

NIKITIN, O.T.; GRYAZONOVA, S.V.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; PARBUZIN, V.S.

"Trennung der Isotope des Wasserstoffs an Kobalt-Molekularsieben"

Third Working Conference on Stable Isotopes, 28 October to 2 November 1963, Leipzig.

NIKITIN, P.

We need a living contact. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.9:17 S '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Starshiy master spetsial'nogo remeslennogo uchilishcha
No.15, Voronezhskaya oblast'.

NIKITIN, P.; RUBBTSOV, N.; KOLOSITSYN, V., red.

[The city of mineral fibers; outline history of Asbest]
Gorod gornogo l'na; ocherki po istorii Asbesta. Sverdlovsk,
Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 217 p. (MIRA 17:4)

NIKITIN, P. A.

Testing in the construction of ship hulls Leningrad Gos. izd-vo sudostroit.
lit-ry, 1950. 190 p. (50-38221)

VM147.N65

NIKITIN, P.A.

[Assemblage of a welded ship hull] Sborka svarnogo korpusa sudna. [Lenin-
grad] Gos.izd-vo sudostroitel'nykh, 1952. 174 p. (MLBA 5:7)
(Shipbuilding)

NIKITIN, P.A.; TURUNOV, S.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent;
RUSANOVA, T.V., inzhener, redaktor; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Scribe-board model work in shipbuilding] Plazovye shablonnye raboty
v sudostroenii. Leningrad, Gos. soizuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promysh.,
1954. 115 p. (MLRA 8:3)
(Shipbuilding)

~~NIKITIN~~, Petr Aleksayevich, professor [deceased]; DOROFYEV, P.I.,
otvetstvennyy redaktor; ARONS, R.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Pleistocene and Quaternary flora of Voronezh Province] Pliotsenovye
i chetvertichnye flory Voronezhskoi oblasti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii
nauk SSSR, 1957. 205 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Voronezh Province--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

NIKITIN, Petr Arkad'yevich; ALEKSEYEV, F., redaktor; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Report on Yugoslavia] Reportazh o Ugoslavii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1956. 135 p. (MLBA 9:9)
(Yugoslavia--Description and travel)

NIKITIN, Petr Arkad'yevich; BAULIN, A., red.; BETLIN, S., tekhn. red.

[In the land of fiords; author's travel notes] V strane Fiordov;
iz putevykh zemetok pisatel'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Ivestiia," 1958. 126 p.
(MIRA 11:19)

(Norway--Description and travel)

NIKITIN, Petr Arkad'yevich; KOROVIN, M.A., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn.
red.

[Argudan millions] Argudanskie milliony. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.
khov. RSFSR, 1960. 84 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Argudan--Corn (Maize))

VASIL'YEV, Anatoliy Nikolayevich; PODYNOGIN, Ivan Yevteyevich; MIKITIN, Petr Dmitriyevich; MIKHAYLOV, O.A., redaktor; ROZENTSVEYG, Ya.D., redaktor izdatel'stva; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Work practices of outstanding steel smelters of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine] Opyt raboty peredovykh masterov-staleplavil'-shchikov Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 111 p.

(Kuznetsk Basin--Smelting)

(MLRA 9:11)

BRAGINA, Frida Grigor'yevna; NIKITIN, P.D.; SAVCHENKO-BEL'SKIY, A.A.;
ROZHKOVA, T.D., redaktor; FULONIN, B.N., redaktor; BALLOD, A.I.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Growing shelterbelts; techniques and work organization] Vyrashchiva-
nie polezashchitnykh lesnykh polos; tekhnika i organizatsiia rabot.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 132 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

NIKITIN, P. D.

27849. Nikitin, P. D. Ukhod za pochvoy i drevostoyem v molodykh lesnykh nasazhdeniyakh. Les i step' 1949, No. 1 s. 32-36.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

1. NIKITIN, P. D.
 2. USSR (600)
 4. Agricultural Experiment Stations
 7. Achievements of the Scientific Research Institute for Field and Forest Improvement.
Dost. sel'khoz no. 4: 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

NIKITIN, F. D.

Windbreaks, Shelterbelts, Etc.

Growing shelterbelts; lecture 1 in series designed to help those taking courses for raising qualifications of collective farm foresters; les 1 step' 4 no. 1, 1952.

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

NIKITIN, P.D.

Afforestation

Reminder to the collective farm foreman to prepare for fall work on afforestation work. 1951 step 1, no. 1, 1952.

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

WIKITIN, P.D.

Shelterbelt afforestation in the United States. Zemledelie 4 no.10:
106-109 0 '56. (MLBA 9:11)

(United States--Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

MATYAKIN, G.I.; NIKITIN, P.D.; KOZMENKO, A.S.; BRAUDE, I.D.; MIRONOV, V.V.;
MATYUK, I.S.; BEREZINA, V.M.; MININ, D.D.; ISHIN, D.P.; MOROZOV,
I.R.; GOLYATO, G.O.; CHASHKIN, M.I.; KOREYSHO, Ye.G., red.; GUREVICH,
M.M., tekhn.red.

[Reference book for workers in the field of land improvement
through afforestation] Spravochnik agrolesomelioratora. Izd.3.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 308 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Afforestation)

25411

3/12/66/066/112/118/119
A161/A130

11800

AUTHORS: Borodavkin, N. A., Engineer, Vienne/sr17, S. N., Candidate of Economic Sciences; Nikitin, P. P.

TITLE: Special additives for anodic plating of metals

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, No. 1, 1966, p. 17, 18, 19.

TEXT: The special additives described in the paper consist of sodium carbonate (65%) and a flaming anodic additive. Their effect has been tested at industry plants and in research laboratories and the results show that the addition brings about 37% economy of current consumption without affecting the chromium deposition process in bath. The appearance of the deposit, as well as the loss of the base metal. Hitherto, the anodic additive losses with distillate amounted to 50% and poisoned the shop air. Powerful exhausting fans were needed. The 1% losses were also a problem of safety. The anodic additive is the main component of electrolyte for decorative chromium plating. The additive is not only with parts removed from the bath. It is recommended to add about 2 g/l at 30 - 40°C bath temperature. The film layer disappears rapidly as soon as electric current is cut off. Additions are to be made into the equal portions every 30 min to prevent

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A161/A13

Special additives for chromium plating of steel

foam from splashing etc. It was also found that the addition of the Moscow Automobile Plant (Moscow Automobile Plant) that the additive reduced abruptly the formation of rust above the tank and the consumption of chromic anhydride was reduced to 3-4%. The Moscow Automobile Plant (Moscow Automobile Plant) also tested the additive on chromium plating of grey cast iron plates etc. There is a table

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NIKITIN, P. G.

86-8-4/22

AUTHORS:

Kudryashov, V. Ya, Col., Candidate of Military Science
and Nikitin, P. G., Lt. Col.

TITLE:

Combat Possibilities of Fighter Planes and Method of Their
Determination (Boyevyye vozmozhnosti istrebiteley i metod
ikh opredeleniya).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1957, Nr 8, pp.16-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In order to utilize the power of fighter planes accurately, it is necessary to know their combat possibilities in execution of combat tasks in a concrete situation. However, there is no unity in the interpretation of the technical term "combat possibilities of fighter planes". According to the authors, this technical term should represent only such an expected outcome which can be achieved during the execution of the given task, i. e., to inflict losses on the aerial enemy. The rate of combat possibilities of a single fighter plane or a fighter group must give the following answer - what kind of tasks they can accomplish or what results can be expected from the operation of a single fighter plane or a fighter group in a given combat situation. To determine accurately the combat possibilities of fighter planes, it is necessary to take into consideration

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Combat Possibilities of Fighter Planes and Method of Their Determination (Cont.)

all the factors on which these possibilities depend. Unfortunately, at the present time, there is no such method which would permit taking into consideration all the possibilities. As is known, an aerial combat represents a combination of maneuver and fire. Therefore, the possibilities of destroying an aerial target depend on the favorable conditions which are introduced for the use of fighter plane weapons. Let us suppose that the flight speed of the enemy jet planes is 1,200 km/hour and their ceiling - 15,000 m. The friendly fighter planes are equipped with weapons the salvo per second of which is greater than that of the enemy airplane weapons. However, the performance data of friendly fighter planes are lower than those of the enemy airplanes (maximum speed of friendly fighters is 1,000 km/hour and combat ceiling - 12,000 m). Now the question is whether the fighter planes will be capable of beating off the enemy attack at an altitude of 14,000 - 15,000 m or at lower altitudes when the enemy flies at a maximum speed (1,200 km/hr). In the first place, the friendly fighter planes cannot beat off the enemy attack in spite of the fact that they are

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Combat Possibilities of Fighter Planes and Method of Their Determination (Cont.)

equipped with weapons of greater firepower than the enemy airplanes. Secondly, the execution of the given task will be limited, because the friendly fighters cannot use their weapons effectively. The main factors on which the achievement of fighters' superiority in an aerial combat depends, are the performance data of the airplane, namely, the maximum speed, the rate of climb, the service ceiling (prakticheskiy potolok), the time of brake and of acceleration up to the maximum speed, and the maneuverability in horizontal and vertical planes. Therefore, the superiority of a fighter plane over the aerial enemy in an aerial combat determines the possibility and the degree of the use of weapons mounted on the fighter plane. For the given conditions of gunnery, these possibilities are determined according to the firepower by taking into consideration the nature of the target, the conditions of aiming and firing, the effectiveness of ammunition, and the degree of the pilot's training. If the probability of hitting (W) and the degree of the fighter's superiority over the enemy (C) are known, the possibility of the fighter plane's destroying an aerial target (B) can be found according to the expression $B = CW$. Thus, in order to determine the

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Combat Possibilities of Fighter Planes and Method of Their Determination (Cont.)

possibilities of a fighter plane to destroy aerial targets, it is necessary to know the probability of hitting and the degree of superiority of the performance data of the fighter plane over the attacked target. For example, an aerial combat takes place between two fighters the performance data of which are: F_1 , the speed - 1,100 km/hour, the maximum angular speed - 9 deg/sec, and the maximum rate of climb - 60 m/sec; F_2 , the speed - 1,000 km/hour, the maximum angular speed - 10 deg/sec, and the maximum rate of climb - 60 m/sec. Both fighter planes have the same tactical conditions. The given performance data show that the fighter plane F_1 has 100 km/hour greater speed than the fighter F_2 , but the angular speed of fighter F_2 is greater than that of fighter F_1 at 1 deg/sec. The degree of superiority C in relation to the fighter F_1 is the following:

$$C = \frac{1100 - 1000}{1000} - \frac{10 - 9}{9} + \frac{60 - 60}{60} \approx - \frac{1}{90}$$

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Combat Possibilities of Fighter Planes and Method of Their Determination (Cont.)

The degree of superiority C in relation to the fighter F_2 gives the same magnitude, but with the plus sign.

These computations show that in a maneuvering aerial combat, the fighter F_2 has general superiority over the fighter F_1 .

But if the fighter does not take part in the maneuvering combat, the fighter F_2 cannot achieve a victory, because the fighter F_1 , having greater flight speed than the fighter F_2 , may avoid the effective fire of fighter F_2 .

The degree of a fighter's superiority over an aerial target may exceed the unit when the transport airplane is attacked. However, the fighter's superiority over such a target does not increase the firepower, but determines only the degree of its use. If the degree of a fighter's superiority (C) over the enemy is equal to zero, the possibility of hitting the target, even at the great value of W , is also equal to zero, because $0 \times W = 0$. According to the authors, the criterion of combat possibilities of fighter planes represents their capacity to inflict a defeat which depends on the probability of hitting and on the degree of superiority of a fighter's performance data

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Combat Possibilities of Fighter Planes and Method of Their Determination (Cont.)

over the enemy airplane. The expected results of the fighter group action against the enemy during the execution of the given combat task can be found if the possibilities of a single fighter plane are known. If the general composition of the fighter group is denoted by N_F and the ratio of active fighters to the general composition of the group - by K , the expected results of action of this group against the aerial enemy (N) will be:

$$N = BKN_F \text{ or } N = CWKN_F ,$$

where N is the number of destroyed enemy airplanes. According to the possible results of action and losses which must be inflicted against the enemy (N), in order to force it to refuse the execution of combat task ($P_N B\%$), it is possible to determine the combat possibility of the fighter group in beating off the air raid of bombers. The combat possibilities of fighter group can be expressed as follows: $\frac{N}{P_N} \%$.

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Combat Possibilities of Fighter Planes and Method of Their Determination (Cont.)

The combat possibilities of fighter planes, e. 1., the capacity to execute a concrete combat task in beating off the air raid of bombers, can be expressed by the function $\frac{CWKN_F}{P_N}$, where P_N % represents the losses needed to beat

off the enemy. Having the information about the composition of the enemy group, the number of active fighters, the possibilities of a single fighter plane, and the losses which must be inflicted against the enemy, it is possible to determine the number of fighter planes which should be used to execute the concrete combat task

$$N_F \times N = \frac{N_{pr} \times P_N}{CWK}, \text{ where } N_F \times N$$

is the number of fighters needed to execute the given task and N_{pr} is the composition of the enemy group.

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 Combat Possibilities of Fighter Planes and Method of Their Determination (Cont.)

On the basis of the above formula, it is possible to determine the combat possibilities of the fighter flight which would beat off an air raid of the enemy bombers. Let us suppose that the combat possibilities of each fighter plane to destroy the given type of enemy bomber corresponds to the value 0.9. Three fighter planes of the flight deliver the fire directly against the attacked target. In order to beat off the air raid, it is necessary to destroy 50% of the enemy bombers. For the given conditions, the following combat possibilities of the fighter flight are obtained:

$$\frac{0.9 \times 0.56 \times 0.75 \times 4}{0.5} = 3.$$

The obtained results show that a fighter flight composed of four planes may beat off an air raid of three enemy bombers. Thus, the suggested method for the determination of combat possibilities of fighter planes permits:

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a) taking into consideration such an important factor as

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Combat Possibilities of Fighter Planes and Method of Their Determination (Cont.)

the relation of performance characteristics of airplanes,
and b) determining more accurately the expected results
of operation of the fighter planes.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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NIKOLIN, N. S.

SOV/144-58-9-18/18

AUTHOR: Gikis, A. F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent
TITLE: Inter-University Scientific Conference on Electric Measuring Instruments and Technical Means of Automation (Mezhvuzovskaya nauchnaya konferentsiya po elektromeritel'nykh priboram i tekhnicheskim sredstvam avtomatiki)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 130-135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference was held at the Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut imeni V. I. Ul'yanova (Lenin) (Leningrad Electro-technical Institute imeni V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)) on November 11-15, 1958. The representatives of eleven higher teaching establishments and three research institutes participated and a large number of specialists of various industrial undertakings were present.

Candidate of Technical Sciences P. G. Nikitin and Senior Lecturer D. A. Besukladochnikov (Ural Polytechnical Institute) read the paper "Measuring the potential of a magnetic field by means of bismuth resistance and Hall Card 10/13 e.m.f. pick-ups"; he described a new method of producing

bismuth spirals by electrolytic deposition of bismuth inside grooves of a base made of insulation material. Senior Lecturer V. A. Ferents (Kazan' Aviation Institute) presented the paper "High sensitivity magnetic gas analysers for oxygen"; the increased sensitivity was achieved by separating the heat sensitive element from the heating element.

Docent P. P. Ornskii (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute) presented the paper "Measurement of electrical magnitudes at infra-low frequencies by electric indicating instruments of various systems"; this is of interest since there is a demand for instruments operating at frequencies of 1.5 to 0.5 c.p.s.

Docent A. I. Yurgenson (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute) presented the paper "Methods of ensuring stability against interference in discrete selection systems" in which he dealt with the principles of ensuring active and passive stability against interference in the transmission of Card 11A codes used for transmitting discrete data.

NIKITIN, P.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEZUKLADNIKOV, D.A., starshiy prepodavatel';
YUSHMANOV, Yu.I., inzhener.

Using bismuth resistances and Hall e.m.f. pickups in measuring
large direct currents. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 2 no.5:
26-31 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Ural'skiy elektromekhanicheskiy institut inzhenerov
zheleznodorozhnogo transporta; Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy
institut imeni S.M.Kirova. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh
osnov elektrotekhniki.

(Electric measurements)

The Inter-university Scientific Conference on
Electrical Measuring Instruments and on the Technical
Means of Automation

accurate automatic quotient-type meters in digital computations. A. P. Kharchenko. Methods of determining the dynamic errors of a phase-locked loop in the presence of a disturbance. P. P. Ornaty. Problems of automatic control of the operation of a phase-locked loop in measuring electric quantities at extremely low frequencies by electrical indicating instruments of various types. L. P. Kulikovskiy. Novel types of a. c. compensators. A. A. Kozlovskiy. Automatic bridges and a. c. compensators suited for the control of the parameters of condensers in series production. L. I. Stokor. Some characteristics of magnet induction motors which can be used in measuring technique and automation. D. A. Borodavskiy. Ultrasonic pressure and automation. D. A. Borodavskiy. Ultrasonic pressure and liquid level gauges. Yu. A. Skripitsin. The circuit of a phase-sensitive computation indicator for a. c. and d. c. equilibrium bridges. N. P. Davidov. The application of instruments with magnetic bridges, which permit a considerable simplification of the design of the apparatus and the circuitry used in the measurement of non-electric quantities. V. A. Permin. Method of increasing the sensitivity of oxygen gas analyzers. P. P. Zolotarev.

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Design of apparatus for measuring vibration quantities.
I. V. Pasyanov. Main types of modern transducer structures and possibilities of their application in structural analysis. Development of measuring techniques. G. M. Korotkiy. Development of measuring amplifiers with piezoelectric transducers. Ya. I. Borovskiy, M. A. Salnikov, Ye. Ye. Mikhlin. Development of measuring amplifiers with frequency meter output. P. Ugrumov. Precision semiconductor principle. P. C. Nikitkin. Development of measuring amplifiers with piezoelectric principle. P. C. Nikitkin. Measuring the magnetic field strength of the Earth's magnetic field with piezoelectric principle. A resolution was adopted by the closing plenary meeting of the Conference, which indicates ways of the development and coordinating scientific research work in the field of vibration, electric measuring- and computing techniques.

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9(2)

SOV/143-59-3-8/20

AUTHORS:

Nikitin, P.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Yushmanov, Yu.I., Engineer

TITLE:

The Application of Bismuth Coils and Hall Trans-
ducers for Magnetic Field Intensity Measurements
(Primeneniye vismutovykh spiraley i datchikov
Kholla dlya izmereniya napryazhenosti magnitnogo
polya)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika,
1959, Nr 3, pp 59-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors describe a simple method for manufactur-
ing bismuth coils by an electrolytical method and a
circuit arrangement for measuring the magnetic field
intensity in which the temperature dependence of the
bismuth coil is reduced. Further they describe mag-
netic field intensity measurements with a HgTe Hall
effect transducer, which was furnished by the Lenin-
gradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polupro-
vodnikov (Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of
Semiconductors). The well-known bismuth coil method

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The Application of Bismuth Coils and Hall Transducers for Magnetic Field Intensity Measurements

for magnetic field intensity measurements is hardly used, since the instrument plants do not produce such coils. In literature, there are only references to the Hartmann & Braun coil. The authors produced a bismuth coil by electrolytical growing. They used a 1.5 mm thick plate of insulating material on which they engraved the coil pattern. This coil track was filled with bismuth powder and sintered with a soldering iron heated to a temperature just below the melting point of bismuth. Copper wires were soldered to the end of the track simultaneously. The electrolyte ($\text{NaBiO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) is prepared according to the method of Professor A.I. Levin. The electrolysis is performed at a current density within the limits of 3-5 milliamps/sq cm. $\text{NaBiO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is used in concentrations of 15 to 100 g/l with HCl^2 (specific weight 1.113) of 85 to 300 ml/l. Figure 1 is a graph showing a comparison between a bismuth coil produced by this method and a Hartmann & Braun coil. Figure 2 is a photo

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The Application of Bismuth Coils and Hall Transducers for Magnetic Field Intensity Measurements

of the bismuth coil produced by the authors's method. Figure 3 shows a measuring circuit for determining the magnetic field intensity by such a bismuth coil. The measuring circuit is a four-arm, unbalanced bridge. Two neighboring arms of the latter are composed of bismuth coils. One coil is placed into the magnetic field whose intensity is to be measured, while the other one is kept only at the same temperature as the first one. This arrangement reduces the temperature dependence of this method. The laboratory tests of an experimental measuring instrument with bismuth coils showed positive results. The device may also be used for measuring strong direct currents. Such a measuring arrangement is shown by figure 5. A magnetic circuit is built with transformer sheet steel E370 with a cross-section of 18 sq mm. The bismuth coil transducer is placed between the poles of this magnetic circuit. Thereby, it is essential that the center of the pole gap coincides with the center of

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the bus to be measured. Laboratory tests showed that the instrument error is 0.5% when measuring magnetic field intensities, and 1.5-2.5% when measuring direct currents. The authors further investigated an e.m.f. transducer based on the Hall effect, which was also used for magnetic field intensity measurements. It consisted of HgTe which was applied as a thin layer to a mica plate by vacuum atomizing. The plate had the dimensions 35 x 8 mm. Figure 7 shows a measuring circuit with such a transducer. Figure 8 shows the principal potentiometric circuit arrangement for precision measurements. At the Ural'skiy aluminiyevyy zavod (Ural Aluminum Plant) current measurements were performed at bus bars carrying 50-70 amps. The divergence of the measurement results produced by a Hall transducer and an AEG measuring transformer of class 0.5, did not exceed $\pm 4\%$. The authors state that the two aforementioned measuring methods may be used for

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NIKITIN, P.G., YUSHMANOV, Yu.I.

New portable device for measuring large d.c. currents. Trudy Ural.
politekh. inst. no.79:83-92 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Ammeter)

MIKITIN, P.G.

Calculating errors in the transformation ratio of a d.c. instrument transformer. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 3 no.4:19-28 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Ural'skiy elektromekhanicheskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Rekom. kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotehniki.

(Electric transformers)

S/196/61/000/009/041/052
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Bezukladnikov, D.A., and Nikitin, P.G.
TITLE: A new circuit for testing d.c. measuring transformers
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika,
no.9, 1961, 39, abstract 9I 249. (Tr. Ural'skogo
politekhn. in-ta, Sb.77, 1960, 249-259)
TEXT: In testing d.c. transformers it is often necessary,
instead of using the requisite high value of direct primary
current, to use a considerably smaller current passed through an
auxiliary winding on the d.c. transformer. It is proposed to do
away with the auxiliary winding and to apply the direct current to
the transformer secondary circuit, which also carries alternating
current. A direct-current source (the authors used a rotary
convertor) is connected to the mid-point of the secondary winding
of the supply transformer (which applies alternating voltage to
the d.c. transformer) and also to the primary winding of the
current transformer which is used to measure the alternating
current in the secondary winding. This current transformer is
connected between the secondary windings of both cores of the d.c.
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A new circuit for testing d.c. ...

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E19+/E155

transformer. Although direct current flows through the primary winding of this transformer its direction is different in the two halves of the winding and, therefore, it does not magnetise the current transformer core (provided the current in the two halves of the winding is suitably matched by inserting resistance in one of the halves). The circuit was checked experimentally on a d.c. transformer made in the Ural'skiy filial (Ural branch) of VNIIM with a ratio of 5000/5 A with a core of coldrolled steel. At a secondary voltage of 95 - 100 V and currents of 0.2, 0.4, 0.6 and 1.0 times rated value, this method gives respectively errors of 5, 1.4, 0 and -0.9%. The corresponding values, if auxiliary windings are used, are 7.5, 1.4, -0.2 and -0.1%. The article describes and illustrates by example a semi-graphical method of determining points on the curve of secondary current as functions of time. The method is based on: 1) the differential equation of the secondary circuit of the d.c. transformer; 2) generalised characteristics or magnetisation curves of d.c. transformer cores in which the individual sections of the magnetisation curve are represented by straight lines; and 3) by test oscillograms.

Card 2/2 [Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

NIKITIN, P.I.; PAKHOMOVA, V.V.; LUNEVA, K.K.

Disinfection and disinfection of bedding made from synthetic materials. Zh. mikrobiol. 40 no.7:13-18 J1'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnoy gigiyeny Glavnogo sanitarnogo upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

NIKITIN, P.I., inzhener-kapitan

Testing the components of high altitude equipment. Vest.Vozd.Fl.
no.6:81-82 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Airplanes--Pressurization)

NIKITIN, P.^I, inzh.-kapitan

Testing inertia transducers. Av. i kosm. 45 no.1:69-71
Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Airplanes—Electronic equipment)

PAVLOV, Grigoriy Nikiforovich, prof.; NIKITIN, Petr Ivanovich; BRESLAV, Isaak Solomonovich; PARSADANOVA, K.G., red.; GARINA, T.D., tekhn. red.

[Course in animal physiology] Praktikum po fiziologii zhivotnykh.
Pod red. G.M.Pavlova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaya shkola,"
1961. 258 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Physiology)

NIKITIN, Petr Ivanovich; ARAV, O., red.; BAKOVETSKIY, O., red.;
DARONYAN, M., mladshiy red.; KOKOSHKINA, I., mladshiy red.;
CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn. red.

[Principles of economics; popular textbook] Osnovy politiches-
skoi ekonomii; populiarnyi uchebnik. 2., perer. i dop. izd.
Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 398 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Economics)

29(1),(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1596

Nikitin, Petr Ivanovich

Iskusstvennyye sputniki zemli (Artificial Earth Satellites)
Moscow, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1958. 88 p. 65,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Ye. I. Biryuzova; Tech. Ed.: T.I. Blazhenkova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader interested in problems of space flight and, particularly, in artificial earth satellites.

COVERAGE: This book is a semi-technical survey intended to give the reader a general familiarity with the technology, problems, accomplishments, and potentialities of artificial satellites. It begins with a brief synopsis of the equations governing the motions of space vehicles. It reviews various sounding rockets and satellite-carrier rockets of different countries, discusses the advantages of multistaging and briefly describes guidance and control of satellite-launching vehicles. Some details of the configuration, internal construction, and

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Artificial Earth Satellites

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instrumentation are presented on the Russian Sputniks, the American Mouse and Vanguard Satellites, and French and English satellite designs. A cross section is shown of a reconnaissance satellite, the use of satellites as relay stations for global radio communications is considered and methods of tracking and observing satellites by optical and radio means are discussed. Some of the problems involved in recovering a satellite are mentioned. Considerable attention is given to the problems and possibilities of manned satellites, and sketches are shown of two proposed designs (one of them by D. Roumik, USA.) The last section discusses the problems and requirements of interplanetary rockets, such as the danger due to meteoritic penetration and the increased performance possible with nuclearpowered rockets. The book summarizes a British 30-year program (King-Hele) and an American 10-year program (published in "Science News Letter" of January 1958) for lunar and interplanetary flight, including manned expeditions. Tsiolkovski, Tsander, Kondratyuk (USSR), also Renault-Pelterie (France), Goddard (USA), Obert (Germany), Walter Gomann (Germany), Nordung (Austria) are given credit for establishing the scientific foundations

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Artificial Earth Satellites	SOV/1596	
Observations Made of a Satellite		63
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

IS/rj
5-5-59

Card 4/4

NIKITIN, Petr Ivanovich, kand. geol.-miner. nauk; OVNATANOV, Suren Tomasovich; AMBARTSUMOVA, Aida Tatevosovna; BABICH, El'vira Sergeyevna; GOL'DINA, Lilya Iosifovna; LUNINA, Aleksandra Grigor'yevna; STANKOVICH, Yu.V., red.; BAGIROVA, S., tekhn.red.

[Development of a multilayered pool of the Balakhany series in the Peschanyy-More oil field] Razrabotka mnogoplastovoi zalezhi balakhanskoi svity neftianogo mestorozhdeniia Peschanyi-more. Baku, Azerneshr, 1962. 51 p. (MIRA 17:4)

AMBARTSUMYAN, A.P.; MAMEDOV, E.A.; NIKITIN, P.I.; PIRVERDYAN, A.M.;
SAMEDOV, F.I.

Analysis of the water encroachment of pools of the Sub-Kimarki
series in the southwestern wing of the Neftyannyye Kasni deposit
in edge water flooding. Izv. AN Azerb.SSR. Ser.geol.-geog.nauk i
nefti no.3:3-8 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

USSR/Medicine - DDT Mar 49
Medicine - Bedbugs

"The Effectiveness of Surface Impregnation With DDT Preparations in the Control of Bedbugs," P. I. Nikitin, Cen Sci Res Lab of Hygiene and Epidemiol, Min of Communicable Diseases, 2 pp

"Big : San" No 3

Conducted tests with upholstery fabric, bed sheets, Linkrusta (paper-base linoleum), and plywood stained with oil paint. Carried out impregnation by 30-min emersion in 1% and 2% water emulsions of DDT. Found it effective, but 59/49T21

USSR/Medicine - DDT (Contd) Mar 49

surface spraying was equally so. Points out discoloring effects on paints and materials.

59/49T21

PA 59/49T21

NIKITIN, P. I.

NIKITIN P. I. and FOMICHEVA N. I. An attempt at the use of D.D.T. and gammexane in disinfection of railway carriages *Gigiyena i Sanitariya*, Moscow 1949, 11 (48-51)

It was shown that 5 to 10% of technical DDT in oil or 5 to 7% 'gammexane' as a powder was effective in disinfection of railway carriages for the purpose of eliminating bed-bugs. In vitro studies showed: (1) Insects sprinkled with 5% DDT or with the oil alone died at once. (2) Sprinkling painted wood with oil caused paralysis of insects invading the area one hour afterwards, followed by death. The best effects were obtained by sprinkling one week, before mechanical cleansing of the carriages. (3) Good results were also obtained by sprinkling upholstery. (4) Direct sprinkling of bugs with DDT and gammexane caused paralysis in 2 to 4 hours. When 10% DDT powder was used, 1 g. per sq. m. of surface was needed, and the operation lasted for 1 hour. Bugs died in 3 to 4 days. This powder gave good results in upholstered carriages. The procedure with gammexane was the same as with DDT powder but approximately 1½ to twice the amount of gammexane was needed and carriages were cleansed 3 to 5 days after disinfection. Gammexane did not produce total extermination of bugs as did DDT.

Jakubski - (World Medical Abstracts)

SO: Medical Microbiology & Hygiene Section Iv, Vol. 3, No. 7-12

USSR/Medicine - DDT Disinfection

Nov 49

"Effectiveness of DDT and Hexachlorane Preparations in Disinfecting Railroad Passenger Cars," P. I. Mitkin, N. I. Pomicheva, Dept of Disinfection, Cen Sci Res Lab of Hygiene and Epidemiol, Min of Transp USSR, 2 1/2 pp

"Gig i San" No 11

Gives statistics on disinfecting passenger cars by kerosene, 5% DDT in kerosene, DDT dust (10%) and hexachlorane dust (5-7%) in talcum. Ten-percent DDT proved more effective in cars with upholstered

seats--ridding them of bedbugs for three trips (60 days)--than in cars with hard seats. It was also more effective than disinfection with hexachlorane.

151T38

IA 151T38

NIKITIN, P.I.

1419. **The Employment of DDT in Oil Paints and Varnishes for Combating the Insect Nuisance in Passenger Coaches.** (О применении ДДТ в масляных и лаках для борьбы с насекомыми в пассажирских вагонах) P. I. NIKITIN. Гигиена и Санитария [Gigiena] No. 2, 47-48, Feb., 1950.

The author's experiments in the laboratories of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Transport show good insecticidal effects from the incorporation of DDT in the paints and varnishes used on panelling of railway compartments. The test insects were bed-bugs and lice, and tests were carried out during 70 days after painting of the panels. Insects were left in contact with panels for 10 minutes. The minimum effective concentration of DDT was 5%.

A 10% concentration in varnish killed all bugs in 7 days. Comparative studies showed that incorporation in varnish of crystalline DDT or a 25% solution in turpentine was most effective, and a 15 to 20% solution in acetone less so; a 25% solution in kerosene was not effective. Oil paint containing 5% DDT was also insecticidal.

S. S. B. Gilder

Abstracts of World Medicine
Vol 8 1950

NIKITIN, P.I.

Steam method of disinsection and disinfection in stationary disinfection chambers of Levinsohn and Chernoshchekov, tightly packed and with brief exposure. Gig.sanit., Moskva no.4:43-45 Ap '50.

(CML 19:3)

1. Of the Central Scientific-Research Laboratory of Hygiene and Epidemiology of the Ministry of Ways of Communication.

NIKITIN, P. I.

Toxicity of DDT dust for man. Gig. sanit., Moskva No. 6 June 50
p. 47-8

1. Of the Central Scientific-Research Laboratory of Hygiene and
Epidemiology, Ministry of Ways of Communication.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

1579

CA

Use of insecticidal oil paint in nonupholstered railway
cars P. I. Nikitin and N. I. Lomacheva *Trudy
Sov. 1951, No. 2, 51-53, 44-46* Application
of oil paint contg. 5% DDT in cars is effective against in-
sects for 10 months. At 10% concn. much crystal. of DDT
takes place and white spots develop in the coating.
G. M. Kosolomod

Kirov Inst. Zymology + Microbiology

NIKITIN, P. I. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Disinfection during transport of passengers by railroad." Mos, 1957. 21 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, 43-57, 90)

NIKITIN, P.I.; FOMICHEVA, N.I.

Concerning D.F. Lazikov's and V.IA. Raigorodskaya's comments on
P.I. Nikitin and N.I. Fomicheva's article on "Testing 'Cyclone'
preparations for killing insects in passenger cars." Gig. i
san. 24 no.6:65-66 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(HYDROCYANIC ACID) (INSECTICIDES)

NIKITIN, P.I.

Disinfection of bed linen used on passenger trains. Zhur.mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 32 no.10:136-137 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii gigiyeny
i epidemiologii Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(BEDDING—DISINFECTION)

NIKITIN, P.I.; LUNEVA, K.K.; FOMICHEVA, N.I.

Disinfection of surfaces with small doses of disinfectants
applied by means of pneumatic atomizers. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.
i immun. 33 no.8:30-34 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
zheleznodorozhnoy gigiyeny Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS) (AEROSOLS)

ca

114

Changes of basal metabolism in rabbits under the influence of thiourea P. L. Nikitin (State Pediat Med Inst., Leningrad) Byull. Eksp. Biol. Med. 20, 117-118 (1947). — Rabbits fed 0.5–0.75 g. thiourea showed a degree of depression of basal metabolism equal to that caused by thyroidectomy, the result being slower in its onset than when produced by surgery Normal level was reached again after 15 days G. M. Kozlovskii

NIKITIN, P. I.

PA 13/49T'6

USSR/Medicine - Urea, Thio-
Medicine - Metabolism

May/Jun 48

"Effect of Thiourea on the Basic Metabolism in Rabbits," P. I. Nikitin, Lab of Physiol, State Pediatrics Med Inst, Leningrad, 4 3/4 pp

"Fiziol Zhur SSSR" Vol XXXIV, No 3

Reviews history of subject. Describes experiments on rabbits. Results show that the basic metabolism is sharply decreased by thiourea. Athyrosis occurs but does not go beyond this condition as was observed in experiments on rats. Process is reversible.

13/49T'6

Nikitin, P.I.

U S S R .

The change in the antidiuretic activity of the pituitary body during ontogenesis. P. I. Nikitin (Pavlov Med. Inst., Leningrad). *Patol. Zhur.* 36:728-33 (1950); *Chem. Zentr.* 1951, II, 2063. — The pituitary bodies of 3-month-old bovine embryos already possessed considerable antidiuretic activity. This activity continued to increase up to the 5th or 6th month of intrauterine life and exceeded the "standard value." After birth it decreased gradually for the first year and later increased to approach the standard value. The antidiuretic activity of 6-month human fetuses was considerably below the standard value. It increased during the remaining months of intrauterine life and for the first 4 months after birth until it reached the value characteristic for adults. M. G. Moore

MD

B.A.

Changes in antidiuretic and oxytocic activity of the neurohypophysis in ontogeny. P. I. Nikitin and G. B. Tverdokhina (U.S.S.R., 1961, 87, 288-290). Ox pituitary was obtained from tortoises at various ages and tested for antidiuretic and oxytocic activity. Taking 2 i.u./mg. of dried pituitary as standard the antidiuretic activity of 3 month embryos is just below the standard, but increases to reach a max. of 24 times standard value at 9 months, and falls again to reach standard value at 1 year after birth. The oxytocic activity increases from a very low value at 3 months to reach standard value at birth, and continues to increase to a value of 4 times the standard at the end of 1 year after birth, falling during next few years to the standard value.

D. H. SMITH

NIKITIN, P.I.

Method of registration of diuresis out of the conditioned reflex chamber with application of graphic registration. *Fiziol. zh. SSSR* 39 no.4:492-496 July-Aug 1953. (CJML 25:1)

1. Department of Physiology of the Pediatric Medical Institute and Department of Animal Physiology of the Agricultural Institute, Leningrad.

Nikitin, P.-1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/4 Physiology, etc. Apr 57

1751. NIKITIN P.I. Dept. of Physiol., Med. Inst., Leningrad. *Effect of experimental neurosis and some other factors on urinary excretion (Russian text) FIZIOL. Z. 1956, 42/11 (919-924)
Urinary excretion was studied in 2 dogs under normal conditions and after water load (5% of body weight). The water diuresis was inhibited by oral ingestion of meat-sugar powder. In experimental neurosis, spontaneous urinary excretion was increased and water diuresis decreased, together with greater variability. With recovery from experimental neurosis, the urinary excretion returned to normal.

Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

PIRVERDYAN, A.M.; NIKITIN, P.I.; GUKASOV, N.A.

Developing a theory on fluid flow in nonuniform porous media.

Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; nef't' i gaz 2 no.12:63-68 '59.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nef'ti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova
i Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po
dobyche nef't.

(Oil reservoir engineering)

BABICH, Yu.A.; NIKITIN, P.I.; PIRVERDYAN, A.M.

Study of the process of intraboundary flooding of a pool on an
EM-8 electric model. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.7:
47-51 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova,
AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, i Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut po dobyche nefti.
(Oil field flooding--Models)

PIRVERDYAN, A.M.; NIKITIN, P.I.; RZABEKOV, Z.F.

Research on the development of Azerbaijan oil fields carried out
by the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum
Production. Trudy AZNII ~~DN~~ no.9:203-211 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Azerbaijan—Oil fields—Production methods)

BABICH, Yu.A.; NIKITIN, P.I.; PIRVERDYAN, A.M.

Dynamics of oil well flooding in nonuniform strata. Azerb. neft.
khoz. 39 no.3(405):20-22 Apr '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Oil field flooding)

N 4 K L 1 2 N, P 4 U L 1 2 N 1 2 N
YELENOVICH, Aleksey Savel'yevich, dots. kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKITIN, Pavel
Ivanovich, inzh.; BYALOBZHENSKIY, G.V., red.; KOGAN, F.L., tekhn.
red.

[Maintenance and repair of automobile roads] Soderzhanie i remont
avtomobil'nykh dorog. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransp.
lit-ry, 1957. 150 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Roads--Maintenance and repair)

NIKITIN, P.

Saratov Province road construction workers are striving for technical improvements in highway administration. Avt. dor. 22 no.9:4-5 S '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Nachal'nik Saratovskogo upravleniya shosseynymi dorogami.
(Saratov Province--Roads)

NIKITIN, P.I., inzh.

Computing the resources needed for road work. Avt. der. 22
no.8:5-6 Ag '61, 1961
(Road construction--Accounting)

1. NIKITIN, P.L.

2. USSR (600)

4. Afforestation

7. We are establishing state shelterbelts. Les.khoz. 5 no. 10: 1952

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

SSI. 525.5: 551.580.2

3.11-146.
 Nikitin, P.N. Vechnaia merslota gory Razvalki. (Permafrost on Razvalka Mountain.) Priroda, Moscow, 40(9):44-46, Sept. 1951. fig., table, 5 refs.
 MH-BH- Permafrost in soil was found in 1902 by EIKHEL'MAN on Razvalka Mountain, 390 m high and 1.5 km from the city of Zheleznovodsk. Other investigators also paid attention to this phenomenon. GEORGIYEVSKI, (see Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No. 7-8, 1939) carried out special soil temperature author describes differences found in various parts of the mountain and discusses the causes of this permafrost formation. The most probable factor affecting permafrost in this locality is the carbon dioxide in solid or fluid state coming from the younger formations being evaporated and transferred into the higher soil layers. Subject
 Headings: 1. Permafrost 2. Chemical effects 3. Razvalka Mountain, Caucasus
 4. U.S.S.R. N.T.Z.

NIKITIN, P.N.; KUTASHEVA, Ye.V.

Catalog of local earthquakes in the region of Caucasian mineral
waters. Trudy Geofiz. inst. no.30:157-175 '55. (MIRA 9:6)
(Caucasus—Earthquakes)

NIKITIN, P.N.

Shugo mud volcano. Priroda 44 no.10:109-110 0'55. (MIRA 8:12)

1. Pyntigorskaya seysmicheskaya stantsiya
(Tuman Peninsula--Mud volcanoes)

NIKITIN, Petr Nikolayevich; VAYNBERG, Vera Vladimirovna; SHAMAROVA, T.A.,
redaktor; KUZ'MIN, G.M., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Andrei Vasil'evich Pastukhov, military topographer and mountain
climber] Andrei Vasil'evich Pastukhov; voennyi topograf i al'pinist.
Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi lit-ry, 1956. 90 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(Pastukhov, Andrei Vasil'evich, 1858-1899)

BOL'SHAKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; VAYNBERG, Vera Vladimirovna; NIKITIN,
Petr Nikolayevich; BOL'SHAKOV, M.M., red.; KOMAR'KOVA, L.M., red.
Izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Iosif Ivanovich Khodz'ko; scientist and geodesist] Iosif Ivano-
vich Khodz'ko; uchenyi-geodezist. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry,
1960. 1⁴⁴ p. (MIRA 13:9)

(Khodz'ko, Iosif Ivanovich, 1800-1881)
(Caucasus--Triangulation)

S/519/60/000/008/011/031
D051/D113

AUTHOR: Nikitin, P.N.

TITLE: Macroseismic data on earthquakes in Ciscaucasia

SOURCE: : Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po seysmologii. Byulleten', no. 8,
Moscow, 1960. Voprosy seysmicheskogo rayonirovaniya, 105-109

TEXT: A selection of macroseismic data on earthquakes in Ciscaucasia, based on the "Kronologiya mestnykh zemletryaseniy Severnogo Kavkaza" (Chronology of Local Earthquakes in Ciscaucasia) from the 4th century B.C. to 1955, is given. This chronology constitutes a collection of macroseismic and experimental data and is now being prepared for printing. The author chronologically lists the number of heavy and micro-earthquakes (more than 100) which have occurred in Ciscaucasia, and indicates that the seismic movements were due not only to tectonic changes, but also to the eruption of mud volcanoes (Taman Peninsula). He also groups earthquakes according to their place of occurrence, indicating the seismic characteristics of each group. The study has shown that greater seismic activity and a larger number of

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S/030/60/000/009/010/016
B021/B056

AUTHOR: Nikitin, P. N.

TITLE: 50 Years' Anniversary of the Foundation of the Pyatigorsk
Seismic Station

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, No. 9, p. 104

TEXT: The Pyatigorsk seismic station was founded 50 years ago on the initiative of Academician B. B. Golitsyn. Research work was not begun until after the October Revolution by N. V. Rayko. Golitsyn's seismographs were replaced by seismographs of P. M. Nikiforov. After the war, in 1951, the station was completely reorganized, and fitted out with new seismographs of the type D. P. Kirnos as well as with a new signaling system. Since 1951 the number of recorded earthquakes has risen to about 500 per annum. The material collected by the station concerning local earthquakes in the Northern Caucasus comprises the period from the 4th century B.C. to the year 1958, and contains descriptions of 2172 earthquakes. Local earthquakes influence the mineral springs in the Caucasus. In this connection, the quantity of water of these springs, its

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50 Years' Anniversary of the Foundation of the Pyatigorsk Seismic Station S/030/60/000/009/010/016
B021/B056

temperature and pressure are intended to be observed by means of a special apparatus. ✓

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NIKITIN, P.N.

At the Pyatigorsk Seismic Station. Priroda 52 no.2:86-87 '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Seysmicheskaya stantsiya AN SSSR, Pyatigorsk.
(Pyatigorsk—Seismology—Observations)

, P.P.

Aug 1947

USSR/Engineering
Monographs

"Ruled Overlay Sheets for Plotting Gramlometric
Analyses on a Grading Triangle," P. P. Nikitin, 1½ pp

"Azerbaydzhan Neft Khozyaystvo" No 8 (254)

The results of gramlometric analyses are compared
by graphs. Discusses the triangle developed by Fere
(equilateral), and the triangle developed by Dabelir
(right-angled) used in road construction. Of these
two, Fere's triangle is the most convenient to use.
The author then goes on to discuss the ruled over-
lay sheet which was developed by AzNII.

23724

NIKITIN, P. P.

NIKITIN, P. P.: "The problem of the methodology of presenting analytic geometry in the higher technical and economic schools." Min Education RSFSR. Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Science.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 1956. Moscow.

BELOVA, L.N., red.; BORISOV, N.Ya., red.; VYAZEMSKIY, S.M., red.;
MAVRODIN, V.V., red.; MIKITIN, P.Ye., red.; VISHNYA, L.F., red.

[Guidebook for Leningrad] Putevoditel' po Leningradu.
Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1963. 787 p. (MIRA 17:4)

NIKITIN, P. Yu.

USSR/Chemistry - Silicon

Jun 82

"Liquid Silicon Oxide," P. V. Gel'd, S. I. Popel', Yu. P. Nikitin, Chair of Theory of Metallurgical Processes, Ural Polytech Inst imeni Kirov

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXV, No 6, pp 592-601

In cooling of gases from furnaces for smelting of Si alloys, silicon oxides are condensed with the formation of a liquid phase contg up to 85% of SiO. Oxidation of Si and its alloy proceeds gradually with intermediate formation of SiO. The interphase tension at the boundary of Fe-Si alloys with slag fusions was measured. Si substantially lowers the surface energy of the alloy. Substitution of Fe by Cr, i. e., conversion of ferrosilicon to ferrosilicon chromium, is accompanied by a very slight rise of the interphase tension at the boundary of the siliconsilicate melt is explained by the formation of SiO, which lowers the energy differential between the phases in contact and favors of unification their structurally similar elements.

218T30

NIKITIN, P.Z., inzh.

Renew production of glass insulators. Izv. vys.ucheb. zav.; energ.
no. 2:115-117 F '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

AUTHORS: Nikitin, P. Z., Engineer, Kochkin, M. S., Engineer 105-58-3-28/31

TITLE: Transactions of the Conference on Glass Insulators (Soveshchaniye po steklyannym izolyatoram)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 93-94 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A conference on production problems of glass insulators was initiated by the State Scientific and Technical Committee at the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the "Gosplan" of the USSR and the Ministry for Electric Power Stations of the USSR in December 1957. Lectures were held by: V.K. Kokhuzhov (All Union Institute for Electrical Engineering imeni Lenin), I.D. Tykachinskiy (VNIIS) and N.A. Nikolayev (L'vov Polytechnical Institute). The conference confirmed the existence of a number of valuable research works and constructions. Analyses in the laboratories and practical testing showed, that glass poor in alkali as well as hardened alkali glass can be utilized for high-voltage glass suspension insulators. A glass poor in alkali was developed with good insulation properties and a high thermal and chemical strength. This increase of the dielectric and mechanical properties of these insulators

Card 1/2

AUTHOR: Nikitin, P.Z., Engineer

11C-S8-6-20/22

TITLE: The First Technical Conference on the Introduction of New Techniques into the Electrical Insulator Industry (Pervoye tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po voprosam vnedreniya novoy tekhniki v elektroizolyatornoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1968, Nr. 4, pp 69 - 72 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The manufacture of porcelain insulators is reviewed and it is stated that despite considerable successes, the existing works are not meeting the demand for insulators and are not growing fast enough. The mechanical and electric strength of the porcelain is inadequate and the power factor is not high enough. On March 12 - 13, 1968, the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskii komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR (The State Scientific Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR) and Gosplan SSSR called the first technical conference on the electrical insulator industry, which took a number of important decisions for improving the work of the manufacturers and the quality of the products. There were 198 participants, including representatives of the Ac.Sc. USSR, research and teaching institutes and special laboratories and design organisations.

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110-58-6-20/22

The First Technical Conference on the Introduction of New Techniques into the Electrical Insulator Industry

also of the Ministries of Power Stations, of Communications, of Transport, of Agriculture and representatives of councils of national economy, of electrical porcelain works and others. The conference was opened by Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor I.A. Syromyatnikov, Member of the Committee. The following reports were read:

"Modern Requirements in Insulators" - Candidate of Technical Sciences V.K. Kozhukhov (VEI), Engineers M.A. Morozov and F.I. Rapota (Teploelektroproyekt).

"Ways of Introducing new Techniques into the Electrical Insulator Industry" - Engineer T.K. Glazunov (GIEKI).

"New Types and Designs of Electrical Insulators" - Engineers Ye.G. Solov'yev (Izolator Works) and M.P. Baginskiy (Tsmilbresta "Armset").

Reports on present and future techniques in works of the electrical insulator industry were made by P.N. Popov (Izolator Works), Engineers L.I. Dobrolyubov (Elektroizolyator Works), B.L. Gerasimov (Proletariy Works), V.M. Romanenko (Works imeni 1st May), V.A. Shtern (Works imeni Artem), V.G. Fedorenko (Elektroizolyator Works, Slavyansk)

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Prof, A.I. Avgustnik reported on "The Automation of High-voltage Insulators manufacture".

Engineer A.A. Kopeykin of the Scientific Research Institute Stroykeramiki reported on "Modern Requirements in Structural Ceramics and the Organisation of Flow-production".

V.I. Serebrov of the Strommashina Works reported on 1958 production of equipment for electro-ceramic works and future prospects.

In conclusion, Engineer M.V. Khomyakov of Mosenergo described operating experience with porcelain insulators in a power system.

The first demand was to organise the production of porcelain of high mechanical strength at a number of works. The production of obsolete types of insulators should cease.

More than 30 flow-production units should be introduced in 1958-9, making extensive use of tunnel kilns; a number of other recommendations were made about tunnel kilns.

Continuous filter-pressing of china clay is important. The most important step in drying the product is the installation

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of conveyor- and tunnel-dryers. Continuous kilns are an advance over the batch-type. More attention must be paid to the preparation of the raw materials at the corresponding works. A textile factory should master the production of Perlon filter cloths to replace existing cotton cloths.

ASSOCIATION: GNTK Soveta Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1958

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SOV/112-59-5-8791

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nikitin, P. Z.

TITLE: Transformer Substation Units

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Energetika, 1958, Nr 6, pp 130-135

ABSTRACT: It is considered expedient to build 110-154-kv, up to 15 Mva transformer substation units with secondary voltages of 380, 220 and 127 v. Mobile explosion-proof substations are needed for the coal industry. In order to construct rational types of transformer-substation units for various applications, the following steps should be taken: capacity of dry transformers should be increased and their cost reduced by using silicon insulation or by filling them with a noncombustible gas, sulfur hexafluoride; serial production of some types of simple equipment (short-circuiting disconnects and automatic 110-kv disconnects, current transformers built into the capacitive 110-kv bushings, power transformers, type PSN-110 fuses,

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Transformer Substation Units

electric-motor-wound spring operating mechanisms for VMG-133 and MGG-10 circuit-breakers, rectifiers for supplying electromagnetic operating mechanisms, etc.). The following examples of transformer substation units are cited: 110-kva, 6/0.4-kv substation; unit on the spot 560-1,800-kva, 35/10-6-kv substation; an experimental 5,600-kva, 110/10-kv substation developed by the "Elektroshchit" manufacturing plant. Characteristic features of the above substations are: (1) no circuit-breakers on the high-voltage side; (2) 0.4 and 6-10-kv switchgear in metal outdoor cabinets. Expediency of transformer-substation units is proved by a comparison of tabulated technical and economic data. A conventional 1,800-kva substation costs 84,500 rubles, while the transformer-substation unit costs only 53,320 rubles.

A.A.V.

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AUTHOR: Nikitin, P.Z. (Engineer) SOV/110-59-1-25/28

TITLE: ~~In the State Scientific-Technical Committee of the~~
Council of Ministers of the USSR (V gosudarstvennom
nauchno-tekhnicheskom komitete soveta ministrov SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 1, pp 74-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In accordance with a decision of the Collegium of the
State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of
Ministers of the USSR, the following commissions have
been set up within the committee: electrical machines,
transformers, high-voltage electrical equipment, and
rectifiers. The commission members are leading special-
ists and include: A.Ye. Alekseyev, V.V. Alekseyevskiy,
T.G. Ambartsumov, I.A. Antonov, V.V. Afanas'yev,
A.O. Bertinov, V.G. Biryukov, N.I. Borisenko,
V.T. Borushko, Yu.V. Butkevich, V.V. Burgsdorf, V.A. Bayev,
N.V. Vinogradov, I.F. Vlasenko, Ye.M. Glukh, Ya.S. Gorn,
L.K. Greyner, A.M. Zalesskiy, S.N. Zakharov, A.G.
Iosif'yan, N.P. Ivanov, P.M. Ipatov, I.L. Kaganov,
A.V. Koritskiy, B.I. Kuznetsov, S.I. Kurochkin,
L.G. Mamikonyants, A.M. Mel'kumov, N.I. Nazarevskiy,
A.M. Nekrasov, Z.B. Neyman, S.I. Rabinovich, G.N. Petrov,
I.I. Petrov, A.A. Sakovich, T.G. Soroker,

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In the State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

L.Ya. Stanislavskiy, L.S. Tabachnik, Yu.S. Chechet, I.N. Charakhch'yan, V.N. Chasovnikov, S.B. Yuditskiy and others. The commission chairmen and their assistants are: On electrical machines: G.N. Petrov, T.G. Soroker, L.S. Tabachnik. On transformers: S.I. Rabinovich, I.A. Antonov, A.V. Koritskiy. On high-voltage electrical apparatus: V.G. Biryukov, V.V. Afanas'yev, Yu.S. Butkevich. On rectifiers: A.A. Sakovich. The commissions are to examine and formulate recommendations about new techniques in the different fields: to consider and advise councils of national economy about the production of new types of machines and the use of new methods of production, standardisation and allied questions. All commissions will have a number of different sections. The commissions will work by calling conferences of a wide range of specialists working on the problems

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