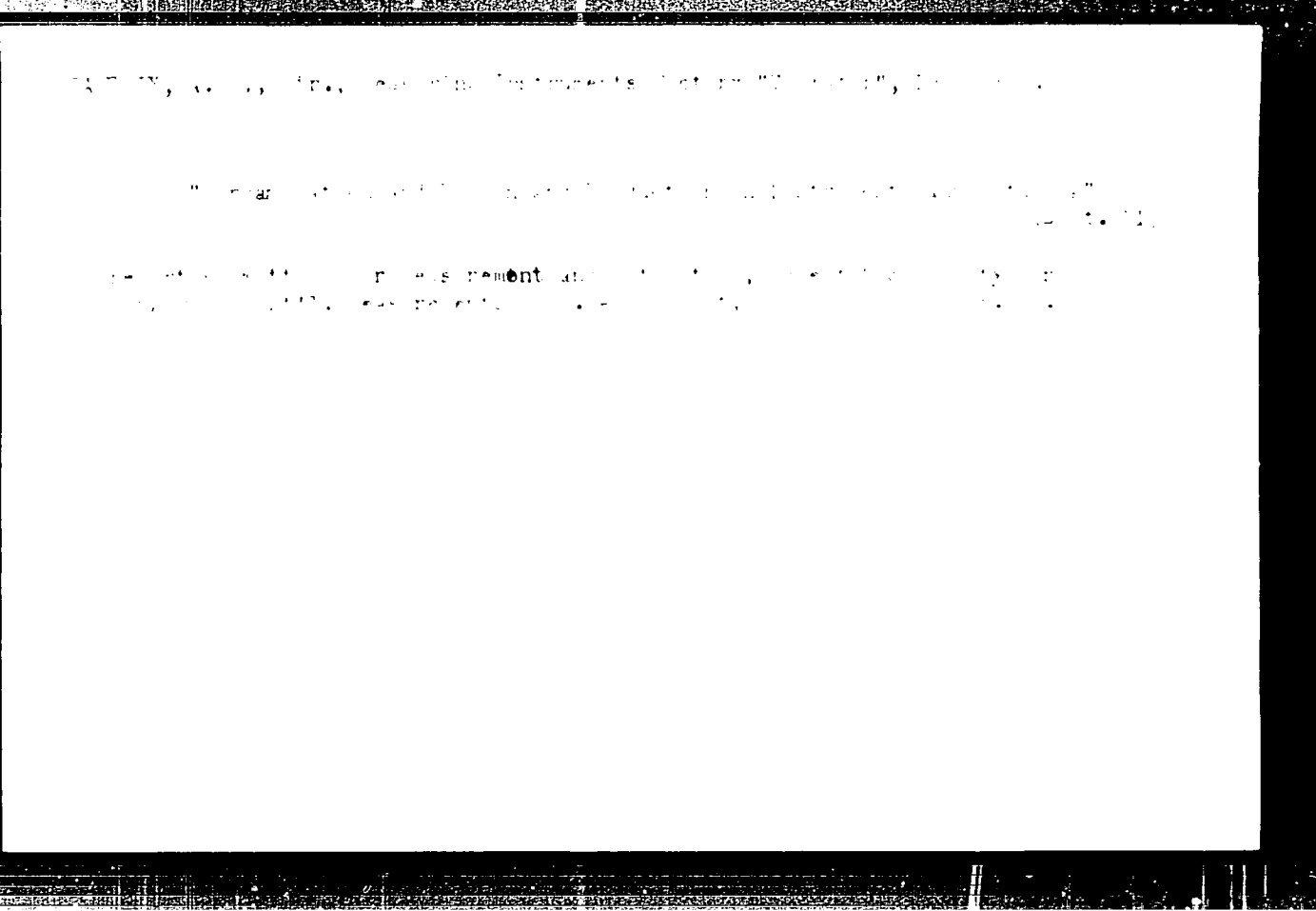
"Vest Elektro-Prora" No 7

Describes MPO2 oscillograph under following headings:
(1) basic specifications; (2) registration; (3)
vibrator and time computer; (4) construction (three
photographs); and (5) optical system (two diagrams).

12/49T23

РАБОТ. САМКИЙ, А. М.

пыт организациі поточного производства электроизмерительных приборов.
Вестник электропромышленности, 1942, № 7, с. 11-21.



DANSKIY, A.M.

Basic trends in the development of electric measuring instruments supported with braces at the "Vibrator Plant". Izv.tekh. no.2:27-30 F '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Electric instruments)

0142

S/115/52/000/001/001/007
E104/E755

9.6000 (1040, 1067, 1089, 1139)

AUTHORS Damaskiy, A.M and KavaleroV G.I

TITLE: Recent developments in electrical instruments

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika no. 1 1962 4 - 8

TEXT: The principal scientific and technical problems now arising in instrument-engineering are: the need to extend the range of types to cope with all kinds of new applications, the need for ever-greater accuracy; the need for multi-channel instruments; the need for instruments to record high-speed phenomena. Also, industrial indicating instruments are becoming the measuring parts of controllers or the information units of computers and reliability requires consideration. New methods of organising the manufacture of both one-off and mass-produced units are coming into use. These main problems are then considered in turn. Panel-mounting instruments are required that are resistant to vibration, shock and temperature change. A modern trend in instrument-engineering is the use of "active" circuits which contain a source of energy, such as diodes or rectifiers, giving greatly improved sensitivity, C rd 1/5

4

33132

S/115/62/000/001/001/007
E194/E355

Recent developments

speed and ruggedness. Multiplying, integrating and other logical circuits are coming into use. These trends have affected the familiar watt-hour meters. The use of compensation bridge methods is giving increased accuracy and there is a strong tendency to make the compensation automatic. When the measured parameter varies slowly instruments that take measurements periodically suffice (e.g. a multi-position recording potentiometer). However instrument inertia imposes limitations on speed of operation and it is advantageous to use digital representation of the measured magnitude in compensation and bridge circuits, in this way, high-speed units are made that can make 10^5 measurements per second. Digital instruments can also be made very accurate - for instance, current measurements to an accuracy of 0.01% can be made in one second and recorded. Such instruments are very valuable in conjunction with computers. Multi-channel instruments are coming into use but it is essential to develop multi-channel information and display measuring equipment.

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Card 2/3

Recent developments

917
S/177-2/COX/001/01/007
E14/E755

... other equipment... of its... in the... is being... A further promising development... information during the... of... devices... simultaneously... of... of... combination... of... of... discussed at length. The organization... in general... of the one... by standard... of the other... to meet the... The... features... of... and... line... by

L 18459-63

EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD/AFWL/SSD Pu-4
B/2503/62/010/002/0037/0045

JXT(IJP)

ACCESSION NR: AT3002409

AUTHOR: Khristor, V.; Damyantov, D.; and B'chvarov, N.

65
19 63

TITLE: Certain results from the study of corona counters of neutrons and their use in reactor measurements

SOURCE: B'lgarska akademiya na naukite. Fizicheski institut. Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB, v. 10, no. 2, 1962, 37-45

TOPIC TAGS: corona counter, corona, neutron counter, neutron, reactor, reactor measurement, IRT-1000

ABSTRACT: Authors have constructed several types of corona counters with electrodes of different shapes (shown in Fig. 1 of Enclosure 1), filled with pure argon. Working characteristics of counters were studied with the help of the apparatus, shown in block diagram in Fig. 2 of Enclosure 2. It is shown that a stable corona and a good working plateau may be obtained by the appropriate selection of charge resistances and argon pressure. Empirical correlations have been established between the corona and the working characteristics of the counter. The advantages of the corona counter has enabled the authors to use it as a

Card 1/62

L 18459-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002409

2

convenient and stable detector in construction an all-wave neutron counter with effectiveness for the whole reactor spectrum. A long cylindrical corona counter was used by the authors in measuring the efficacy of the biological shielding and the gate valves of the IRT-1000 in Sofia. "The authors express their gratitude to Stefan Ridzhikov, manager of the glass-blowing workshop, for his valuable technical assistance." Orig. art. has 12 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: OO

DATE ACQ: 04 Jun 63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/6

KHRISTOV, V.; DAMYANOV, D.; ROMANOV, G.

Portable transistor radiometer for neutrons operating with
corona counters. Doklady BAN 16 no.7:693-696 '63.

1. Predstavleno chl. - korr. E. Dzhakovym.

ACCESSION NR: AT4017783

B/2503/63/011/01-/0201/0220

AUTHOR: Khristov, V.; Damyanov, D.; Stanolov, A.

TITLE: Neutron flux and radiation field of the IRT-1000 reactor in Sofia

SOURCE: B'lgarska Akademiya na Naukite. Fizicheski institut. Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB (News of the Institute of Physics and the Atomic Energy Scientific Research Foundation), v. 11, no. 1-2, 1963, 201-220

TOPIC TAGS: IRT-1000, nuclear reactor, reactor, neutron, flux, thermal neutron, resonance neutron, fast neutron, gamma radiation, Grey chamber

ABSTRACT: Adduced are the results of the absolute measurement of thermal, resonance and fast ($E > 1$ MeV) neutron currents in the active zone and in experimental channels of the IRT-1000 reactor in Sofia. Measurements were made on irradiated plates of gold and indium, and for fast neutrons by means of threshold detectors (S^{32} , P^{31} , Mg^{24} , Na^{24} , Al^{27}) by the 2-pi method, using apparatus calibrated according to a 4-pi device constructed by the coauthors, yielding accuracy in excess of 5%. Control measurements were made by the method of beta-gamma coincidences, with apparatus consisting of scintillation counter (gamma channel) with MST-17 (beta channel) end-type counter. Consistently good results were obtained on repetition.

Card 1/53

ACCESSION NR: AT4017783

Absolute and relative measurements of doses of mixed neutron-gamma field were made at different points of the reactor by means of Grey chambers designed and constructed by the coauthors (polystyrene with acetylene and graphite with argon), which measured the absolute doses of the gamma field with the reactor in a state of rest following previous operation under various regimes. Recorded by means of an automatic recording device was the distribution of slow neutrons in the active zone of the reactor along the irradiated copper wires in it, and determination was made of the coefficient of volume variability of the distribution $K_v = 0.47$. Likewise made were relative measurements of the distribution of F_{th} , F_{res} , F_f and D_γ in several experimental channels of the reactor, and these will be further extended in the next stage when the spectrum of fast neutrons and the gamma field at all points important for the experiments are made. Results of the experiments are summarized in Tables 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. A number of devices were constructed, making it possible to carry on successful radiobiological investigations. The results of the measurements are necessary in practice for groups of experimenters using the reactor and have, as well, theoretical interest for certain computations in the domain of reactor physics. "Throughout the entire period of time that we were conducting measurements, aid and cooperation were extended to us by a number of comrades from the reactor collective, and to them we express our gratitude." Orig.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4017783

art. has: 14 figures, 16 equations, and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 04Mar64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NS, PH

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 010

Card 3/8

STOYANOV, S., inzh.; DANAYANOV, K., inzh.

Analyzing causes of accidents in underground haulage in Bulgarian mines. Bezop. truda v prom. 5 no. 2:32-33 F '61. (MI 14:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.

(Bulgaria--Mine haulage--Safety measures)

KIRILLOVA, L.F.; NIKITIN, V.A.; PANTUYEV, V.S.; SVIRIDOV, V.A.; STRUMOV, L.N.;
KHACHATURYAN, M.N.; KHRISTOV, L.G.; SHAFRANOVA, M.G.; KORREL, Z.; ROB, L.;
DAMYANOV, S.; ZLATEVA, A.; ZLATANOV, Z.; YORDANOV, V. [Jordanov, V.];
KANAZIRSKI, Kh.; MARKOV, P.; TODOROV, T.; CHERNEV, Kh.; DALKHAZHAY, N.;
TUVDENDORZH, D.

Elastic pp and pd-scattering at small angles in the energy range
2 - 10 Bev. IAd. fiz. 1 no.3:553-559. Mr 1955. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ob"yedinenny institut yadernykh issledovaniy. 2. Vyssheye
tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. Praga (for Korbai, Ret). 3. Fizicheskiy
institut Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk, Sofiya (for Damyanov, Ziateva,
Zlatanov, Yordanov, Kanazirski, Markov, Todorov, Chernev). 4. Institut
khimii i fiziki, Ulan-Bator, Mongol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika (for
Dalkhazhav, Tuvdendorzh).

L 36324-65 EWI(1)
ACCESSION NR: AP5010413

UR/0281/64/000/006/0713/0722

AUTHOR: Damyanov, S. M. (Sofia)

TITLE: Concerning a variety of electrical machine (asynchronous direct current machine) 9
B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Energetika i transport, no. 6, 1964, 713-722

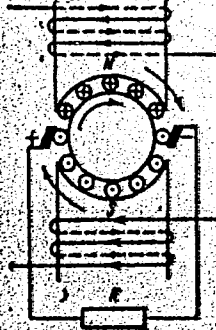
TOPIC TAGS: direct current, rotating magnetic field, armature, commutator, electric rotating equipment, electric rotating equipment part

Abstract: This article describes the design and functional principles of a direct-current machine invented by the author. The machine functions in a manner similar to that of an AC asynchronous machine, which is based on the interaction of a rotating magnetic field created by triphase AC in a stator (or rotor), and electric currents by these fields in the conductors of a rotor (or stator); however, its rotating magnetic field is produced by direct current. In the usual DC machine with independent excitation, if the armature is set in rotation, with poles immobile, an emf will be induced in the stator, and when the external circuit is closed there will be a flow of current:

Card 1/8

L 36324-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010413



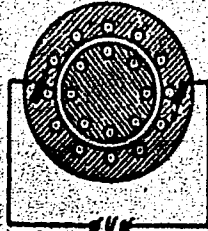
If the poles N and S are rotated in the same direction as the armature, but at a lower velocity, and if the commutator brushes are so rotated that they always remain on the central line, we have two synchronously rotating magnetic fields resulting from the rotation of poles N and S, and a transverse field created by the armature. A rotating magnetic field is created by the armature when the poles are rotated more rapidly. If now we remove the poles, make the armature stationary and join it to a direct voltage by means of the commutator brushes which will rotate with respect to a stationary commutator, the armature will set up a rotating magnetic field whose axis of rotation coincides with the line on which the brushes are located. Finally, if instead of the external

Card 2/8

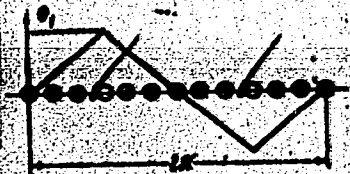
E 36324-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010413

windings of the stationary armature we introduce internal winding, and insert a grounded asynchronous rotor in the cavity of the armature, the result is an asynchronous DQ machine:



Here the magnetomotive force of the stator will have constant triangular form, as distinct from that of the triphase machine, in which the magnetomotive force varies with time from a trapezium to a pentagon in shape. The distribution of the force around the armature circle (and also of the magnetic induction) is shown by this graph:



Card 5/8

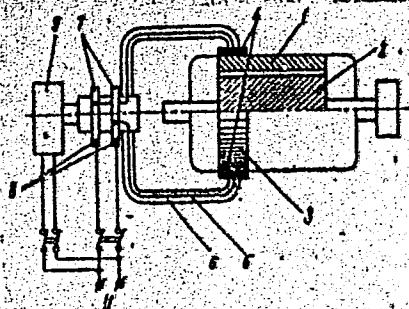
L 36324-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010413

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Rotation of the brushes around the station commutator is accomplished with the use of a small auxiliary DC motor, whose rpm can be regulated within wide limits; it can be powered from the circuit of the main machine or from an independent source, such as a battery. On the shaft of this auxiliary motor are attached two insulated copper rings. The commutator may be of cylindrical form, as shown below, or of the usual type.

- 1 - armature
- 2 - rotor
- 3 - collector
- 4 - collecting brushes
- 5 - conductor joining the brushes with the rings



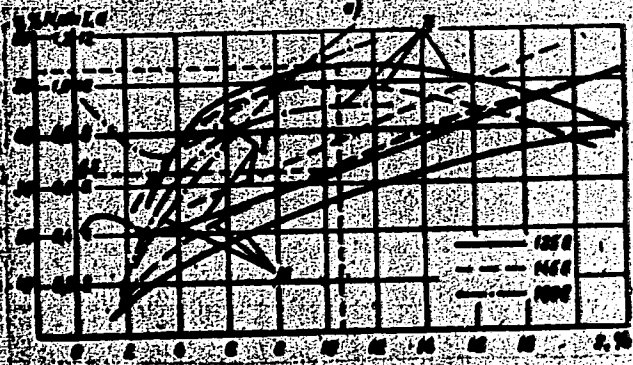
- 6 - brush holder
- 7 - rings
- 8 - ring brushes
- 9 - auxiliary motor

Design of the proposed machine

Card 4/8

L 36324-65
ACCESSION NR: APS010413

The author's test model is described as follows: Stator and rotor of a three-phase asynchronous motor with squirrel-cage 3,000 rpm rotor of 1.7 kw, 380 v; rotor diameter, 10.3 cm; length 12 cm, number of slots, 24; collector of 48 plates; winding in 48 sections, each with 15 loops. Laboratory tests on the machine were run at 125, 145 and 180 v, and rpm of 825 and 1,460 for the commutator brushes. The two graphs shown below present stator current I_1 , moment of rotation M and efficiency η as functions of slip s .



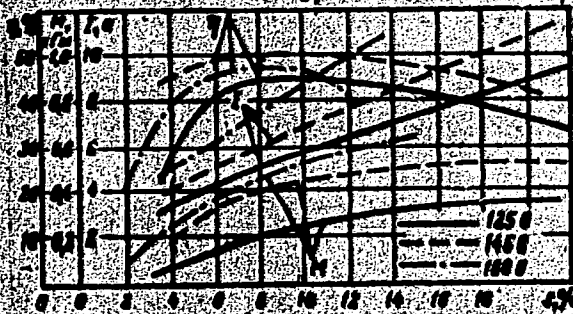
Characteristics of this motor: current and moment similar to that of a (of rotor), and at (for stator) lower in the range of current I_1 with no or constant slip.

Efficiency of a motor is a function of load on the motor. In a motor the slip of the rotor is a function of the load on the motor. The efficiency of a motor is a function of the load on the motor.

Card 5/8

L 36324-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010413



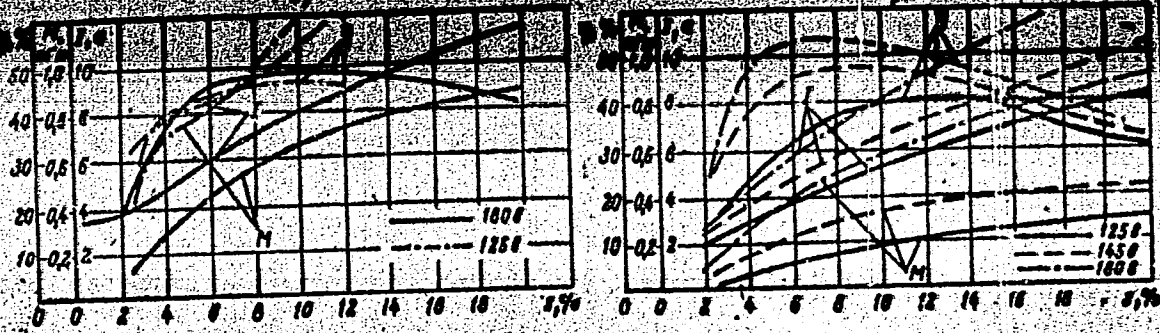
Experimental characteristics of the motor without auxiliary brushes: a) $n_1 =$

125 rpm; b) $n_1 = 1,440$ rpm/

brushes which will rotate with respect to a stationary commutator. The brushes will set up a rotating magnetic field whose axis of rotation coincides with the line in which the brushes are placed. Finally, it instead of the set

Card 6/8

L. 36324-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010415



Experimental characteristics of the motor with auxiliary brushes: a) $n_1 = 825$ rpm; b) $n_1 = 1,460$ rpm

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L 36324-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010413

The low efficiency of the test model is explained by the author as being primarily due to saturation of the magnetic system, and partly to mechanical losses from poor bearings. The advantages of the machine are considered to be (1) simple armature design, (2) stationary commutator, (3) simple rotor design, (4) smooth, no-loss regulation of rpm without the use of regulatory resistors, (5) conversion to generator function for nearly all rpm, and (6) operation on both DC and triphase AC. The editor suggests, that while there is no theoretical objection, the presence of rotary contacts is a serious departure from electrical practice which is not justified by the evidence presented here and which would entail great design and manufacturing difficulties. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 16 formulas, 5 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Aug62

NO REF SOV: 008

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: EE, EM

JPRS

Card 8/8 JO

BACALOVA, I., TODOROV, J., DAMYANOVA, M.

Studies of some serum enzyme activities in healthy children.
Nauch. tr. Vissn med. inst. Sofia 23 p. 1968. (Bul.)

I. Chair of Pediatrics, (Director: Prof. I. Ivanov) and Chair of
Clinical Laboratory at the Institute of Medical Institute
(Director: Prof. J. Todorov).

L 2079-66

ACCESSION NR: AF5027214

BU/0016/65/000/001/0028/0032

AUTHOR: Tsanova-Manova, N.; Danyanova, Th.; ~~Danyanova, N.~~

116

TITLE: Case of gonadal dysgenesis, Shereshevsky-Turner's syndrome

SOURCE: *Sovremennaya medicina*, no. 1, 1965, 28-32

TOPIC TAGS: biologic secretion, gland, endocrinology, human genetics, heredity, clinical medicine

ABSTRACT: Detailed report of a case of a 14-year old girl with negative sex chromatin, somatic infantilism, primary hypogonadism and multiple anomalies including webbed neck; clinical comments. Photograph of patient, cardiogram. Orig. art. has 2 figures and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra po obshcha biologiya, VNI, Varna (Department of General Biology of VNI); Katedra po detaki balosti, VNI, Sofia (Department of Pediatrics, VNI)

SUBMITTED: Sep 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 002
Card 1/1 *gd*

OTHER: 010

JPRS

YANEVA, T.; IVANOVA, M.; DAMYANOVA, TS.

Sinobronchitis in childhood. *Pediatrics* 4 no.7:24-26 J1'63

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (rukovoditel' - prof. L.Rachev)
Vysshego meditsinskogo instituta, Sofiya.

L 2079-66

ACCESSION NR: AF502721h

00/0016/65/000/001/0028/0032

AUTHOR: Tsanova-Manova, N.; Danyanova, Ts.; Danyanova, N.

TITLE: Case of gonadal dysgenesis, Shereshevsky-Turner's syndrome

118

SOURCE: *Sovremennaya medicina*, no. 1, 1965, 28-32

TOPIC TAGS: biologic secretion, gland, endocrinology, human genetics, heredity, clinical medicine

ABSTRACT: Detailed report of a case of a 14-year old girl with negative sex chromatin, osseous infantilism, primary hypogonadism and multiple anomalies including webbed neck; clinical comments. Photograph of patient, cardiogram. Orig. art. has 2 figures and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra po obshcha biologiya, VNI, Varna (Department of General Biology of VNI); Katedra po detaki bolesti, VNI, Sofia (Department of Pediatrics, VNI)

SUBMITTED: Sep 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: L8

NO REF SOV: 002
Card 1/1

OTHER: 010

JPM

DAMYANOVICH, ALEKSANDAR B

Category : YUGOSLAVIA/Radiophysics - General Problems

I-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957, No 4413

Author : Damyanovich, Aleksandar B.

Title : On a Parameter for Measuring Nonlinear Distortion

Orig Pub : Zb. Yelektrotekhn. fak. Tekhn. velika shkola Beogradu, 1952-1953, 173-176

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

DANIE, M. .

Daniye, M. G. "Traumatica sone children around Moscow," Izv. Vsesoyuzn. Akad. Med. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Med. Biol. Nauk, 1977, No. 11, p. 11-12.

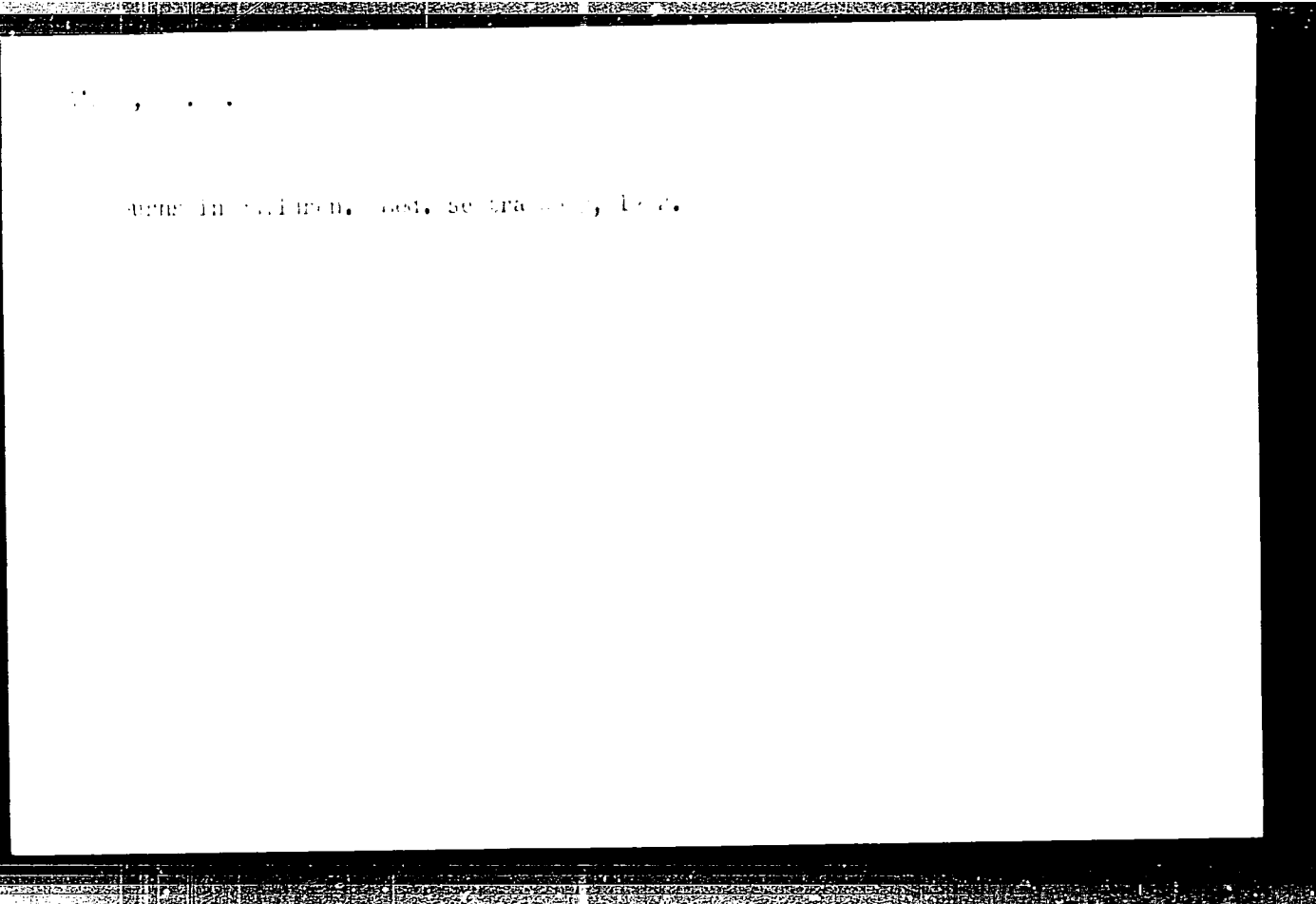
SO: "1976, 10 April 1976, (Info in World Affairs, No. 5, 1976)

DAM'YE, N. G.

"Principles of Pediatric Traumatology." Sub 9 Apr 51, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.



PETROV, B.A., professor, predsedatel'; DUBEYKOVSKAYA, E.G. 'sekretar'; EGAN-TSEV, N.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; TERNOVSKIY, S.D., professor; MELIK-ARUTYUNOV, A.I. kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; PATSIORA, M.D., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; YELANSKIY, N.N., professor; DAM'YE, N.G.; TAVONIUS, K.N.; GULYAYEV, A.V., professor; KAZANSKIY, V.I., professor; GROZDOV, D.Ye., professor; DOROFEYEV, V.I.; LINDEMAN, V.I.; MAKHOV, N.I., absent.

Minutes of the session of the Surgical Society of Moscow and Moscow Province of September 12, 1952. Khirurgiia no.3:88-92 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Khirurgicheskoye obshchestvo Moskvy i Moskovskoy oblasti.
(Spleen--Surgery)

DAM'YE, N.G.

Nonspecific mesenteric lymphadenitis in children. Sovet.med.
19 no.5:46-50 My '55. (MLBA 8:8)

1. Iz detskoy goradskoy bol'nitsy no.20 imeni Timiryazeva
(glavnyy vrach S.T.Yesayan) (Moskva)
(LYMPHADENITIS, in inf. and child
mesenteric, non-specific)

DAM'YE, N.G.

Ileostomy as a method for treating early intestinal obstruction following appendectomy in children. Sov.med. 20 no.8:50-56 Ag '56.
(MIRA 9:10)

1. Iz detskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.20 imeni Timiryaseva (glavnyy vrach S.F.Yesayan) Moskv.

(APPENDICITIS, in inf. and child

appendectomy, causing intestinal obstruct., ileostomy)

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION, etiol. and pathogen in inf. and child caused by appendectomy, ileostomy as ther.)

(ILEUM, surg.

ileostomy in intestinal obstruct. following appendectomy in child.)

DAM'YE, M.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Treits's hernia. Khirurgiia 1) no.2:113-115 P '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy detskoy bol'nitsy No. 20 imeni
Timiryazeva (glavnyy vrach S.F.Yesayan)
(HERNIA, case reports
Treits hernia (Rus))

DAM'YE, Nikolay Grigor'yevich

[Principles of traumatology in childhood] Osnovy travmatologii det-
skogo vozrasta. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 291 p.
(MIRA 14;8)

(CHILDREN—ACCIDENTS)

DAM'YE, N.G. (Moskva, ul. Chaykovskogo, d.4-a, kv.3)

Wounds of the heart and pericardium in children. Vest.khir.
no.5:27-34 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz bazy detskoy travmatologii Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - doktor med.nauk M.V. Volkov) Ministerstva zdorovokhraneniya SSSR pri Moskovskoy gorodskoy datskoy bol'nitse No.20 im. Timiryazeva (dl. vrach - S.T. Yesayan).

(HEART—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

(PERICARDIUM—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

DAM'YE, N.G. (Moskva G-99, ul. Chaykovskogo, d.4a, kv.3)

Skin grafting in injuries of the lower extremities in children.
Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.5:17-22 My '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz Detskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.20 imeni Timiryazeva (glavnyy
vrach - M.K.Bukhrashvili), Moskva.

DAM'YE, N.G., kand. med. nauk; LYUBOSHITS, N.A.

Fractures of the pelvic bones in children. Vest. khir. no.10:
102-106 '64. (MIRA 19:1

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. -
prof. M.V. Volkov) i travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - kand.
med. nauk N.G. Dam'ye) Moskovskoy gorodskoy detskoj bol'nitsy No.20
imeni Timiryazeva.