NIKOLAYEV, V.A.

Increase in width in simple roll passes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.2:103-105 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz.

POLUKHIN, V.P.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.; KALASHNIKOV, P.P.

Modeling contact and contact area stresses for the case of flat rolling. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.6:101-107 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

NIKOLAYEV, V.A.

Regularities in the change of specific pressure during the deformation of thick strip. Izv.vys.uchab.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.8:69-72 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz.

NIKOLAYEV, V.A.; [illegible], A.V.

Arid landforms of Kalmykia. Izv. Vses. geogr. ob-va [illegible]:
4-5, Ja-F '65.

L 10770-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AT5023784 MJW/JD/JG/GG/GS SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/62/000/000/0068/0073

AUTHOR: Yefimov, A. V.; Kozhevnikov, O. A.; Nikolayev, V. A.; Pravdyuk, N. F.; Razov, I. A.; Khlebnikov, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of neutron irradiation on the mechanical properties of stainless austenitic steels of various strength

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po probleme Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 68-73

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, austenitic alloy steel, neutron irradiation, steel irradiation, steel property

ABSTRACT: The effect of neutron irradiation on the mechanical properties of stainless austenitic steels has been investigated. 1Kh18N9T steel austenitized at 1000C or austenitized at this temperature and cold rolled with 25% elongation, and austenitic, dispersion-hardenable, chromium-nickel steel of the 18-22 type, alloyed with tungsten and titanium, were irradiated with integrated fluxes of 7.4×10^{20} or 2×10^{20} n/cm^2 with energy > 1Mev at 100C, 300C, or 500C. Tests showed that irradiation of austenitized 1Kh18N9T steel at 100C with 7.4×10^{19} n/cm^2 increases the yield and tensile strengths by 101% and 24%, respectively, and decreases the elongation and

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

VDOVIN, V.V.; PROVODNIKOV, L.Ya.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A., otv. red.;
ALEKSANDROVSKIY, B.M., red.

[History of the formation of Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments and the recent relief in the Vakh River basin] Istoriia formirovaniia mezozoisko-kainozoiskikh otlozhenii i sovremennogo rel'efa v basseine reki Vakh. Novosibirsk, Red.-izd. otdel Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1965. 93 p.
(MIRA 19:1)

ACC NR: AP7000783 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/[illegible]/0363/0368

AUTHOR: Bulkir, Yu. M.; Zhirnov, A. D.; Zhemchuzhnikov, G. N.; Konstant[illegible]v, L. V.; Nikolayev, V. A.; Stenbok, I. A.; Lobanov, V. S.; Filippov, A. G.; Khryak[illegible]ov, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Research and educational reactor IR-100

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 5, 1966, 363-368

TOPIC TAGS: research reactor, nuclear reactor characteristic/ IR-100 reactor

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the construction, the physical and technical characteristics, and the experimental capabilities of a research reactor with thermal rating of 100 kw, intended for scientific research work and also for training of specialists in the field of atomic energy. This is a water-cooled and water-moderated swimming-pool reactor with all the equipment situated in a central building. It uses enriched UO_2 (10%), with a minimum critical mass of 2.6 kg of U^{235}, and a graphite reflector. The maximum thermal and fast neutron fluxes are 2×10^{12} and 2.2×10^{12}, respectively. The various channels and the possible research that can be carried out with the reactor, as well as the general construction, are described in some detail. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 00[illegible]

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.039.526.21

1. SHVERNIK, A.M., Eng., LUR'E, Z.S., Eng., [illegible]

2. USSR (600)

4. Conveying Machinery

7. Gravity chute and glass lining. Mekh. trud. rab. 7, no. 2, 1953.

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

Nikolayev, V. A.

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 24/43

Authors : Nikolayev, V. A., Memb. Corresp., AN SSSR

Title : Equations expressing the changes in the potential of closed and open systems

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 106/1, 93-94, Jan 1, 1956

Abstract : Examples are presented on the application of certain equations which express the changes in the potential of closed and open systems. Certain expressions indicating the elementary changes in the potential of a system such as entropy, volume, mass, etc. are described. Data are presented regarding the equilibrium processes in open and closed systems connected with the changes in mass of the systems. Two USSR references (1949-1954).

Institution : .....

Submitted : September 13, 1954

SIKIRYAVYY, A.G.; CHUMICHEV, A.S.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.; TARANOVA, L.D.; GUSINSKAYA, M.S.

Work of the separation plant of the Artil' Sugar Factory. Sakh. prom. no.4:21-23 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Direktor Artil'skogo sakharnogo zavoda (for Sikiryavyy). 2. Glavnyy inzhener Artil'skogo sakharnogo zavoda (for Chumichev). 3. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Artil'skogo sakharnogo zavoda (for Taranova). 4. Pomoshchnik starshego khimika po separatsii Artil'skogo sakharnogo zavoda (for Gusinskaya).
(Artil'--Sugar manufacture)

NIKOLAYEV, V.A., inzh.

Automatic system of batch feeding of centrifuges. Khim.mash. no.2:6-7 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Centrifuges)

DANILOV, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKOLAYEV, V.A., inzhener; PEREL', L.Ye., redaktor; UDOD, V.Ya., redaktor; [illegible], tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Production of precast reinforced concrete elements and parts in construction yards] Proizvodstvo sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii i detalei na poligonakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1955. 76 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Precast concrete)

NIKOLAYEV, Konstantin Antonovich; BELYKH, I.P., redaktor; NIKOLAYEVA, I.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Floating lumber on Rybinsk Reservoir] Opyt splava lesa po Rybinskomu vodokhranilishchu. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1956. 48 p. (MLRA 10:1)

(Rybinsk Reservoir--Lumber--Transportation)

NIKOLAYEV, Vladimir Anatol'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; TARASHKOV, Vladimir Petrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKITIN, A.G., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Manual for storage battery specialists in automotive transportation] Posobie akkumulyatorshchiku avtokhozyaistva. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1958. 122 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Storage batteries)

NIKOLAEV, V. A.

Turbogeneratory sudovykh elektrostantsii. (Leningrad) Gos. izd-vo sudostroit. lit-ry, 1950. 262, (2) p. diagrs.

Bibliography: p. (263)

Turbo-generators of power plants on ships.

DLC: VM471.N5

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

NIKOLAIEV, V. A.

All-purpose protable generator. Starsh.-serzh. no.1:35 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Oscillators, Electron-tube)

NIKOLAYEV, V. A.

AUTHORS: Kulagin, I. D. and Nikolayev, V. A. (Moscow) 24-9-15/33

TITLE: Determination of the dimensions of the spots in arc welding and distribution in these of the current density by measuring the electrical field in the electrodes. (Opredeleniye razmerov pyaten svarochnoy dugi i raspredeleniya v nikh plotnosti toka metodom izmereniya elektricheskogo polya v elektrodakh).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.9, pp.108-110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A direct method is described of determining the dimensions of the electrically active spots and the current distribution in these by measuring the current density inside the electrodes of the electric field. The method is based on measuring the difference in potentials between the individual points of a thin plate with central or peripheral current supply; it is assumed that the plate thickness changes so little with the radius that the electric field in it can be considered as a plane one. The data obtained by this method are compared with photographs and with the traces of the arc produced by short duration action of the arc on the electrode surfaces. The experiments were carried out on a special test rig with an

Card 1/3

Determination of the dimensions of the spots in arc welding and distribution in these of the current density by measuring the electrical field in the electrodes.

at spacings of 3 mm, which were connected to the loops of an oscillograph. Comparison of the electric field distribution in the electrode with the photos of the near electrode part of the arc column has shown that the light emitting flux of the material particles at the electrode surface corresponds to the region of the electrically active arc spot; the dimensions of the light emitting flux in the photographs are the same whether the photographs are taken without a filter or with a yellow or blue filter. It was found that the dimensions of the arc traces on the electrode surface (erosion or melting off zone) correspond to the dimensions of the electrically active spot only at the initial stage of the discharge (Fig.4).
There are 4 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

NIKOLAYEV, Viktor Aleksandrovich; ZELIKSON, I.L., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SHAURAI, Ye.K., redaktor; KAMOLOVA, V.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Construction and calculation of ship shafting] Konstruirovanie i raschet sudovykh valoprovodov. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl. 1956. 357 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Shafts and shafting)

NIKOLAYEV, V.A.; SHEDLOVSKIY, A.N.

Method for making artificial sandstones. Izv.vys.uchab.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.4:33-36 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika Gubkina.
(Sandstone)

GIMATUDINOV, [illegible]

Effect of water soluble surfactants on the capillary properties of rock-water systems. Izv. vys. uchet. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.3:43-47 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

NIKOLAYEV, V.A., [illegible]

Mechanism and efficiency of the action of surfactants in the flooding of oil from porous media. Izv. vys. zav., neft' i gaz 7 no.6:39-43 '64. (MIRA 17:9

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshl. imeni akademika Gubkina.

MURAV'YEV, I.M.; GIMATUDINOV, Sh.K.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.

Effect of the water drive rate on the oil yield. [illegible]
no.48 3-12 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

MARKOV, Konstantin Konstantinovich; LAZUKOV, Grigoriy Ivanovich; NIKOLAYEV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; KIMLOV, V.L., red.

[Quaternary period; Glacial epoch - Quaternary period] Chetvertichnyi period; lednikovyi period - antropogenovyi period. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ. Vol.2. 1965. 434 p. (MIRA 18:10)

NIKOLAYEV, V.A.

Landform maps in the atlases of Kustanay Province and the Virgin Territory (with regard to K.I. Gerenchuk's article). Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5:70-72 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

CHEKMAREV, Aleksandr Petrovich; LEFEDOV, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich; NIKOLAYEV, Viktor Aleksandrovich; FILIPPOV, I.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; VAYNBERG, D.A., red.

[Longitudinal rolling theory] Teoriia prodol'noi prokatki. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Kharkovskogo univ., 1965. 211 p. (MIRA 18:8)

NIKOLAYEV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich

DECEASED 1964

Geography

C. '63

MARKOV, Konstantin Konstantinovich; LAZUKOV, Grigoriy Ivanovich; NIKOLAYEV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; KISLOV, V.L., red.

[Quaternary period; glacial period-quaternary period] Chetvertichnyi period; lednikovyi period - antropogenovyi period. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ. Vol.1. 1965. 371 p. (MIRA 18:7)

KOROBOV, K.Ya.; NIKOLAYEV, V.A.

Calculating the velocity of the displacement of water-oil contact. Neftepromdelo no.11:3-4 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

ZYAT'KOVA, Luiza Konstantinovna; NIKOLAYEV, V.A., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, otv.red.; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, B.M., red.; LOKSHINA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Geological and geomorphological methods of detecting local structures, the central part of the West Siberian Plain.] Geologo-geomorfologicheskie metody vyiavleniia lokal'nykh struktur; tsentral'-naia chast' Zapadno-Sibirskoi nizmennosti. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1961. 76 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe otdelenie. Institut geologii i geofiziki. Trudy, no. 14). (MIRA 16:9)

SPULYAT'YEV, I.I.; NIKOLAYEV, V.B.; ALEKSANDROVA, Z.N.; GROMOVA, T.G.

"SN" mixing card with continuous action. Tekst.prom. 21 no.5:35-37 My '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Carding machines)

NIKOLAYEV, V.B.

NIKOLAYEV, V.B., insh.; DMITRIYEV, P.T., insh.; KAZHEKOV, Yu.I., kand. tekhn.nauk; KHARCHENKO, A.B., insh.

Welding the working channels of the reactor at the first atomic power plant. Svar.proizv.no.11:42-46 N '57 (MIRA 10:12)
(Nuclear reactors--Welding)

NIKOLAYEV, V.B.

Concerning the composition of the carbonate rocks of the Upper Cretaceous of the Crimean research region. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 7 no.11:50-53 N '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze.

NIKOLAYEV, V. B.

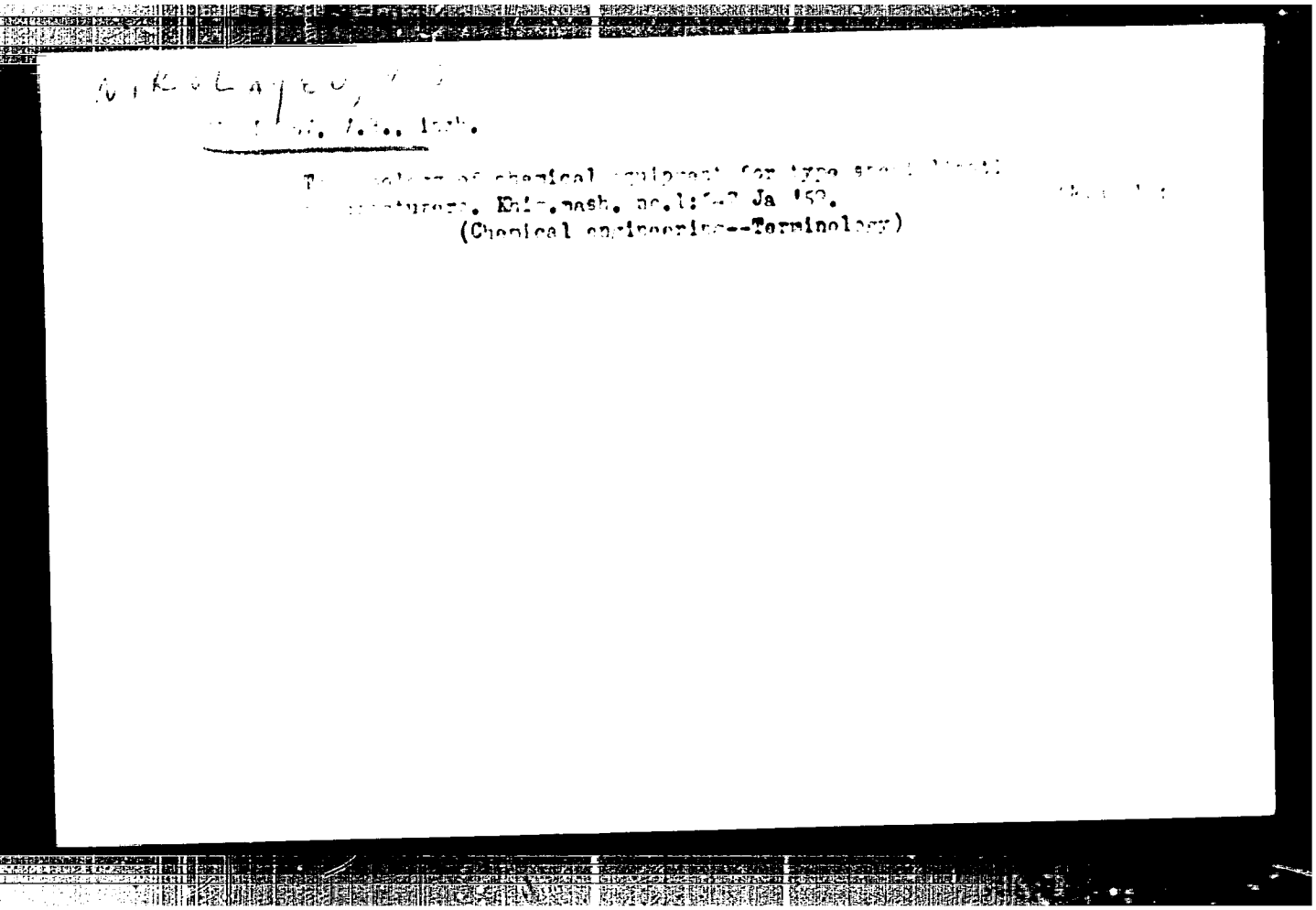
"Fundamental Tasks in Chemical Apparatus and Machine Building Ny."

report presented at the Plenary Session, 8th Mendeleyev Congress, Moscow, 14-18 Mar 59.

NIKOLAYEV, Vsevolod [illegible]

[Basic objectives of the chemical machinery industry; report at the eighth Mendeleev congress on general and applied chemistry] Osnovnye zadachi khimicheskogo mashinostroeniia; doklad na VIII mendeleevskom s"ezde po obshchei i prikladnoi khimii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 31 p. (MIRA 12:9)

(Chemical industries--Equipment and supplies)



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of chemical equipment for [illegible]
[illegible]. Khim.mash. no.1:[illegible] Ja '59.
(Chemical engineering--Terminology)

Nikolayev, V.S

5(3)

AUTHOR: [illegible], O. Ye. SOV/78-4-9-43/44

TITLE: The 8th Mendeleyev Congress on General and Applied Chemistry

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 9, pp 2170-2188 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Congress mentioned in the title was held in Moscow from March 16 to 23, 1959. More than 4000 delegates and guests from 19 countries participated. It was opened by the President of the Organizatory Committee, Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, who asked the participants to discuss the development of chemistry and chemical technology in the USSR in the light of the decisions of the 21st Congress of the CPSU. The following lecturers read papers in the plenary sessions: V. S. Fedorov, Chairman of the Gosudarstvennyy komitet soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii (State Committee on Chemistry of the Council of Ministers, USSR): Tasks of Scientific and Technical Progress in the Chemical Industry; V. A. Kargin: Basic Problems of Polymer Chemistry; A. N. Nesmeyanov: The Periodic System and Organic Chemistry; N. N. Semenov: Basic Problems of Chemical Kinetics; V. I. Spitsyn: The Present State of D. I. Mendeleyev's Periodic Law; A. P. Vinogradov: Basic Problems of Geochemistry; V. A. Engel'gardt: Basic Problems of Biochemistry; A. V. Sokolov: Chemical Problems of Agriculture in the USSR; V. S. Nikolayev: Main Tasks of the Construction of Chemical Machinery and Apparatus; Ya. K. Syrkin: Basic Problems of the Theory of Chemical Linkage; and A. P. Aleksandrov: Chemical Prospects for the Use of Atomic Energy. An appeal to all chemists of the USSR was drawn up in which they are exhorted to devote all their strength to the fulfillment of the great tasks posed by the 21st Congress of the CPSU.

Card 1/2

NIKOLAYEV, V.B.; UDYMA, P.G.; SLAVYANOV, Ya.G., inzh., red.; GORDEYEVA, L.I., tekhn.red.

[New machinery and equipment for chemical industries; shown at the "Achema" Exhibition (West Germany)] Novoe oborudovanie dlia zavodov khimicheskoi promyshlennosti; eksponirovano na vystavke "Akhema" (FRG). Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1960. 134 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Chemical engineering--Equipment and supplies)
(Germany, West--Exhibitions)

NIKOLAYEV, V.B., inzh.

Problems involved in the development of papermaking machinery and in the manufacture of chemical equipment. Bum.prom. 36 no.3:9-10 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.
(Papermaking machinery)
(Chemical engineering--Equipment and supplies)

NIKOLAYEV, V.B., insh.; PLEYKIN, A.V.

March Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the objectives of the chemical machinery industry. Khim.mash. no.4:1-3 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Chemical engineering--Equipment and supplies)

NIKOLAYEV, V.B., inzh.

Development of chemical machinery construction in the years of Soviet power. Khim. i neft. mashinostr. no.5:1-3 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

NIKOLAYEV, V.D.

Winter thunderstorm in the Ukraine. Meteor.i gidrol. no.8:44 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Boriapol' region--Thunderstorms)

L 7371-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FS(v)-3/EWP(w)/EEC(k)-2/ETC/ENG(m)/
EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k)/EWA(h)/ETC(m)
ACC NR: AP5024186 TT/AST/WW/EM/GW SOURCE CODE: UR/0384/65/000/004/0054/0057

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, V. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Molniya-1 communications satellite

SOURCE: Zemlya i vselennaya, no. 4, 1965, 54-57

TOPIC TAGS: telecommunication, communication satellite, communication equipment, spacecraft instrumentation, artificial satellite orbit

ABSTRACT: In an article discussing Molniya-1, V. D. Nikolayev states that space technology has made it possible to build a communications satellite which can relay signals between Moscow and Vladivostok. Since Molniya-1 follows an elongated elliptical orbit, with its apogee over the Northern hemisphere, it can relay communications between remote points in the USSR (see Fig. 1). This orbit offers an 8- to 10-hour transmitting period at any point in the Soviet Union, and three such satellites could be used to establish around-the-clock communications throughout the Soviet Union (see Fig. 2). It is indicated that with international agreement such a system could provide communications among most of the nations of the Northern hemisphere, where over 80% of the world's inhabitants live. Originally the satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: apogee, 39,229 km; perigee, 551 km; orbit inclination, 65°; and orbital period, 11 hr., 48 min. On 2 May 1965 a correction was made and the satellite was put into the following orbit: apogee, 39,956 km; perigee,

Card 1/6

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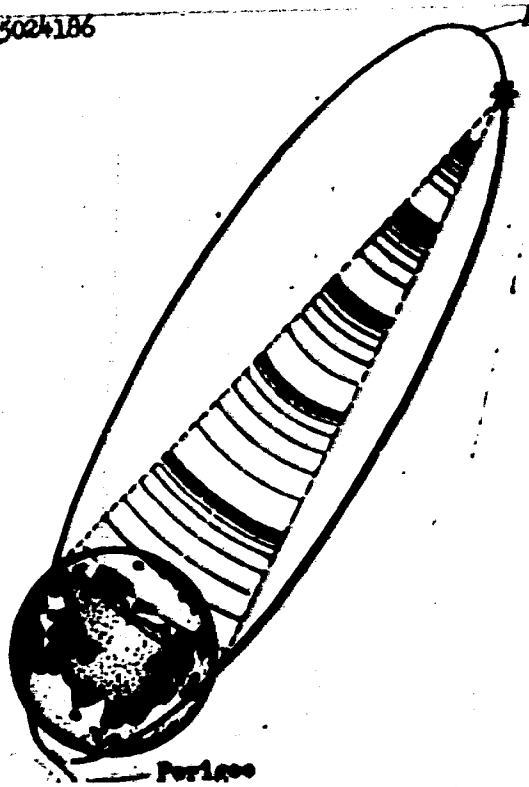

Fig. 1. Elliptical orbit with apogee over the Northern hemisphere

2/6

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548 km; and orbital period, 12 hr. To change its orbital period, the satellite is equipped with thrusters such as have been used before on other satellites. The sealed shell of the satellite is cylindrical with conic ends. Six solar battery panels and two parabolic antennas are installed outside. While the satellite is being launched, the solar battery panels and antennas are folded, and they open automatically when the satellite separates from the launch vehicle. The radiation surfaces of the thermoregulator system, consisting of a cylindrical radiator/refrigerator and a heater panel in the form of a flat ring, are fastened to the shell. The housing of the heater contains some of the elements of the solar battery. Inside the structure are located electronic and other equipment. To insure the normal operation of the equipment, the necessary pressure and temperature are maintained inside the shell.

In flight the satellite is oriented with its solar battery toward the Sun. During a communications session, an antenna with a special drive tracks the Earth with great accuracy. The drive is controlled by signals from the orientation sensor which is fixed to the antenna. When the antenna is oriented relative to the Earth, the radio relay equipment is switched on. A powerful transmitter radiates signals through a parabolic antenna which directs them in a narrow beam to Earth; these high-level signals can be received at the ground by using relatively small antennas.

To provide electric power for the instruments, the satellite is equipped with solar batteries, chemical batteries, and an automatic regulator system.

Card 3/6

ACC NR: AP5024186

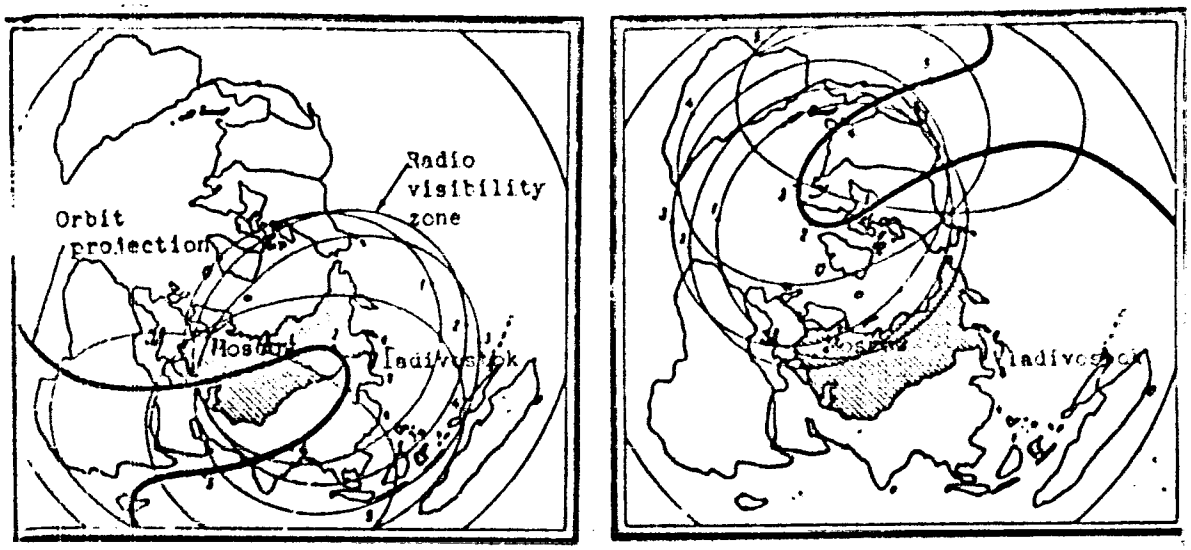


Fig. 2. Orbit over Soviet territory and over North America

Card 4/6

The control of its condition and the operation of all its systems are by telemetry. Flight trajectories and satellite parameters are determined with high accuracy by command from Earth and by instrumentation. The functioning of the satellite is controlled by an electronic computer programmed periodically by commands from the Earth for several days ahead. This computer at any time can be switched on, off, or changes can be made on command from Earth.

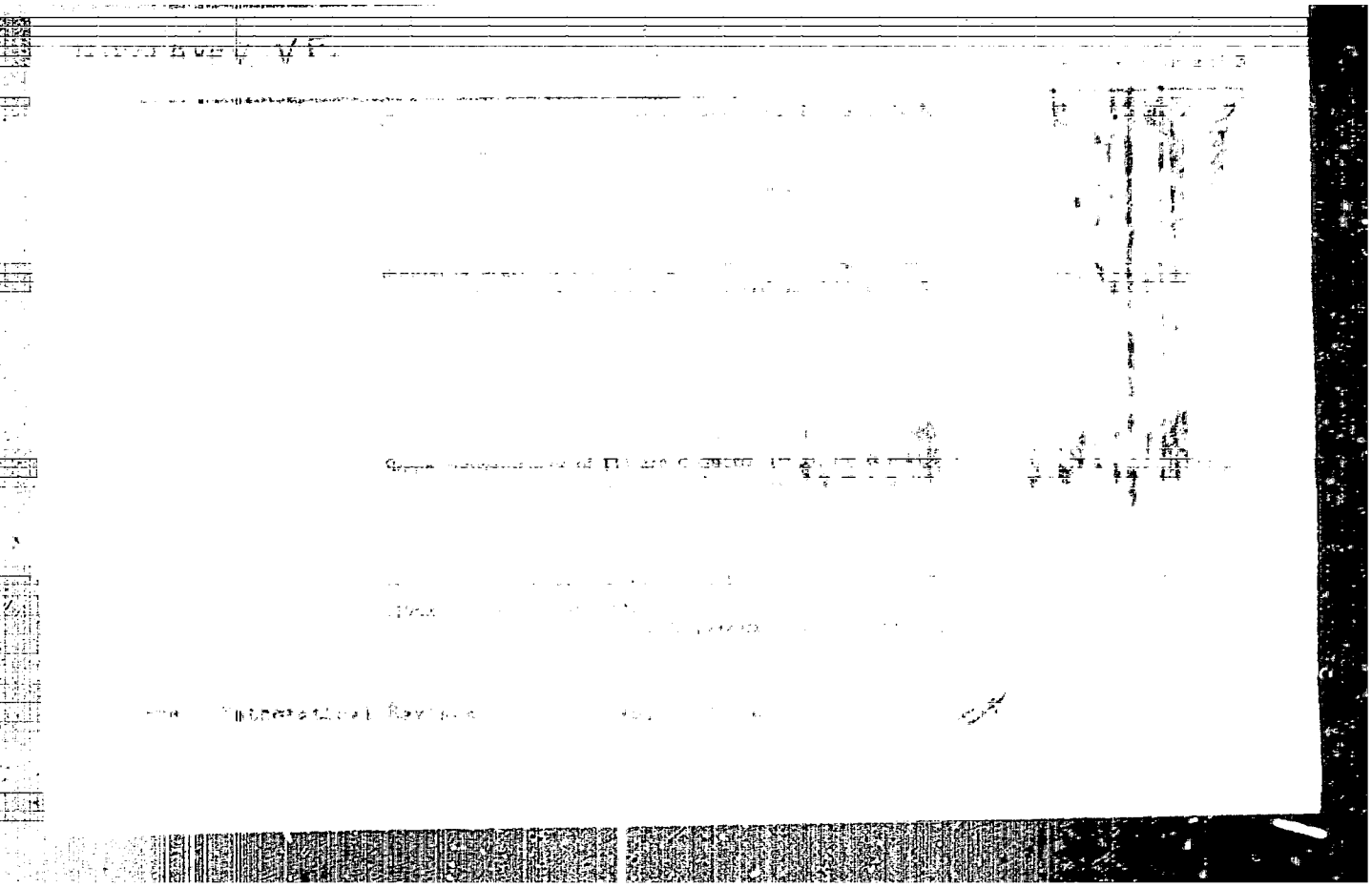
In order to study the effect of the radiation belts on the Molniya-1 systems, and for the continuous measuring of the radiation dose received by the satellite during flight, special dosimetric control equipment has been installed on it. The Molniya-1 satellite is designed to function for a long period of time, and all its components were tested previously on other satellites; the problem of radiation and the use of solar batteries, for example, were tested on Kosmos-11.

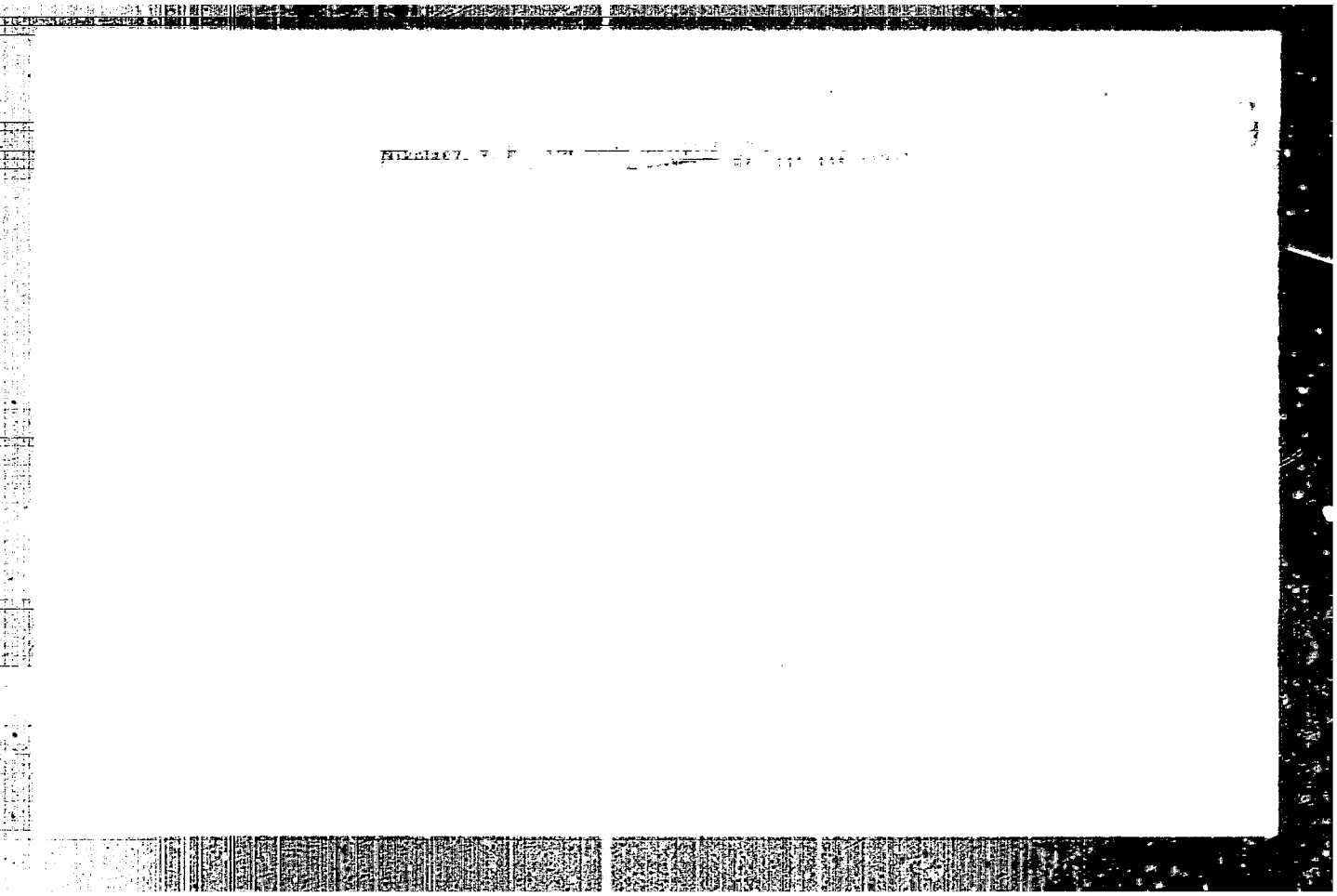
Since 23 May 1965 two-way communications have been carried out between Moscow and Vladivostok. Television programs, telephone conversations, phototelegraph news, and color TV have been transmitted. The launching of the Molniya-1 satellite makes it possible to experiment with

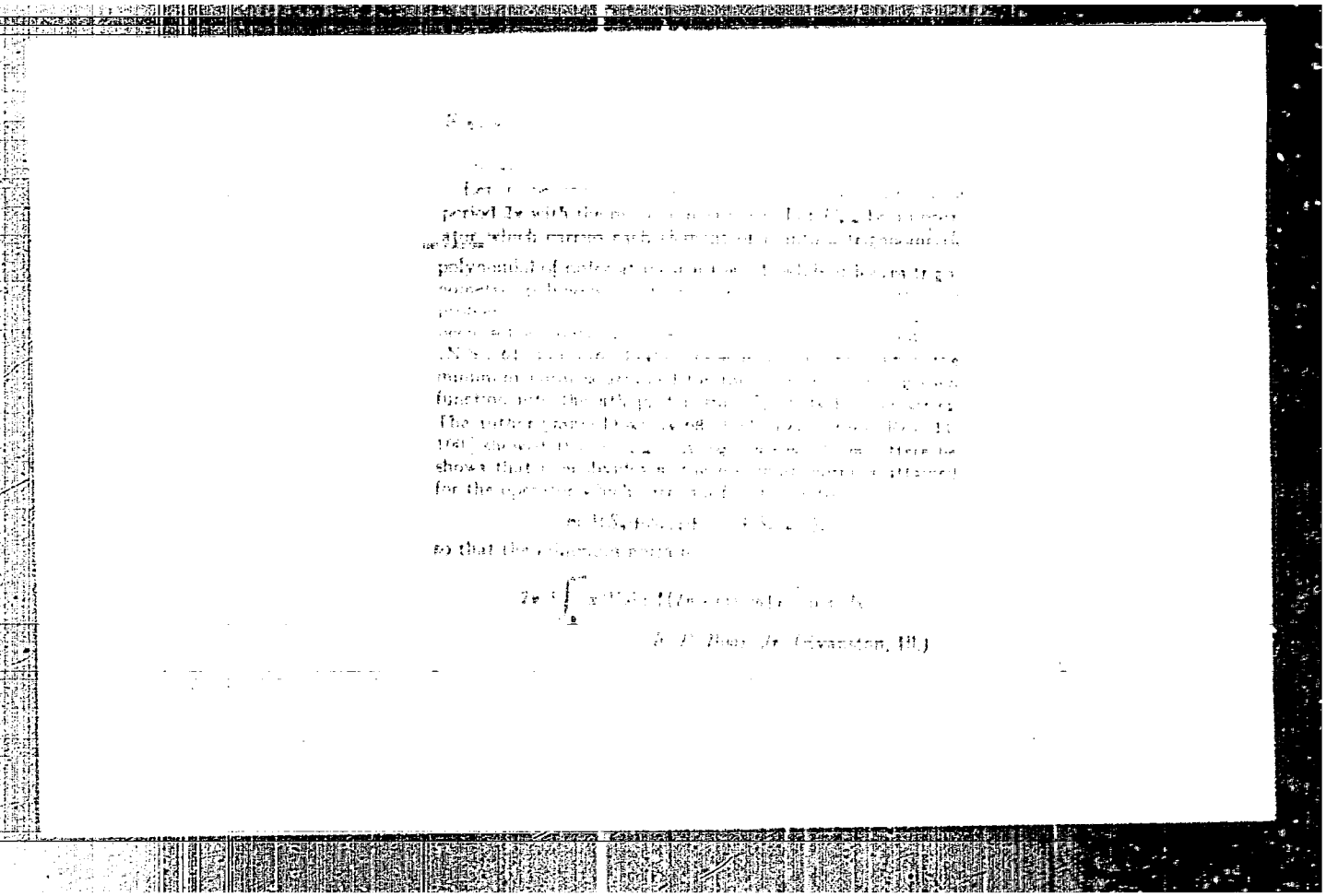
NIKOLAYEV, V.F.

Izvlecheniye kvadratnykh i kubicheskikh korney iz chisel s pomoshch'yu arifmometra.
Tashkent, Byull. sr.-Az. un-ta, 11 (1925), 65-74.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A.G.,
Markushevich, A.I.,
Rashevskiy, P.K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948







AUTHOR: Nikolaev, V.F. 20-118-4-4/61

TITLE: Polynomial Operations in Certain Spaces (Polinomial'nyye operatsii v nekotorykh prostranstvakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk, 1958, Vol 118, Nr 4, pp 639-641 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author considers special normed B-spaces which are described by 5 axioms and which consist of 2π-periodic, on $[0,2\pi]$ summable functions and all trigonometric polynomials. A polynomial operation of n-th order is a linear operation $A_n(f,x)$ which transfers an B-space B_1 into the subset T_n (consisting of all trigonometric polynomials of n-th order) of an other B-space. Furthermore the operation $U(f;x)$ of B_1 in B_2 is denoted to be sliding on the set $M \subset B_1$ if for every $f(x) \in M$ and every t either $U(f(x+t),x) = U(f(x),x+t)$ or $U(f(x+t),x-t) = -U(f(x),x)$.

Principal formula:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} A_n(f(x+t),x-t)dt = \int_0^{2\pi} A_n(S_n(x+t),x-t)dt,$$

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

KASTRYUKOV, V.A., kand.med.nauk; NIKOLAYEV, V.F., inzh.

Modern apparatus for artificial respiration. Khirurgiia 33 no.10: 147-151 O '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz komissii po apparature dlya iskusstvennogo dykhaniya i anesteziologii (predsedatel' - prof. I.S.Zhorev) Komitet po novoy meditsinskoy tekhnike Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL, apper. & instruments (Rus))

NIKOLAYEV, V. F.

Nikolayev, V. F. - "Means and perspectives of utilization of [illegible] in Tadzhikistan," Sol. Zhoz-vo Tadzhikistana, 1954, No. 7, pp 23-27

SO: U-3600, 10 July 55, (Letopis 'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

L 11304-66 EWT(l)/FSS-2/EWA(h) SOIE UR/HD
ACC NR: AT6003995 SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0587/0592

34
B+1

AUTHOR: Klimovitskiy, V. Ya.; Nikolayev, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for recording venous outflow in the cerebral vessels of animals during exposure to acceleration

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 587-592

TOPIC TAGS: biologic acceleration effect, brain, blood circulation, rabbit, space medicine equipment

ABSTRACT: A method is described which makes it possible to record the volumetric rate of blood circulation in large surface veins and sinuses of the brain during acceleration. All measurements were made in chronic experiments on rabbits in which the pickup was attached to heavy veins along the anterior longitudinal sinus of the brain or directly to that sinus. Trepanation (8 mm) took place in the parietal area and the bone was attached hermetically to the pickup housing. Experiments were conducted 5—7 days after the operations, and the rabbits were still suitable for experimentation more than a month later. A diagram of the device used for recording blood flow is shown in Figure 1.

Card 1/4

L 11306-66
ACC NR: AT6003895

The device consists of an audio oscillator and bridge, one arm of which is connected to a thermistor and amplifier. The on-off switching of the heater is accomplished by means of a time relay employing two MTX-90 thyratrons. The bridge is fed by the oscillator which is a multivibrator using P13 transistors. The signal passes from the bridge to the amplifier, which is connected to one transistor, and then to a tape recorder. The whole system is powered by a battery unit weighing 3.2 kg (5.7 kg with tape recorder), and is capable of operating for 10 hours. It can be installed on the axis of a laboratory centrifuge with an arm radius of 0.8 m. Thermograms are recorded on magnetic tape in N-370 or EPP-09 recorders. In these preliminary studies, rabbits were placed in a head-to-tail position on the centrifuge (135 rpm) so that forces acting on the head were 5G, on the thorax—8G, and on the posterior—10G. During the first day, rabbits underwent 4 tests lasting 30 sec each, with 20-30 min intervals between tests.

Upon the first exposures to centrifugation on the first day, there was an increase in venous flow during the thermal cycle. After subsequent exposures, venous pressure and temperature decreased, and the increase in venous flow during the first thermal cycle began to disappear. During the 4th exposure to centrifugation, decreased venous flow commencing with the 1st thermal cycle took place. This effect remained constant even when the duration of centrifugation was increased to 1.0—1.5 min.

Card 3/4

KLIMOVITSKIY, V.Ya.; NIKOLAYEV, V.F.

Methods of recording venous outflow in the animal brain vessels under the conditions of acceleration. Probl. kosm. biol. 4:587-592 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

Nikolayev, V.F. "[illegible] of long-stable cotton" [illegible]
[illegible] Stakhanov, Kurman-ayu [illegible] ra on), Vol. [illegible]
No. 1, p. 19-20

SO: L-3201, 10 April 53, (Letopis'zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1953

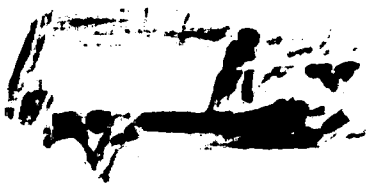
NIKOLAYEV, V.G.; ZVEREVA, Ye.V.; ZIMINA, K.I.; POPOVA, E.M.

Isolation of individual normal paraffin hydrocarbons from the 200-350° fraction on obtained from Romashkin Devonian petroleum. Khim.i tekh. topl.no.3:11-17 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Hydrocarbons)

NIKOLAYEV, V.G.

Serving the population by exchanging housing. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 36 no.11:19-20 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Kyuro obmena zhilyami pomeshcheniyami Moskovskogo gorodskogo ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Mossoveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya.
(Moscow—Housing)



S/219/63/055/002/001/004
D296/D308

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, V.G. and Baltaytis, Yu.V.

TITLE: The influence of protracted pain upon the adaptation of the visual analyzer to darkness

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 55, no. 2, 1963, 34-37

TEXT: 60 patients aged between 18 and 50 years, suffering from conditions associated with protracted pain, were investigated in this experiment. They included cases of lumbosacral radiculitis (32), funiculitis (6), nerve root pain (8), and 14 cases of post-operative pain following surgery for gastric ulcer or endarteriitis obliterans. 36 persons, who for practical purposes were considered as healthy, served as the control group. The adaptation to darkness was estimated by means of an АДМ (ADM) type adaptometer under standard conditions. After 10 min adaptation and equilibrium with the weak light prevailing on the inner surface of the adaptometer globe gradually more intensively illuminated figures appeared on a screen.

Card 1/2

The influence of protracted ...

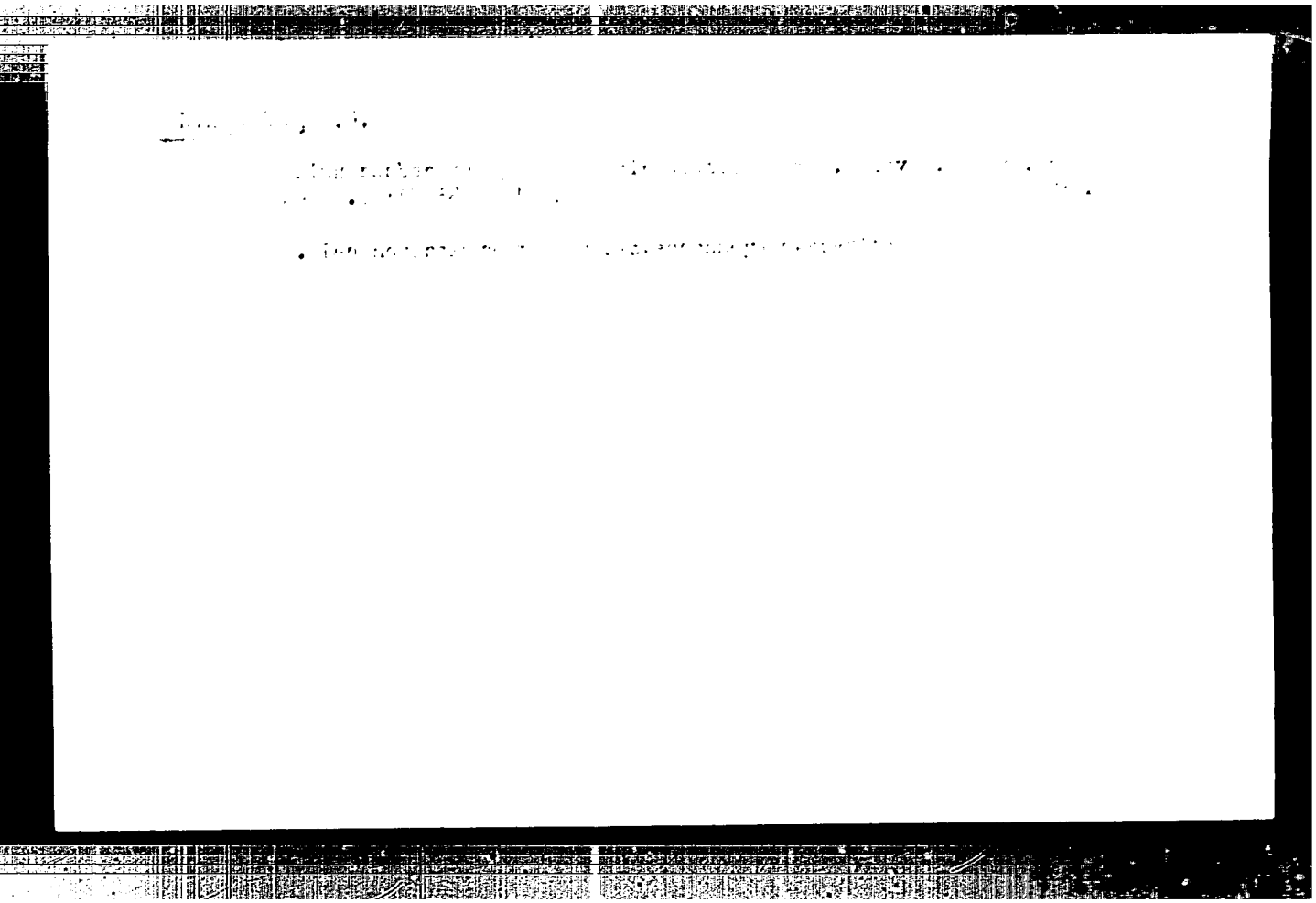
The subjects were requested during this period to operate a switch at the first moment of light sensation. The optical density of the light producing this effect was then recorded. It appeared that the sensitivity threshold to light was lowered by 15-18% in the subjects suffering from protracted pain. This decrease proved to be statistically significant. After successful cure of the underlying condition and elimination of the pain a rise in the light sensitivity threshold could be recorded. Transient pain caused no appreciable deviation from the normal values. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. Prof. S.M. Dionesov) i kafedra glaznykh bolezney (zav. Dotsent S.P. Petrunya) Luganskogo meditsinskogo instituta (Department of Normal Physiology (Director, Professor S.M. Dionesov) and Department of Opthalmology (Director Docent S.P. Petrunya) Lugansk Medical School)

PRESENTED: by Academician A.V. Lebedinskiy

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1962

Card 2/2



NIKOLAYEV, V.G.

Using capron parts in circulating pumps. Rasved. i okh. neftr. 30 no.5:51-52 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Leninogorskaya geologorasvedochnaya ekspeditsiya.

NIKOLAYEV, V.G.

Protecting drill pi[illegible] from wear by partial rubberizing. Razved. i okh. r[illegible] no.2[illegible]-54 F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Leningorskaya geologorazvedochnaya ekspeditsiya.

NIKOLAYEV, V.G.

Packing gland for a circulating pump. Razved. i okh. nedr 31 (MIRA 18:1)
no.2:50 F '65.

1. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

L 18443-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T (A) RM

ACC NR: AP6002506 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0013/0013

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining synthetic materials. Class 8, No. 176559

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 13

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic material, synthetic rubber

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining synthetic materials by depositing a composition containing chlorosulfurized polyethylene and synthetic rubber onto caprone cloth with subsequent drying. To improve the mechanical properties of the material, polydimethylsiloxane rubber is used as the synthetic rubber with 5--15 parts by weight to 100 parts by weight of the chlorosulfurized polyethylene.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 03Aug64

Card 1/1 UDC: 677.862.002.6:678.766.3+678.84.026.2

L 34[illegible]-66 EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RD/WW

ACC NR: AP6025485 SOURCE CODE: UR/0186/66/008/001/0008/0014

AUTHOR: Yegorov, Yu. V.; Nikolayev, V. M.; Lyubimov, A. S. 64 3

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiocolloids in sorptive systems. IV. Role of neutral electrolyte

SOURCE: Radiokhimiya, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 8-14

TOPIC TAGS: electrolyte, sorption, cesium, rubidium

ABSTRACT: The behavior of distributing micro-component-radiocolloid is investigated in a sorptive system with a variable concentration of neutral electrolyte, and it is shown that if stepwise overcharging of neutral radiocolloid particles by electrolyte ions is assumed, the coefficient of gross distribution depends on the electrolyte composition according to a hyperbolic curve. Simplified variants of the isotherm are proposed and verified for the case of sorption of Ce^{144} by vermiculite from a sodium nitrate medium and sorption of Ru^{106}(III) by activated manganese dioxide from a potassium chloride medium. It is shown that one of the approximate formulas describing this system can be also derived from the assumption of a relationship of the heat effect of radiocolloid sorption with concentration of neutral electrolyte. V. P. Savel'yev participated in the experimental work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 24 formulas.

[illegible]: 35,[illegible]

SUB CODE: [illegible] / SUBM DATE: 12Jul65 / ORIG REF: 014 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 UDC: 541.183.2:541.183.5

ACC NR: AP6029078

high-pressure gas, and the space under the plunger is filled with high-pressure fluid. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Dec62/ATD PRESS:5066

Card 2/2 LC

L 23766-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) AT/JG/JD

ACC NR: AP6006799 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/001/0035/0040

AUTHORS: Dmitriyev, I. S.; Vinogradova, L. I.; Nikolayev, V. S.; Popov, B. M.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta); Moscow Engineering Physics Institute (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Autoionization of fast lithium-like nitrogen and oxygen ions after passage through a solid

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 1, 1966, 35-40

TOPIC TAGS: nitrogen, oxygen, ionization cross section, electron loss, charge exchange

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the results of experiments set up to observe the increased probability of electron loss by fast ions passing through a medium. Beams of nitrogen and oxygen ions accelerated

Card 1/4

L 23766-66
ACC NR: AP6006799

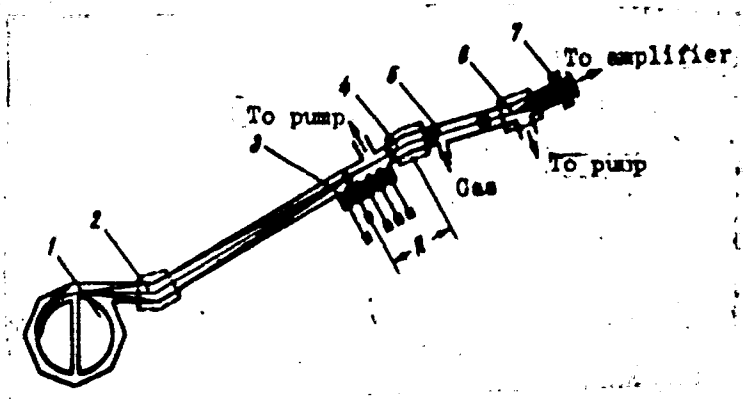


Fig. 1. Diagram of experimental setup: 1 - Cyclotron, 2 - focusing magnet, 3 - targets, 4 - mass monochromator, 5 - charge-exchange chamber, 6 - analyzer, 7 - detectors.

Card 2/4

in a 72-cm cyclotron were focused at a distance of 8 meters from the cyclotron (Fig. 1). The targets were celluloid films placed at different locations on the path of the beam near the focus. Ions with different charges were produced after passage of the beam through the target. Ions of given charge were guided by means of a magnetic mass monochromator into a charge exchange chamber where they were converted into ions of different charge by collision with the gas atoms. A magnetic analyzer, described by the authors elsewhere (ZhETF v. 40, 989, 1961), was used to determine the charge composition of the ions leaving the charge exchange chamber. The experiment consisted of determining the relative number of nitrogen ions (with charges 2 -- 5) and oxygen ions (charges 3 -- 5) whose charge increased by unity in the charge exchange chamber, for different distances between the target and the center of the mass-monochromator. For most ions the relative change in the charge was independent of the distance, except in the case of N^{+4} and O^{+5}, where the relative number of the N^{+5} and O^{+6} ions increased appreciably with decreasing distance. It is shown that this increase cannot be attributed to an increase in the electron -loss cross sections but must be ascribed to autoionization of

L 23766-66

ACC NR: AP6006799

N^{+4} and O^{+5}. Various experimental reasons for this interpretation are given. The authors thank S. Ye. Kuprivanov and G. A. Askar'yan for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 4/4

L 24393-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) JD
ACC NR: AP6010979 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/003/0589/0594

AUTHORS: Bednyakov, A. A.; Nikolayev, V. S.; Fudchenko, A. V.; Tulinov, A. F.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Multiple scattering of nitrogen and oxygen ions in aluminum

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 3, 1966, 589-594

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen, nitrogen, aluminum, multiple scattering, angular distribution, ion interaction

ABSTRACT: The authors use a system of proportional counters to measure the angular distribution of N^{14} and O^{16} ions with initial energy ~0.3 MeV/nucleon after multiple scattering in aluminum foils. The measurements were made with a 72-cm cyclotron, using essentially a technique previously developed for a study of equilibrium distributions

Card 1/3

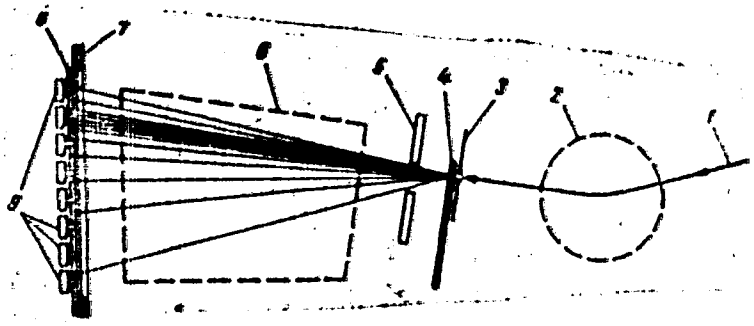


Fig. 1. Experimental setup. 1 -- Ion beam, 2 - magnetic mass monochromator, 3 - diaphragm, 4 - scattering target, 5 - movable channel, 6 - magnetic analyzer, 7 - slit, 8 - movable slits, 9 - proportional counters.

of charges in ion beams (ZhETF v. 39, 905, 1960 and earlier papers) (Fig. 1). In addition to measuring the angular distributions, the authors measured the charge composition of the beam of ion scattered at angles up to $\pm 1.5^{\circ}$. The angular distributions obtained were analyzed on the basis of the Moliere-Bethe theory (Phys. Rev. v. 89, 1256, 1953), developed for scattering of fast charged particles by

L 24393-66
ACC NR: AP6010979

atoms described by a statistical model. Although the theory is imcomplete in that it does not show the dependence on the particle charge, the experimental angular distributions agree satisfactorily with the theoretical distributions if one uses for the charge of the moving ion the rms charge of the ions in a beam of equilibrium charge composition. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: SUBM DATE: 220ct65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3 OCR

L 08078-67

ACC NR: AT6034108

ductivity reaches 2600 millicurie when 8 standard ampoules with P_2O_5 are used (maximum 400 mCu in one ampoule). The auxiliary equipment used to handle the radioactive material and to control the reactor are briefly described. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 18, 08/ SUBM DATE: 00 / ATD PRESS: 5102

nuclear metallurgy 18

Card 2/2 pb

L 08078-67

ACC NR: AP6034108

ductivity reaches 2600 millicurie when 8 standard ampoules with $KMnO_4$ are used (maximum 400 mCu in one ampoule). The auxiliary equipment used to handle the radioactive material and to control the reactor are briefly described. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 18, 08/ SUBM DATE: 00 / ATD PRESS: 5102

nuclear metallurgy

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6034109

Similar work on the construction of neutron multipliers by a group headed by N. V. Zvonov and T. A. Lopovok is also reported. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 18,20/ SUBM DATE: 00

Card 2/2

NIKOLAYEV, V.I.

KURBATOV, D.I.; NIKOLAYEV, V.I.; KIRSANOVA, M.E.; MUKIN, B.V.; ROMANOV, A.A.; OSMOLOVSKIY, N.S., obshchiy redaktor; DYUMBRAUN, E.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor [deceased]; GORSHKOV, A.P., redaktor; PECHKOVSKAYA, T.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Fireproof construction] Ogneostoikoe stroitel'stvo. Pod obshchei red. N.S.Osmolovskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1953. 142 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)

(Building, Fireproof)

NIKOLAYEV, V.I., tekhnik

New way of making flanges. Energetik 8 no.2:10-11 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Flanges)

NIKOLAYEV, V.I., tekhnik

Experience in operating a piston-type compressor with uniflow valves. Energetik 10 no.6:16 Je '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Compressors)

SOV/115-59-6-6/33

25(1), 28(2)

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, Y.I.

TITLE: Checking Angles of More Than 500 mm by Universal Devices

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 17-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a simple method for checking angles of more than 500 mm length by universal devices in case specialized equipment is not available. The test method is shown in Fig.1 and 2. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

NIKOLAYEV, V.I., inzhener.

Use and repair of stuffing box gaskets. Sudostroenie 22 no.8: 26-27 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Marine pipe fitting) (Sealing (Technology))

NIKOLAYEV, Vladimir Ivanovich; NIKOSHNICHENKO, N.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SIDOROV, N.I., inzhener, redaktor; KRITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

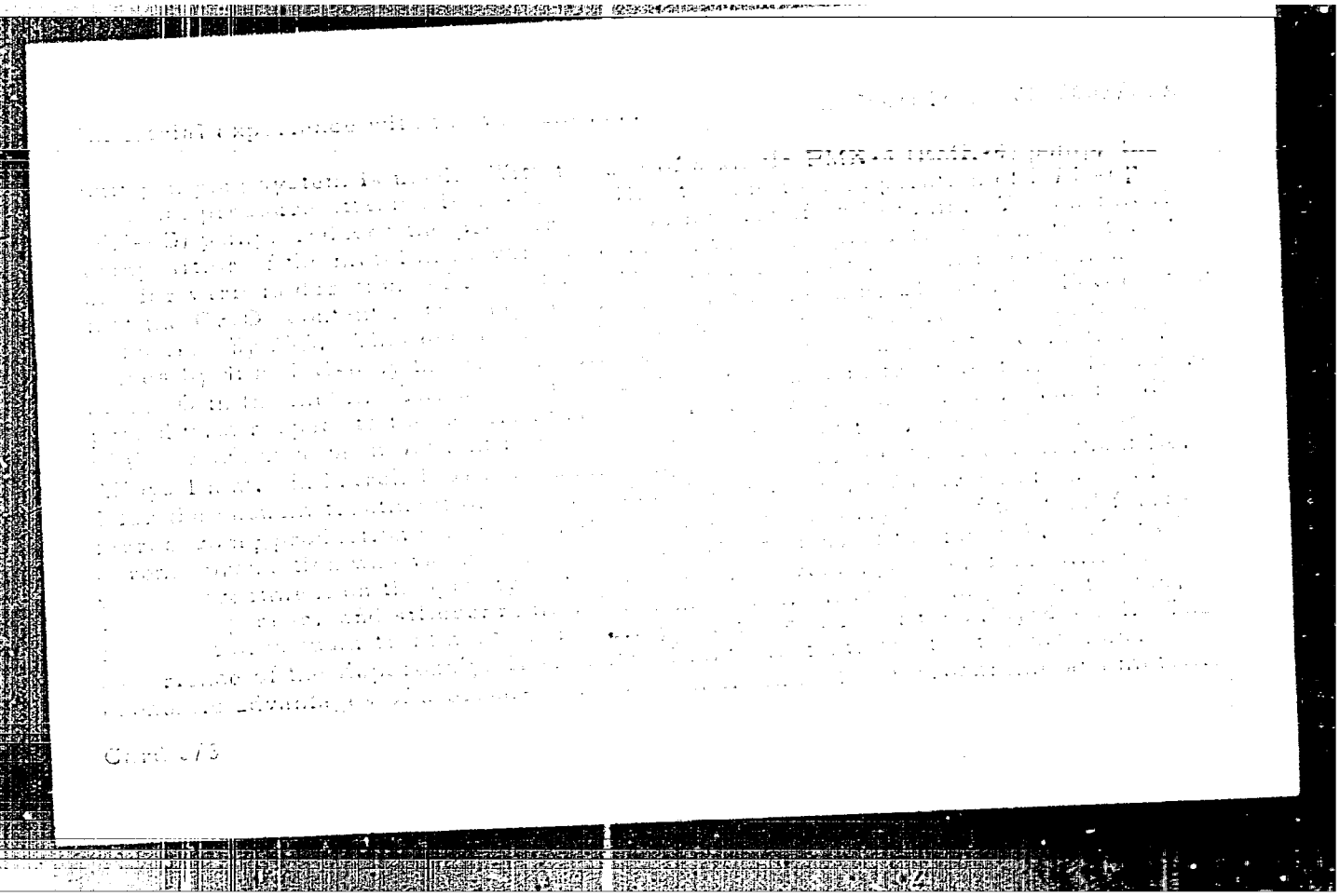
[Maintenance of the equipment of traction substations; work practice of the Stalinsk Railroad power supply section] Sodershanie oborudovaniia tiagovykh podstantsii; opyt raboty energouchastka Stalinskoi zheleznoi dorogi. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-der. izd-vo, 1956. 49 p. (MLRA 9:6)
(Electric railroads--Substations)

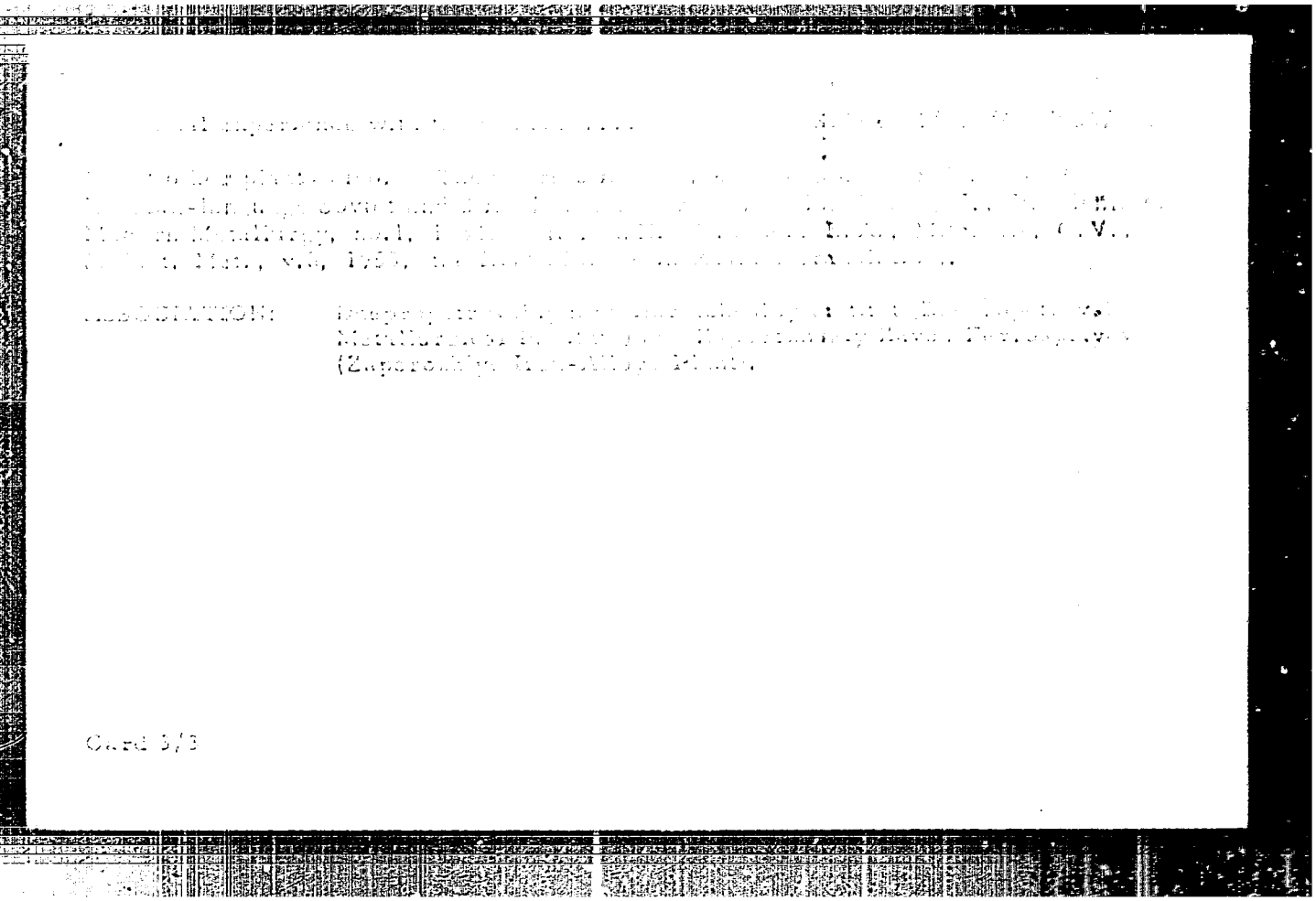
Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy (Cont.) Moscow, 5ЖК Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 165pp.
Trans. of a Conf. on Above (Inst. Metallurgy, AN SSSR)(ed. SAVARIN, A. M.)
There are 2 drawings.

Khitrik, S.I., Neymark, N.Ya., Nikolayev, V.I. and Gasik, M.I. Obtaining Dense Ingots of Carbon-free Ferrochrome and Metallic Manganese by the Vacuum-treatment Method 112

Author's conclusions: 1. Blistering of the ingots is caused by a high gas content, particularly hydrogen and nitrogen. 2. Vacuum treatment is the simplest and most reliable method of producing dense ingots of these metals. 3. Introduction of vacuum treatment of ferroalloys at the Zaporozh'ye Ferroalloys Plant resulted in an increase of 5-20 percent in the satisfactory yield of metallic manganese and an increase of 3 percent in the case of carbon-free ferrochrome. 4. Vacuum treatment of alloys makes it possible to reduce the content of gases, phosphorus, and nonmetallic inclusions. 5. Vacuum treatment under a residual pressure of about 5 mm. mercury also permits a certain reduction of the carbon content, thus assuring a yield of Khr0000-type ferrochrome of unvarying quality. 6. It is recommended that vacuum treatment be tested in the production of other ferroalloys. (There are 3 Soviet references).

Card 11/16





NIKOLAYEV, V.I.; SHCHERBINA, Yu.I.; KARCHEVSKIY, A.I.

Mossbauer effect in the $FeSeO_3$ compound. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 44 no.2:775-777 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

NIKOLAYEV, V.I.; SHCHERBINA, Yu.I.; YAKIMOV, S.S.

Temperature study of Mossbauer spectra on Fe^{57} and Sn^{119} nuclei in the antiferromagnetic compound FeSn. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.4:1277-1280 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012568 S/0056/64/046/001/0389/0392

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, V. I.; Yakimov, S. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the temperature dependence of the Mossbauer effect on Fe-57 impurities in a gold crystal lattice

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 389-392

TOPIC TAGS: Mossbauer effect, resonance emission probability, iron 57, iron 57 impurity, gold, gold lattice, Mossbauer spectrum, natural Mossbauer line width, resonance absorption line, Debye model, force constant

ABSTRACT: The probability of resonance emission of 14.4 keV γ quanta by Fe^{57m} nuclei embedded in a gold lattice (mass ratio M'/M = = 0.29) was investigated over the temperature range 77--700K. The measurement technique was described briefly elsewhere (ZhETF v. 44, 775, 1963). The Mossbauer spectrum was found to be over the entire

Card 1/2

NIKOLAYEV, V.I.

Reconstruction of motor reactions after transplantation of muscle tendons in treating traumatic injuries of the peripheral nerves. Ortop.travm. i protes. no.2:19-25 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Is khirurgicheskogo sektora (zav.-prof. V.I.Sazontov) Instituta fisiologii im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR (dir.-akad. K.M.Bykov) i Leningradskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii

(NERVES, PERIPHERAL, wounds and injuries
inst. tendon muscle transpl. reconstruction of motor reactions)

(MUSCLES
tendon, transpl. in inj. of peripheral nerves, reconstruction of motor reaction)

(TRANSPLANTATION
tendon in inj. of peripheral nerves, reconst. of motor reaction)

NIKOLAYEV, V. I.

KISELEV, R.A.; NIKOLAYEV, V.I.

Electromyographic picture of the functional transformation of the motor apparatus following tendon transplantation. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 6:75-85 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Khirurgicheskiy sektor (zaveduyushchiy V.I. Sasonov), Laboratoriya elektrofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy V.Ye. Delov) i Travmatologicheskiy institut im. R.R. Vredena (direktor V.I. Sasonov).
(MUSCLES--TRANSPLANTATION)

NIKOLAYEV, V. I.

Physiological basis for rational muscle tension and a method for determining it during tenomyoplasty operations. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.11:40-47 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta im. G. I. Turnera (dir. - prof. M. N. Goncharova)

(MUSCLES—SURGERY) (TENDONS—SURGERY)

SHUKHOV, O.K.; NIKOLAYEV, V.I.; KOVALEV, B.A.

Improvement of the starting characteristics of V-type carburator engines. Avt.prom. no.9:12-14 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.
(Automobiles--Engines)

S/194/62/000/006/038/232
D295/D308

26 1260

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, V.I.

TITLE: Instrument for measuring and recording instantaneous torque values

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-2-77 i (Avtomob. prom-st.', no. 11, 1961, 44-45)

TEXT: An instrument for measuring and recording instantaneous torque values developed at the instrument section of NAMI (NAMI) is described. The instrument consists of a dynamometric clutch of the induction type and an electronic measuring equipment. The shaft of the clutch is provided with flanges between which the measuring section is situated. The elastic deformation of this section under the load and the corresponding angular shift of the flanges with respect to each other vary the gaps between the cores of the transformers and the armatures closing the magnetic circuit. The inductance variation serves as a measure of the torque. The primary windings of the transformers are connected in series and are fed

Card 1/2

NIKOLAYEV, V.I.; VIL'PERT, K.I.

Device for measuring and recording instantaneous values of the ignition-advance angle and the number of revolutions of an engine. Avt.prom. 28 no.5:26-27 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.
(Motor vehicles--Engines--Testing)
(Electronic instruments)

NIKOLAYEV, V.I.

Device for measuring momentary values of rarefactions. Avt.prom. 28 no.8:32 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:3)

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(Manometer)

NIKOLAYEV, V.I.; KARCHEVSKIY, A.I.; TSINOYEV, V.G.; VASIL'YEV, B.V.

Magnetostriction of the metamagnetic alloy $MnAu_2$. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.3:480-485 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Manganese—Gold alloys—Magnetic properties)

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AUTHOR: Antropova, N. I.; Makeyeva, L. G.; Yenyutina, T. L.; Nikolayev, V. I.; Grinberg, M. A.

TITLE: Flaw detection in caprolan stocks and articles

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 10, 1965, 55-56

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide, synthetic material, ultrasonic flaw detector, ultrasonic inspection, nondestructive test, quality control/UDM-1 ultrasonic flaw detector

ABSTRACT: Applicability of the ultrasonic method for flaw detection in caprolan pieces was studied. The ultrasonic echo flaw detector UDM-1 may be adapted to the detection of defects in caprolan utilizing the set of sensor heads used for flaw detection in metal articles. A frequency of 1.8 megacycles is required for caprolan thickness to 100 mm and 0.8 megacycles is required for 100-300 mm thicknesses. The sample surface should be smooth, clean and covered with a thin layer of oil or glycerin. The depth of the defect is determined from a scale

Card 1/2