

NIKOLAEV, M.S. (Minsk)

Make wider use of the means of mechanization on a small scale.
Shvein.prom. no.4:16-20 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

NIEDLAYEV, M.V.

Use of rolling gauges for levelling straight sections. Pat' i pat.
khoz. no.6:7 Jo '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Machal'nik kolonyy PMS, stantsiya Jekvi Batensky derezi.
(Railroads--Track)

NIKOLAYEV, M.V.

loading rails on flat cars. Put' i put.khos. 4 no.2:31 P
'60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nachal'nik kolenny Putevoy derozhnoy mashinnoy stantsii,
stantsiya Tartu, Estonskoy derezi.
(Railroads--Rail)

WINDLAYEV, N.V.; SOROKINA, A.A.; NASHENNIKOVA, A.S.

Use of radioactive indicators in the analysis of rare earth elements.
Trudy kem.anal.khim. 9:284-293 '58. (WIRA 11:11)
(Rare earth metals—Analysis) (Radioactive tracers)

NIKOLAYEV, M. V., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of underground irrigation with waste waters on irrigated agricultural fields". Moscow, 1959.

23 pp (All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agric Sci im V. I. Lenin, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering and Soil Improvement im A. N. Kostyakov)
(KL, No 14, 1960, 133)

NIKOLAYEV, N.

Aged "Biurakan" wine. Prom.Arm. 5 no.2:39 P '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Armenia--Wine and wine making)

NIKOLAYEV, N.

For technically efficient norms. Avt. transp. 41 no.8:36-37
Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Starshiy inzh. normativno-issledovatel'skoy gruppy
Kvybyshevskogo oblastnogo avtotresta.

NIKOLAYEV, N.

Our printing papers. Sov.foto 18 no.12:38 D ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Photography--Printing papers)

NIKOLAYEV, N.

Spring's forerunners. Sov.foto 20 no.3:26-27 Nr '60.
(NIRA 13:7)

(Mature photography)

NIKOLAYEV, N.

Is there such a thing as operations of minor importance in
photographic processing? Sov.foto 20 no.8:33 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Photography--Failures)

NIKOLAEV, N.

How to prepare a matrix for inhibition printing. Sov.foto 21
no.7:34 31 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Photography—Printing processes)

NIKOLAYEV, N.

Osobnnoe. Sov.foto 21 no.11:32-33 N '61.
(Photography-Printing processes)

(MIRA 14:11)

NIKOLAYEV, N.

Unexpected effects. Sov.foto 22 no.9:35 3 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Color photography--Light filters) (Polarisation (Light))

NIKOLAYEV, N., Engr. techn. rank; BRITAIN, D., Engr.; REZNICHENKO, D.,
Engr.

Ways of developing three-dimensional block housing construction.
Zhil. stroit. no. 1:9-12 '64. (MIRA 13:4)

NIKOLAYEV, N.A.

Pumping the residue of petroleum products from storage tanks.
Neftianik 7 no.1:18 Ja. '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Operator Krasnokamskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda.
(Petroleum industry—Equipment and supplies)

NIKOLAYEV, N.A.

Manufacture of cranes abroad. Besop.truda v prom. 4 no.12:34 D
'60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

BOYCHENKO, M.S., ref.; RUTHS, V.S.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A.

Growth of continuous steel casting (From foreign periodicals)
Stal' 15 no.8:762-765 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Steel industry)

BOYCHENKO, N.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUTES, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKOLAYEV, N.A.; RABIN, I.P., akademik, redaktor; ASTAS'YEVA, G.I., Vsesoyuznyy redaktor

[Continuous casting of steel] Spravochnik raslivka stali. No-
skva, 18-vo izdaniye Moskva, 1956. 50 p. (MIRA 9:3)
(Steel castings)

BOYCHENKO, M.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RUTSE, V.S., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; ~~NIKOLAYEV, N.A.~~, inzhener.

Developing and adopting the continuous steel pouring process.
Stal' 16 no.6:505-513 Jo '56 (MIRA 9:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metal-
lurgii.

(Smelting)

NIKOLAYEV, N.A., referent.

Measuring the level of metal in crystallizers in case of continuous
pouring. Bul. VNIICEN no.15:55-56 '57. (NIRA 11:5)
(Liquid level indicators) (Solidification)

BOYCHENKO, Mikhail Stepanovich; MILLER, Abram Isaakovich; MIKHAYLOV, Oleg
Aleksandrovich; NYKIFOROV, Aleksandr Fedorovich; NIKOLAEV, Nikolay
Aleksandrovich; NIKOLIN, Aleksandr Yevgrafovich; OSMAN, Mikhail
Yeremyevich; RYBES, Viktor Savel'yevich; GORDON, L.N., red.;
BRIKHER, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Ferrous metallurgy of capitalist countries] Chernia metallurgiya
imperialisticheskikh stran. Pt.3. [Steel smelting] Staleplavil'nye
preisvedstvo. Evropa, N.S., and others. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. iss-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tovetnoi metallurgii, 1958. 740 p.
(NIRA 11:7)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii.

(Steel--Metallurgy)

SOV/130-58-10-6/18

AUTHOR: Rutes, V.S. and Nikolayev, N.A.**TITLE:** Continuous Casting of Steel into Square Billets
(Nepreryvnaya raslivka stali v kvadratnye sagotovki).**PERIODICAL:** Metallurg 1958, Nr.10, pp.16-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1953 a continuous-casting installation, designed by Stal'proyekt on the basis of research by TSNIIChM, was built at the Novo-Tul'skiy metallurgical works. Up to the end of 1956 only slabs (150 x 500 mm) were cast, but later square (200 x 200 mm) billets were cast. The authors point out the greater difficulties of casting square billets and mention that the productivity of the machine fell from 30-35 tons/hr for the slabs to about 15 for 150 x 150 mm square billets. To maintain productivity a mould for casting two billets simultaneously with a two-stopper tundish serving the two-billet mould (Fig.5) was adopted (Figs.1,6). Below the mould is a 7 m long secondary cooling system (sprays) (Fig.7), and this is followed by two stands of withdrawal rolls at 3 and 8 m (Fig.3) below floor level and by the flame-cutting

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Continuous Casting of Steel into Square Billets.

installation. The cut billets are discharged on to a roller table (Fig.4) at 19 m below floor level which conveys them to a lift for lifting to storage. Steels type St.3, St.5, U7-U13, and SkhL1-SKhL4 have been successfully cast into 200 x 200 mm billets. To give better jets of metal the nozzle diameters have been reduced to 25 mm: they are of fireclay-graphite composition and are heated by the passage through them of electricity. In the 1.5 m long mould the faces for the two billets are of copper (paraffin-lubricated) backed by steel with water circulating between them. The whole mould is given a reciprocating vertical motion facilitated by lubricant, which also creates a protective atmosphere. Experience has shown that a speed of 0.7 - 1.1 m/min is best for St.3-St.5 steel, higher speeds leading (for the installation dimensions described) to poor structure largely through the reduction effected by the withdrawing rolls. Secondary-cooling water consumption of over 0.2 l/kg steel also produces internal cracks. The experience gained with this installation has served as the basis for

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Continuous Casting of Steel into Square Billets.

the design of others now being built in the USSR.
There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIICHM

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NIKOLAYEV, N.A.

Continuous steel casting abroad. *Dzul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.12:*
80-83 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Continuous casting)

18.3200,18.5100

78179
SOV/133-60-3-4/24

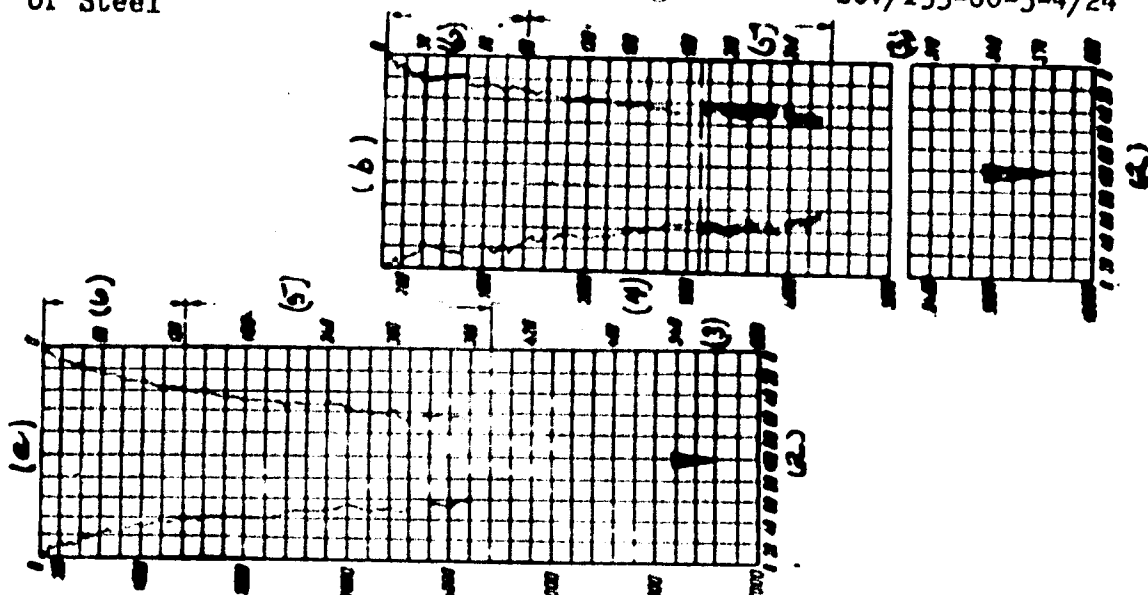
AUTHORS: Rutes, V. S., Nikolayev, N. A., Akhtryskiy, V. I.
TITLE: Formation of Internal Defects in Square Cast Billets
During Continuous Pouring of Steel
PERIODICAL: ^{V. 120}Stal', 1960, Nr.3, pp 212-215 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an investigation of the effect of the rate of pouring, reduction, secondary cooling, and other factors on formation of internal defects in continuously poured square cast billets with the purpose of finding the causes of defects and methods for their elimination. This investigation was conducted at the Novotul'skiy Metallurgical Plant (NIMZ), with participation of plant personnel. The investigated cast billets were of 200 x 200 mm cross section. The depth of liquid cavity and the "front of crystallization" were determined by the methods of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy (TsNIICHM), that is, by pouring in the lead and introducing radioactive isotopes of sulphur and phosphorus. The relationship between the

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Formation of Internal Defects in Square
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Fig. 1.

(Caption on Card 4/8)

Formation of Internal Defects in Square
Cast Billets During Continuous Pouring
of Steel

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Fig. 3. The effect of pouring rate on density of axial zone (number of templet points 3 and 4) of continuously cast billets of various steels: (a) U12-U13; (b) U7-U3; (c) St3; (d) SkhL1. (1) number of porous templets, %; (2) pouring rate, m/min.

porosity with voids larger than 1 mm. The internal zones of longitudinal and transverse templets often show some cracks. Depending on their location on cross section, these cracks (see Fig. 5) are divided into corner cracks (Fig. 5,a), intermediate cracks (Fig. 5,b) and spider-like central cracks (Fig. 5,c). The extent to which the billets are affected by segregation streaks and cracks in the intermediate zone are mainly determined by the amount of reduction produced by the rolls of pulling stands, when the core of billets is still liquid. The authors state that for improvement of quality of continuously cast billets the reduction of billets before their complete

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Formation of Internal Defects in Square
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design of crystallizers, but of the whole system below crystallizers. The authors feel that the mechanism of crack formation in the central zone requires further study. They studied the weldability of internal porosity and small cracks in continuously cast billets by hot deformation at different reductions. They state that full welding of internal intercrystalline hot cracks in investigated steels could be obtained only after 4 repeated reductions of the cast billets. However, for carbon tool steel U7-U13 even 4 consecutive reductions were not sufficient for complete welding of axial porosity, and only 8 consecutive reductions gave sufficient central density. There are 9 figures; and 4 references; 2 Soviet, 1 German and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIICHM and Ukrainian Institute of Metals (TsNIICHM
1 Ukrayinskiy institut metallov)

Card 7/8

KUTS, V.S.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A.; LEYTE, A.V.

Controlling the formation of longitudinal hot cracks on the surface of continuous ingots. Stal' 22 no.2:122-124 F '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Steel ingots—Defects)
(Continuous casting)

KRIVOSHEEV, A.Ye.; RUDNITSKIY, L.S.; BELAY, G.Ye.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A.;
Prinimali uchastiye: PARSHIN, A.I.; KNYAZHANSKIY, M.U.; BELYY, N.I.;
CHERNUN, N.A.; NECHAYEVA, Z.A.; LEV, I.Ye.; BUNINA, Yu.K.

Iron mill rolls of cerium cast iron. Stal' 23 no.3:276-282 №
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Krivosheev,
Rudnitskiy, Belay, Nikolayev, Lev, Bunina). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy
obshchestvennyy melatel'nyy zavod (for Parshin, Knyazhanskiy, Belyy,
Cherkun, Nechayeva).

(Rolls (Iron mills))

ITSKOVICH, G.M.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A.; AKIMOVA, Ye.I.; KOROBOVA, N.A.; PRAVDINA,
T.E.; KAMISHEVA, L.P.

Characteristics of continuous transformer steel ingots. Stal' 23 no.7:
643-648 JI '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Steel ingots) (Continuous casting)

NIKOLAYEV, N.A.; AKIMOVA, Ye.I.

Effect of manganese in steelmaking on the quality of continuously
cast slabs. Stal' 23 no. 3:226-227 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii imeni I.P.Bardina.

NIKOLAYEV, N.A.; AKIMOVA, Ye.I.

Effect of the crystallization rate on the composition of sulfur
inclusions in continuously cast 65G steel ingots. Stal' 24 no.7:
646 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii
imeni I.P.Bardina.

BRIVONNIN, A.Ye.; TARAN, Yu.N.; KALININA, L.Y.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A.

Effect of anomalous structure on the properties of chilled magnesium
cast iron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 8 no.7:169-174 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

Исследования, выполненные в 1947 г.

Сект. хим. инд.

Dissertation: "Technology of Sewing Knitted Fabrics." Moscow Textile Inst, 11 Mar 47.

SC: Yechernyya Kookya, Mar, 1947 (Project #17236)

NIKOLAYEV, N. A.

"Study of the Manufacture Process and of Physicomechanical Properties of Tease Warp-Knit Lines." (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Technical Science) Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Textile Inst, Moscow 1955

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56

Аннотация к диссертации

ПРИКОЛАЙВУ, Е. А. канд. техн. наук

In British knit-goods factories. Leg.prom.17 no.9:52-54 8 '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

(Great Britain--Knit goods industry)

NIKOLAYEV, N. A. and BLOKHININ, D. I.

"The First Atomic Power Station of the USSR and the Prospects of Atomic Power
Development"

Paper presented at International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva,
Switzerland, 5 July 1955.

See Orgn File for this document.

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The U.S.A. pressurized water-reactor power plant. W. Simpson, M. Shaw, et al. (Westinghouse Elec. Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.). *Chem. Eng. Progr.* 51, 407-409 (1951). Description, plant cycle, major plant parameters, major components, design, shielding, reactor vessel, waste disposal, control, and testing. First atomic power station of the U.S.S.R. D. I. Babinov and N. A. Yul'inskiy. *Ibid.* 410-2. General features, description of the power station, at. and coal elec. power station, reactor type. Graphite-moderated, gas-cooled pile - its place in power production. Christopher Hinton. *Ibid.* 442-4. Description of the British Windscale plan, Calder Hall piles, gas-cooled power reactors, and future developments for power production. Fast power reactors. W. H. Zion (Argonne Natl. Lab., Lemont, Ill.). *Ibid.* 445-5. Evaluation of radiation damage, axial beam, and plant performance, heat transfer, interlocking of fuel, and fast and thermal systems combined. Safety of nuclear reactors. C. Rogers McCullough, Mark H. Mills, and Edward Tamm. *Annals New York Acad. Sci.* 100, 1-12 (1962). Description of contained radioactivity, from viewpoint of reactor technical, contained radioactivity, escape of radioactivity, nuclear runaway, delayed energy production, chain reactions, safe design, administrative control, and consequences of an accident. Reprocessing of fuel and blanket materials by solvent extraction. E. L. Collier, et al. (Oak Ridge Natl. Lab., Oak Ridge, Tenn.). *Ibid.* 150-60. Review of chem. processing methods involving separ. of Pu from natural U, separ. of enriched U from Al and other diluents and cladding materials, separ. of U, Pu, and Th.

Separation of uranium 233 and thorium fission products with tributyl phosphate. A. T. Gursky (Oak Ridge Natl. Lab., Oak Ridge, Tenn.). *Ibid.* 151-1. Description of process flowchart. Survey of separations processes (other than solvent recovery). J. Lawrence (Argonne Natl. Lab., Lemont,

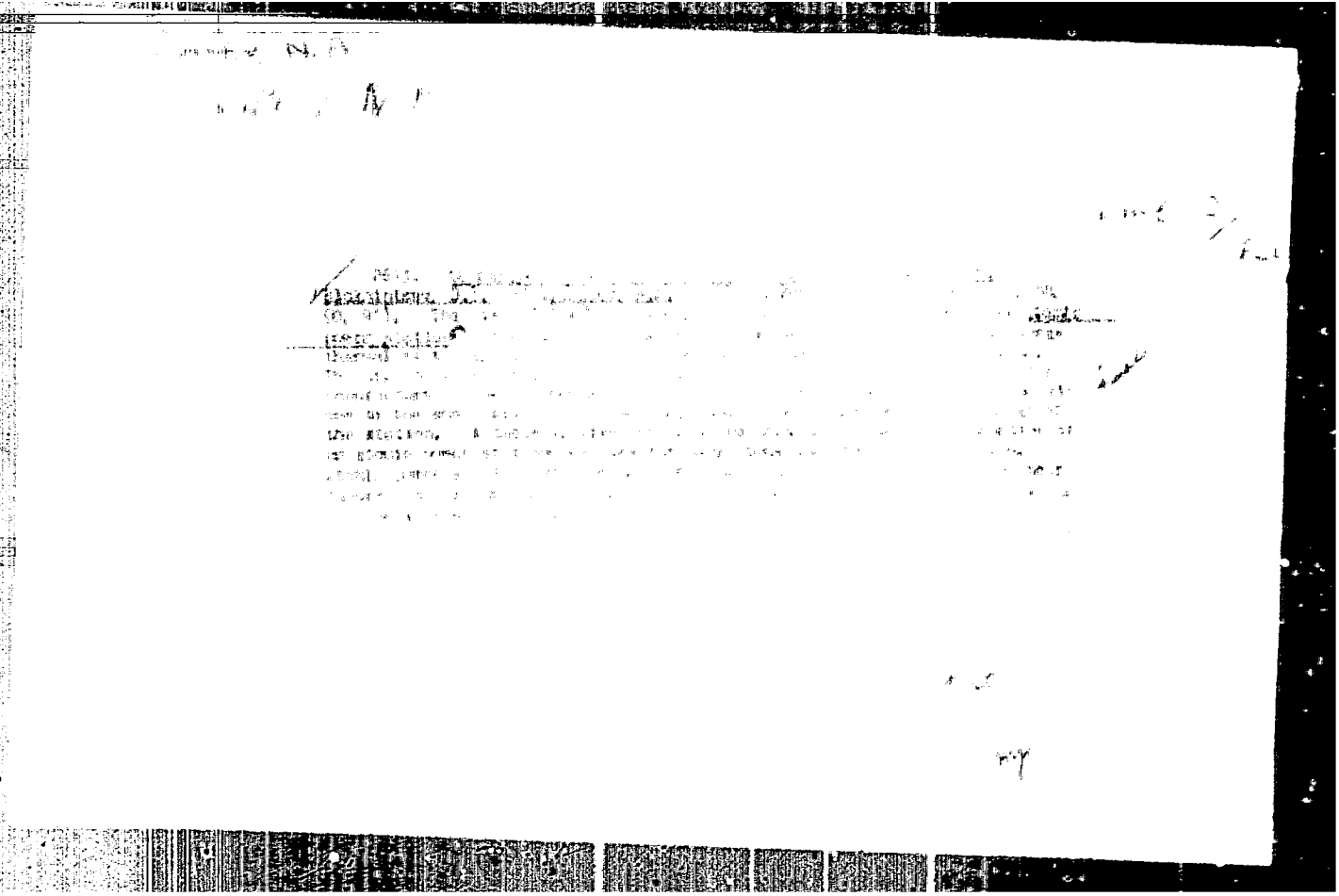
Ill.). *Ibid.* 161-6. A review of pyro. processes, liquid charge pyrolysis, fractional distn. processes, pyro. of metal processes, electrolysis, and electrorefining. *Methods of Recovery of Radioactive Products*. R. H. Sorenson, et al. (Argonne Natl. Lab., Lemont, Ill.). *Ibid.* 162-163. Description of the process, design, and layout. A detailed process flow and pump and piping diagram, equipment, process vent system, and sampling. Management and disposal of radioactive wastes. Albert G. Goff and Arthur F. Gordon (Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.). *Ibid.* 163-164. C.A. 49, 1918. Chemical processing in intense radiation fields. R. Philip Harn and Rose Altmann, Eds. (State of Calif. TECHNICAL REPORT No. 1). *Ibid.* 174-6. A discussion of dose units, oxidative reactions, gas evolution, population, heating effects, effects on org. materials, hot-atom effects, filtration, control systems, dust-washup, ignition, autooxidation, solvent evaporation, and ion exchange. Irradiation of long chain polymers. A. Chalkley, G. J. Research Labs., Hinton Hill, Cambridge, Eng.). *Ibid.* 430-3. C.A. 49, 2016. Two major effects have been observed in long chain polymer exposed to high-energy electrons. The 1st is terminal cross-linking and crosslinks to the formation of bridges or links between molecules, such links consisting of new primary bonds. As a result a specimen is transformed from an assembly of separate linear or branched molecules held together by weak secondary forces into a 3-dimensional network, each atom being linked to the others by primary bonds. The whole specimen now consists of a single gigantic molecule which cannot be melted, and whose properties depend on the density of these links. It is therefore possible to modify to any desired extent the phys. properties of such materials, namely by varying the radiation dose. Radiolytic oxidation of organic compounds. *Methods of Recovery of Radioactive Products*. *Ibid.* 478-6. Production of useful compounds by chain reactions taking place under the action of radiation is one of the important branches of at. energy applications. In this respect the action of radiation

NIKOLAY, N., and PROKHOROV, N.

"Prospects of Atomic Energetics," a chapter from the book Problems in the Utilization of Atomic Energy, the second revised edition of a collection of articles, published in 1956, Moscow, USSR

**NIKOLAYEV, Nikolay Andreyevich; KIPNEB, S.Ye., redaktor; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor**

**[The first atomic electric station in the Soviet Union] Pervaya
atomnaya elektrostaniya Sovetskogo Soюза. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energia,"
1956. 30 p. (Vozmozhnost' obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh
i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.A, no.14) (KINA 9:7)
(Atomic power industry) (Electric power plants)**



NIKOLAJEV, N.A. [Nikolayev, N.A.]

Development of nuclear engineering in the Soviet Union. *Jaderna energija*
3 no.11:322-325 N '57.

The Development of Atomic Energy in the USSR

89-11-2/9

Second type: This reactor works with thermal neutrons. Ordinary water serves as retarder and heat carrier. A 2 by-pass system serves for the removal of heat. The station is built in form of blocks. Every block, 210 MW electric power, consists of a reactor and 3 heat exchangers with a 70 MW turbogenerator belonging to it. From the reactor the water enters the heat exchanger with about 100 atmospheres absolute pressure and 275° C - about 10000 m³/h - and there it is cooled to 250° C. Saturated steam of 30 atmospheres absolute pressure comes from the heat exchanger into the turbines. In the turbines an intermediate separation of the steam takes place. Weakly enriched uranium dioxide imbedded in zirconium is used as fuel.

Third type: The reactor used here works with thermal neutrons. D₂O is used as moderator and CO₂ (60-70 atmospheres absolute pressure) is used as cooling medium. The CO₂ heated in the reactor up to 500° C comes into the heat exchanger where it gives off its heat to the water of the 2nd circulation. It is converted to superheated steam of 30 atmospheres absolute pressure and 400° C and this is led to normal turbines of 50 - 100 MW power. Ordinary uranium is used as fuel. In the sixth five years plan four more prototypes of power stations with smaller output will be built

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FINKEL'MAN, Roman Grigor'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKOLAYEV, M.A., nauchnyy red.; LANINA, L.I., red.isd-vo; STRELETSKIY, I.E., tekhn.red.

[Nuclear engines] YAdernye dvigateli. Moskva, Isd-vo "Znanie," 1958. 54 p. (Vseobshcheye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Ser. 4, nos. 4,5) (NIRA 11:5)
(Nuclear engineering)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4104

Nikolayev, Nikolay Andreyevich

Atomni elektrostantsiyi (Atomic Electric Power Stations) Kyiv, Derzhtekhvydav
USSR, 1958. 76 p. (Series: Nemovo-populyarna biblioteka) 8,500 copies
printed.

Ed.: F. Karochkin; Tech. Ed.: K. Masarev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general public.

COVERAGE: This Ukrainian book whose author appears on the title page as
N.A. Nikolayev, discusses in popular form the physical principles of atomic
energy, its development in the Soviet Union and in other countries, and its
future. Special attention is given to a description of the first atomic
electric power plant in the USSR. No personalities are mentioned. There are
18 references, all Soviet.

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Atomic Electric Power Stations

SOV/4104

Future of Atomic Power Engineering

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Bibliography

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK1018.N5)

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JA/rn/mas
8-18-60

~~NIKOLAYEV, N.~~

Atomic energy research. Tekh.mol. 26 no.2:14-15 '58.
(WIRA 11:2)

1.Zametitel' nachal'nika Glavnogo upravleniya po ispol'sovaniyu
atomnoy energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.
(Atomic energy research)

4(0), 2(0), 2(10) FROM: I. DEB. 007/010
 (Source: Russian, Soviet, and Eastern European Collection)
 (Source: British Library, London, England, 1979, Vol. 1)
 (Source: British Library, London, England, 1979, Vol. 1)
 (Source: British Library, London, England, 1979, Vol. 1)

Dr. - Engineer, P.V. Institute, Moscow, U.S.S.R. (Vol. 1, Pt. 1)
 (Vol. 1, Pt. 1, A.S. Gorkovskiy)

This book is intended for officers of the Soviet Army
 members of industry and the general public interested in
 the use of atomic energy and in the development of aviation and
 rocket engineering.

This collection of 45 articles, compiled by Dr. Boris
 Gorkovskiy and edited by Dr. G. N. Gorkovskiy, discusses
 various aspects of the use of atomic energy in aviation and
 rocket engineering. The book surveys the development of atomic and
 nuclear power, the use of atomic energy in aviation and
 rocket engineering, and the application of nuclear energy
 in various devices. It also contains the principles of anti-
 missile defense and a section on the application of nuclear energy
 in aviation. The book is intended for officers of the Soviet Army,
 members of industry and the general public interested in
 the use of atomic energy and in the development of aviation and
 rocket engineering.

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W. R. Taylor, W. R.

TABLE I. REFERENCES TO THE DOCUMENTS OF THE PEARCE-GODDARD COLLECTION (1947-1953)

1. The documents in this collection were prepared by the following individuals:

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SOV/47-60-1-3/46

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, N.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: The Atomic Icebreaker "Lenin"

PERIODICAL: Fizika v shkole, 1960, Nr 1, pp 18-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The construction of the world's most powerful ice-breaker "Lenin", the first atomic propelled surface ship ever built, was completed in September, 1959. It was built by the Admiralteyskiy sudostroitel'nyy zavod (Admiralty Shipbuilding Yard) in Leningrad. Its dimensions are: length-134 m; beam - 27.6 m; Height of the sides - 16.1 m; draught - 9.2 m; displacement - 16,000 tons. It is driven by three screw propellers and its maximum speed exceeds 30 km/hour. It can move in an ice field, more than two meters thick, at a constant speed of about 4 km/hr. To facilitate the passage of the ship through ice, special trim difference and list systems are installed. With their aid a 2 meter trim by stern or bow can be attained in a short time, as well as a starboard or port list. The ship can voyage for 1 year with-

Card 1/3

SOV/47-60-1-3/46

The Atomic Icebreaker "Lenin"

out refuelling. The atomic steam-generating installation is situated in the middle of the ship and consists of three independent sections, each having its reactor (Figures 2, 4). The main parameters of the steam-generating installation are: steam pressure before the turbines - 29 atm; temperature of steam before the turbines - 310°C; steam production - 360 tons/hour; expenditure of steam for the main turbo-generators - 204 tons/hour; capacity of auxiliary electric stations - 6,200 kw. The turbo-generator installation consists of 4 main turbo-generators of 11,000 HP each (Figure 5). A direct 1,200 v current is fed to the propelling engine, which has never previously been done in the history of shipbuilding. Each turbo-generator installation feeds simultaneously three propelling engines. The middle engine has a 19,600 HP capacity. Such a powerful motor working on a 1,200 voltage is unique. The side propelling motors have a 9,800 HP capacity. ✓

Card 2/3

SOV/47-60-1-3/46

The Atomic Icebreaker "Lenin"

These motors are controlled from the control desk, at the power engineering point, or from the upper bridge. Many more details concerning the above mentioned installations and general arrangement of the ship are given. There are 2 photographs and 4 diagrams. ✓

Card 3/3

NIKOLAYEV, Nikolay A.

Present and future aspects of space travel, by Boris V. Lyapunov and Nikolay A. Nikolayev. Washington, USJPRS, 1963.

209 p. (JPRS: 20,592: OTS 63-31666)

"...translation of the Russian-language book... Skvoz'ternui k svezdam, Moscow, 1962, pp 1-176."

1. Space flight. 1. Title.

NIKOLAYEV, N.A.; ANENTUKHINA, T.D.; VESKLYY, V.A.; DYAKIVSKIY, S.I.

Line suspension insulators made of glass. Elektrichestvo no.2:
41-46 P '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electric insulators and insulation)

NIKOLAYEV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANDRYUKHINA, T.D., kand.tekhn.nauk;
VESELYY, V.A., inzh.; DYAKIVSKIY, S.I.

Hard-glass suspension insulators for areas with electrically
conducting percipitation. Elektrichestvo no.10:68 0 '60.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskij institut.
(Electric insulators and insulation)

ANDRYUKHINA, T.D., DYAKIVSKIY, S.I., NIKOLAYEV, N.A.

Tempering glass insulators. Stek. i ker. 17 no.6:25-28 Je '60.
(NIRA13:6)

(Electric insulators and insulations--Testing)

NIKOLAEV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ANDRYUKHINA, T.D., kand.tekhn.nauk;
VASKIY, V.A., inzh.; DYAKIVSKIY, S.I.

Features of tempered glass suspension insulators for electric
power transmission lines. Elek. sta. 31 no.12:64-70 D '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Electric insulators and insulation)
(Electric lines—Overhead)

34259

S/196/62/000/002/006/023
E194/E155

15.000

AUTHORS: Nikelayev, N.A., Andryukhina, T.D., Veselyy, V.A., and Dyakivskiy, S.I.

TITLE: The manufacture of overhead-line suspension insulators of hardened glass

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.2, 1962, 6-7, abstract 2B 33. (Vestn. elektroprom-sti, no.9, 1961, 54-56).

TEXT: The composition of glass used for insulators is given. The glass is melted in a regenerative furnace burning natural gas with a flame shaped like a horseshoe. The amount of glass is about 200 kg per m² of furnace area, so that it was possible to maintain a comparatively low temperature of 1410-1420 °C. Appropriate quantities of hot glass are delivered to cast-iron moulds for pressing. At this instant the temperature of the glass is about 1020 °C. When the glass part of the insulator has been pressed, the inner hollow of the head is of conical shape and is then shaped by a special device. The time cycle for forming a glass insulator part, including mould cooling time, is 1.5 min.

Card 1/2

X

OLOVATSKIY, G.G., inzh.; LEVCHENKO, D.G., inzh.; NIKOLAYEV, M.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Device for analyzing overvoltages in windings. Izv.vys.ucheb.
sov.; energ. 5 no.5:28-34 Ny '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy
elektricheskikh stantsiy, setey i sistem.
(Electric machinery—Windings) (Electronic measurements)

NIKOLAYEV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; POPEL', A.M., inzh.

Some results of using line suspension insulators from hard
glass. Elek.sta. 39 no.1262-45 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electric insulators and insulation)
(Electric lines—Overhead)

ANDRYUKHINA, T. D., kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKOLAYEV, N. A., kand. tekhn.
nauk

Special features of producing and checking tempered glass parts
of overhead line insulators. Stek. i ker. 20 no.3:13-16
Nr '63. (NIRA 16:4)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

(Electric insulators and insulation)
(Glass—Testing)

SOFINSKIY, I.D.; BLOKHIN, P.N.; GOL'DBERG, L.A.; ZHDANOV, P.M.; IVASHCHENKO,
I.P.; LEVINA, G.P.; SAKHOVA, N.A.; SHINOV, N.S.; ARKOVA, R.I.;
NICHOLAYEV, N.A.; SEMENOV, A.A.; KOVALOVSKIY, I.I.; LOBACHEV, P.V.;
GRIGOROV, V.P.; NEIGAN, A.V.; FORAPOPOV, N.K. Priiznani uchastiya:
ARSHENIY, A.S.; ANKUS, Ye.N.; KROKHLOVA, Ye.N.; BOGATIN, Ye.D.;
BUDNIN, V.A.; GOL'DINO, N.P.; BOKHOLAK, I.P.; NOKALOV, S.A.;
RABIDOVICH, S.G.; ROGOVSKIY, L.V.; KROKHLOVA, L.P.; SHOSTOPAL, N.M.;
BUDANNIKO, B.R., glavnyy red.; GALKIN, Ye.G., samost.glavnogo red.;
SAPRYKIN, V.A., red.; SUCHEPPOV, V.M., red.; NOVITCHENKO, K.M.,
nauchnyy red.; VILKOV, G.N., inzh., red.isd-ve; TYAPKIN, B.G., red.
isd-ve; EL'KINA, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Building your own home] Spravechnik individual'nogo sastroishchika.
Moskva, Gos.isd-ve lit-ry po stroit.materialam, 1956. 442 p.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Building)

NIKOLAYEV, N., kand. tekhn. nauk; ARONOVA, R., inzh.

Constructing foundations for one- and two-story houses. Zhil. stroi.
no.6:26-28 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Foundations)

NIKOLAYEV, N., kand. tekhn. nauk; AROIOVA, R., inzh.

Selecting the type of walls. Zhil. stroi. no.7:20-21 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Walls)

NIKOLAYEV, N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ARONOVA, R., inzh.

Using bricks in building walls of dwellings. Zhil.stroi.
no.9:26-29 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Bricklaying) (Walls)

VAYNEBERG, G.D., inzh.; YEVTIKHIN, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; BAZAKOV,
I.V., inzh.; KAL'NITSKIY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHOLAYEV,
N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchn. red.

[Asbestos cement elements in rural construction for residen-
tial, cultural, and industrial buildings] Asbestotsementnye
konstruktsii v sel'skom stroitel'stve dlia zhilykh, kul'turno-
bytovykh i proizvodstvennykh zdani. [By] G.D.Vainberg i dr.
Moskva, Stroizdat, 1965. 63 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1973-1974, No. 1, p. 1-10.

Absorption of carbon dioxide in water at high speeds
of gas under the conditions of turbulent flow. *Chem. Zh.*
1973, No. 1, p. 1-10. (IRA 1818)

NIKOLAYEV, N.A.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.

Hydrodynamics and mass transfer in apparatus with direct-flow
contacting devices. Khim. prom. 40 no.11:835-837 N '64
(MIRA 18:2)

NIKOLAYEV, N. D.

PA 13,497102

USSR/Medicine - Pediatrics
Medicine - Infants, Newborn

Mar 68

"Septotonic Syndromes in Newborn Infants," Prof
N. D. Nikolayev, M.D., Asst, Clinic of Children's
Diseases, Khyrukov Med Inst, 6 1/2 pp

"Vop Rod i Okran Mater i Det" Vol XVI, No 3

Septotonic syndromes in newborn infants can be
caused by many etiological factors. Micro-
organisms plays a leading part in causing such
syndromes. Discusses prevention and therapy.

13/497102

MEKLAJEV, K. G.

OSU-A 358

Predvan'tel'nyye Dannye o Klimate Doliny Teletskogo
Ozera: Preliminary Data on the Climate of the
Teletskoye Lake Valley.

Issledovaniya Ozer SSSR: Gosudarstvenny
Gidrologicheskiy Institut, No. 7, 1934, pp. 5-52.
Library of Congress, GB1707-A114

Report on the study of this important lake in the Altay
mountains. Part of the general report of the expedition
to this lake.

(?)

1. NIKOLAYEV, N. G.

2. USSR (600)

"Classification of Lakes by the Origin of their Depressions." Научные
записки Ленинградского государственного университета, Volume XXXI, Collection
of Proceedings of the Department of Geology and Geography, 1948 (91-100).

9. Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No. 3, 1949. Report U-2551, 30 Oct 52

NIKOLAYEV, N. G.

NIKOLAYEV, N. G.

35 05. K Metodike Sostavleniya Geomorfologicheskoy Kartya. Nauch. Zapiski
(-neprometr. Gos. Un-t), T. XXXI, 1948, s. 101-04.

Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

USSR/Geography - Erroneous Concepts Jan/Feb 53

"Problems Under Discussion," N. G. Nikolayev

"Is V-S Geograf Obshch" Vol 85, No 1, pp 78-80

Discussion of the erroneous concepts of so-called "geographical envelope" of the earth and "geographical processes," which were introduced in the early formative period of Soviet geography before the dialectical method was established. Presents views of S.V. Kalesnik, V.I. Bernadskiy, A.A. Grigoryev, and L.S. Berg.

24964

NIKOLAYEV, N.G.

**Classification of natural territorial complexes. Nauk. zap. L'viv.
un. 40:92-99 '57. (MIRA 11:6)**

**1. Obozharstvennyy is. 300-letiya vossoyedineniya Ukrainy s Rossiyei,
Dnepropetrovsk.**

(Physical geography)

NIKOLAYEV, N.G., kum. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Hungarian vetch in the Crimea. Zemledolie 26 no. 9:52-57 (1954)
(MIRA 17111)

1. Krymskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5317

Nikolayev, Nikolay Ivanovich

Yest'li predel vysooty i shirostsi poleta samoleta? (Is There a Limit to the Altitude and Velocity of an Aircraft Flight?) Moscow, Voenizdat M-va obr. SSSR, 1960. 52 p. No. of copies printed not given.

Ed.: S.I. Lazarevich, Engineer, Captain; Tech. Ed.: A.N. Mednikova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for flying, engineering, and technical personnel of military and civil aviation and DORAAF, for students of aviation schools, and others interested in the development of aviation.

COVERAGE: The book discusses problems connected with high-speed and high-altitude flights and the construction of aircraft-satellites and hypersonic gliders. It presents a brief historical outline of high-speed and high altitude-flights beginning in 1918 and culminating with the launching of Soviet and US earth satellites and spaceships. Prospects for increasing the performance of piloted aircraft are discussed. The booklet is based on materials published in the non-Soviet press. No personalities are mentioned. There are 23 references: 6 Soviet, 16 English, and 1 German.

Card 1/3.

KROPOTKIN, P.N., otv. red.; BELOUSOV, V.V., red.; BELYAYEVSKIY,
N.A., red.; BOGDANOV, A.A., red.; GARETSKIY, R.G., red.;
GUBIN, I.Ye., red.; LETTES, A.M., red.; MAZAROVICH, G.A.,
red.; MURATOV, M.V., red.; NIKOLAYEV, N.I., red.;
PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.V., red.; PEYVE, A.V., red.; PETRUSHEVSKIY,
B.A., red.; IUSHCHAROVSKIY, Yu.N., red.; SHEYKHMANN, Yu.S.,
red.; SHTREYS, N.A., red.; YANSHIN, A.L., red.

[Structure and the development of the earth's crust;
materials] Stroenie i razvitie zemnoi kory; materialy. Mo-
skva, Nauka, 1964. 199 p. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po problemam tektoniki. 2d,
Moscow, 1963.

NIKOLAYEV, N. I.

"Quaternary Tectonic Movements and Age of the Relief of Central Caucasus and
Circassia," Dokl. AN SSSR, 30, No.1, 1941

Geological Prospecting Inst. in Ordshonikids, Moscow

NIKOLAYEV, N. I.

Voyennaya Geologiya 9(Military Geology, Lv) G. V. Bogomolov, N. I. Nikolayev
(ET AL) Pod. Red. A. M. Ovchinnikova, V. F. Popova i Iv. F. Grigor'yeva.
Moskva, Geologizdat, 1945.
374 P. illus., Diagr. & Maps, tables, "Literature" throughout.

SO: N/5
621.5
.09

NIKOLAYEV, N. I.

7210724

Geology
Sedimentation

Aug 1946

"Genetic Types of Recent Continental Deposits," N. I. Nikolayev, 39 pp

"Izvestiya Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Otdel Geologii" Vol III, No 4

In the first part author examines critically the classification of continental deposits, suggested by Pawlov, Obretshov, Balykin, Sumbafal, etc., as well as different legends for the age of Quaternary deposits. According to author, known types of continental deposits must be classified according to genetic principle. Since the greater part of recent continental deposits is represented by sediments formed due to

accumulation of elastic products by means of weather-

Aug 1946

ing and denudation processes, author classifies their modifications according to the character of their formation with these processes. Second part is devoted to explanation of groups and types suggested.

NIKOLAYEV, N. I.

"Experience in Building up a Classification of Physical-Geographical Processes and Phenomena Having Engineering Importance," Vop. geograf., 4th Symposium, 1947

USSR/Geology

1947

"On the Most Recent Tectonics of the European
and Asiatic Parts of the USSR," N J Nikolayev and
V Y Gromov, 1 p

"Izv Akad Nauk USSR Ser Geol" No 2

A Summary of a report

17114

DISPATCH, E.T.

1A 50720

Summary
Abstract

Ref 207

"Fundamental Ideas of the Newest Tectonics of the Russian Platform," N. I. Nikolayev, 13 pp

"Trud Akad Nauk SSSR, Ser Geograf i Geofiz" Vol XI, No 2

Summarizes fundamental directions along which the newest tectonics of the Russian platform have been and being studied. Presents historical summary, and critical analysis of the latest work (S. L. Lichkov, 1964), and, in addition, map of the tectonics of the Russian platform (European USSR) according to the latest advances in the science. Extensive bibliography. Submitted by Academician L. S. Leybenzon.

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the ... 1971.

NIKOLAYEV, M. I.

FA 2/50780

**USSR/Geology - Structural Geology
Inventory**

Oct 48

**"Neotectonics: Results of a Conference on the
Problems Concerning the Most Recent Movements
and Deformations of the Earth's Crust," N. I.
Nikolayev, 12 pp**

**"Byul Mes Obshch Ispytat Prirody, Otdel Geol"
Vol XXIII, No 5**

**Briefly states history of recent tectonic movements
in USSR. Presents synopsis of contents of reports
given at conference held 2 - 5 Feb 48 at Moscow,
and a summary of conference's with remarks on
problems arising from most recent studies.**

2/50780

NIKOLAYEV, N. I., Prof.

IK 37/2182

Geology
Tectonics

Feb 69

**"Report of the Conference on Problems of Eco-
tectonics and Deformation of the Earth's Crust,"
Prof N. I. Nikolayev, 2 1/2 pp**

"Trirada" No 2

**Summarises proceedings at subject conference, held
in Moscow in 1968.**

1

37/458

NIKOLAYEV, N. I.

Geology, Stratigraphic - Quaternary

Role of A. N. Mazarovich in the development of Quaternary geology and geomorphology.
Biul.Kom.chetv. per., No. 16, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

NIKOLAYEV, N. I.

Reclamation of Land - Turkmenistan

Conference on the problem of sands and their utilization in Western Turkmenistan.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 3, 1952.

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

MINOIAIEV, N. I.

Sand Dunes

Sands, their movement and the importance of the problem of reclaiming sands for Stalinist projects in a district of Western Turkmenia. *Biul. VNI. Otd. geol.* 27, No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953², Uncl.

NIKOLAEV, N. I.

Earth Movements

New tectonic stage in the development of the earth's crust. *Izv. MOIP. Otd. geol.*
27 no. 3, 1952.

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

NIKOLAYEV, N.I.

Works of Academician A.D.Arkhangel'skii on the geology of the Quaternary period (anthropogeny), and their significance. *Bul.Kom.chetv.per.* no.17: 5-21 '53. (MIRA 6:11)
(Arkhangel'skii, Andrei Dmitrievich, 1879-1940) (Geology)

NIKOLAYEV, N.I.

Some problems in the theory of geosynclines. *Sov.geol.* no.41:
26-45 '54. (MLBA 8:6)

(Geology, Structural)

NIKOLAYEV, N. I.

Some problems of engineering geology. Trudy VNI no.28:247-258 '55.
(Engineering geology) (MIRA 8:6)

18-478-8864

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
p 36 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, N. I.

TITLE: Development of Structures in the Earth's Crust and
Their Relief According to Neotectonics (Razvitiye
struktury zemnoy kory i yeye rel'yefa po zakonam
neotektoniki)

PERIODICAL: Sov. geologiya, sb Nr 48, 1955, pp 67-81.

ABSTRACT: The development of the earth's crust is an irreversible
process in which pre-geosynclinal, geosynclinal,
platform, and post-platform stages are distinguished.
The post-platform stage of development of the earth's
crust, which existed together with other forms as early
as the Carboniferous, attained its maximum development
at the end of the Cenozoic. We use the term neotectonic
for this stage of development of the earth's crust.
Three large tectonic regions are distinguished in the

Card 1/4

15-57-5-5964

Development of Structures in the Earth's Crust (Cont.)

the deep-water segments of the Bering, Okhotsk, and Japan Seas). Uplifts and depressions form a total range of neotectonic movement in mountainous districts up to 10 km to 12 km. Plains country is characterized by differential movements of small magnitude (300 m to 500 m, up to 700 m to 800 m in regions of rejuvenated mountains of the Ural type), by large-scale warping and swelling of the earth's crust, by Neogene-Quaternary faulting, and by rhythmic fluctuating movements. Large-scale rhythms embrace large segments of the land masses and even entire continents. Differential uplifts are characteristic, as a whole, for the northern half of Eurasia. Rhythmic fluctuating movements are superimposed on these. The oceanic basins are zones of constant sinking. Subsidence, apparently caused by contraction, is a dominant process in the earth's crust. The modern idea of contraction is associated with ideas of radioactive disintegration of elements and the compression of atoms at high pressures. Continents and oceans are found in a state approximating isostatic equilibrium and it is probable that uplifts on the continents and depressions within the ocean are simultaneous and interdependent.

Card 3/4

NIKOLAYEV, N. I.

Geological and geographical terminology. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 21
no. 11: 98-108 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Geology--Terminology) (Geography--Terminology)

GVONDITSKIY, N.A.; NIKOLAYEV, N.I.; SOKOLOV, D.S.

"The nature of karst and principal features of its development
within the limits of the Urals" by D.V.Ryzhikov, Reviewed by N.A.
Gvendetskii, N.I.Nikolaev, D.S.Sokolov. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol.21
no.11:117-120 # '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Ural Mountains--Karst)

NIKOLAYEV, N. I.

Study of the most recent stage of development of the earth's
crust and the significance of these data in understanding
theoretical problems of tectonics. *Biul. MOIP Otd. geol.*
31 no.15:123-124 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Geology, Structural)