

FEL'CHUKOV, Yuriy Valer'yevich; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., red.; VINOGRADOVA,
V.A., tekhn. red.

(The 1960 agrarian reform in Indonesia) Agrarная reforma
1960 goda v Indonezii. Moskva, Univ. druzhby narodov in.
Patricia Lumby, 1963. 68 p. (MIRA 17:4)

НИКОЛАЕВА, Т. А. A focus of endemic fluorosis, *Gigiena i Sanitariya*, Moscow 1949, 7 (21-27) Graphs 5

A concise report on fluorosis, on the basis of work done in a Ukrainian town. The principal sources of water supply to the town were studied, while a mass examination of the teeth of the population was effected, especially among school children aged 7 to 17. The drinking water contained from 0.4 to 5.5 mg. fluorine per litre. Water was supplied to the town mostly by three artesian wells. A table gives the chemical analysis of the water. The soil on which the town stands was also examined; it is supposed that the presence of fluorine is due to the phosphorite beds in this and neighbouring districts, and also depends on the geographical structure and lithological formation of the strata. The study of the hydrogeological particulars of the district should therefore be of a great interest and have practical importance in future studies of fluorine in artesian well water. Water from other wells in the district contained a very slight quantity of fluorine.

In 1946-1948 a mass examination was made of schoolchildren and a selective examination of adults, pre-school children, and pupils of artisan and technical schools, as well as one of a control group of persons dwelling in the suburbs and in the neighbouring villages, who used water containing less than 0.5 mg. fluorine per litre. The degree of affection of the teeth was noted. A table shows the result of the above examination in relation to the age of the persons, the duration of their residence in the district, the percentage they represent of the whole population, and the quantity of fluorine in the drinking water. The percentage of affected population and the degree of the affection increased with the age of the individual. Thus, among the boys aged 7 to 8, 48.5% were affected by fluorosis, but there were no serious cases. Among the girls of the same age, 38.4% were affected,

but one only out of 104 was a moderately serious case. Between the ages of 9 and 11 the number of children affected by fluorosis perceptibly increases, i.e., to 56.2% among the girls and 50% among the boys. The number of affected persons increased very slowly to a figure of 69.4% for adults. Only 1 to 1.7% of all examined has serious fluorosis accompanied by erosion of the enamel, worn crowns, and fragility of teeth. Among the persons of the control group, only a few cases of very slight fluorosis were detected.

Zernov - (World Medical Abstracts)

SO: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No 1-6

NIKOLAYEVA, T. A., BELITSKIY, A. S.

Fluorine—Physical Effect

Prevention of fluorosis and of dental caries. Gig. i san., No. 12, 1951.

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

NIKOLAYEVA, T. A.; MOGILEVSKIY, YA. A.

Industrial Hygiene

Peculiarities and problems involved in undertaking sanitary preventive measures at large hydroelectric construction projects. Otd. i san. no. 5, May 1952.

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

MELITSKIY, A.S.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A.

Regularities of fluorine occurrence in waters of Carboniferous
deposits in the Moscow Basin's Paleozoic through. Sov.geol.
no.44:78-86 '55. (MIRA 8:11)
(Moscow Basin--Water, Underground)

NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Ways of improving sanitary and epidemiologic services in the
R.S.F.S.R. Sig. 1 can., 21 no.7:)-7 J1 '56. (PURA 9:9)

1. Glavnyy gosudarstvennyy sanitarnyy inspektor RSFSR
(PUBLIC HEALTH
in Russia, sanitary & epidemiol. serv.)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, prev. & control.
same)

GULYAYEV, N.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LAVROV, A.A., sanitarnyy vrach; MASHINA, T.Ye., sanitarnyy vrach; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; FOKIN, D.T., ~~sanitarnyy vrach~~

Imaginary errors in the sanitary protection of natural waters.

(Fig. 1 con. 22 no.):68-7) Nr '57.

(MIRA 10:6)

(WATER SUPPLY

sanitary protection of water reservoirs in Russia)

(SANITATION

same)

NIKOLAYEVA, T.A.; SERDYUKOVSKAYA, G.N.

International Congress on School Hygiene. Gig. i san. 25 no.4:97-
102 Ap '60. (NIRA 13:8)

(HYGIENE—CONGRESS)

KONDRAI'YEVA, A.P.; DRUZHININA, Ye.M.; BRUKS, B.P.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A.

Stability of 6-aminopenicillanic acid in aqueous solutions. Antibiotiki
7 no.5:442-448 Ny '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(PENICILLANIC ACID)

NIKOLAYEVA, T.A.

Supplement No.1: Maximal permissible concentrations of injurious substances in the air of populated localities. Pred.dop.kontsent. atmosf.sagr. no.8:190-191 '64. (MI RA 18:4)

1. Glavnyy gosudarstvennyy sanitarnyy inspektor SSSR.

VOSTROVA, Ol'ga Danilovna; PAVLOV, F.F., prof., otv. red.; NIKOLAYEVA,
I.A., red.; VINOGRADOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[TT-50 and TOM theodolites, NV-1, NSM-2 and NP levels; their
description and tests; laboratory manual] Teodolity TT-50 i
TOM, niveliry NV-1, NSM-2 i NP, ikh opisaniye i poverki; poso-
bie k laboratornym rabotam. Moskva, Univ. druzhby narodov,
1963. 51 p. (MIRA 17:4)

KUKHAREVICH, N.Ye.; PALSHKOVA, M.P.; KHARCHENKO, A.A.; GAPOCHEA,
I.K., otv. red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., red.

[We prepare ourselves to listen to lectures] Gotovimsia
slushat' lektsii. Moskva, No.2. 1963. 100 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Moscow. Universitet druzhby narodov. Kafedra russkogo
yazyka.

KIBARDIN, S.A.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A.

Absorption chromatographic method of obtaining purified γ -globulin.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.1:70-71 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Leningradskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Pastera.

SANGIN, Andrey Nikolayevich, prof.; SIKOTKIN, V.P., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., retsentsent; ZANEVSKIY, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk,
dots., nauchnyy red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.D., red. 1st-vz; GARINA,
T.D., tekhn. red.

[Water supply, sewerage and improvement of sanitary conditions
in populated places]Vedennabazhenie, kanalizatsiia i sanitar-
naia oshistka naselennykh mest. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1962.
256 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Sanitary engineering)

....., ..

36471 Monotsitarnaya limfotsitarnaya formuly I fagotsita-rnyy indeks U tek
nazyvayemykh prakticheski zdorovykh detey grudnogo vozrasta. Voprosy Padiatrii
I okhrany materinstva I detstva, 1949, Vyp. 5, S. 51-54

SC: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statoy, Vol. 49, Moskva, 1949

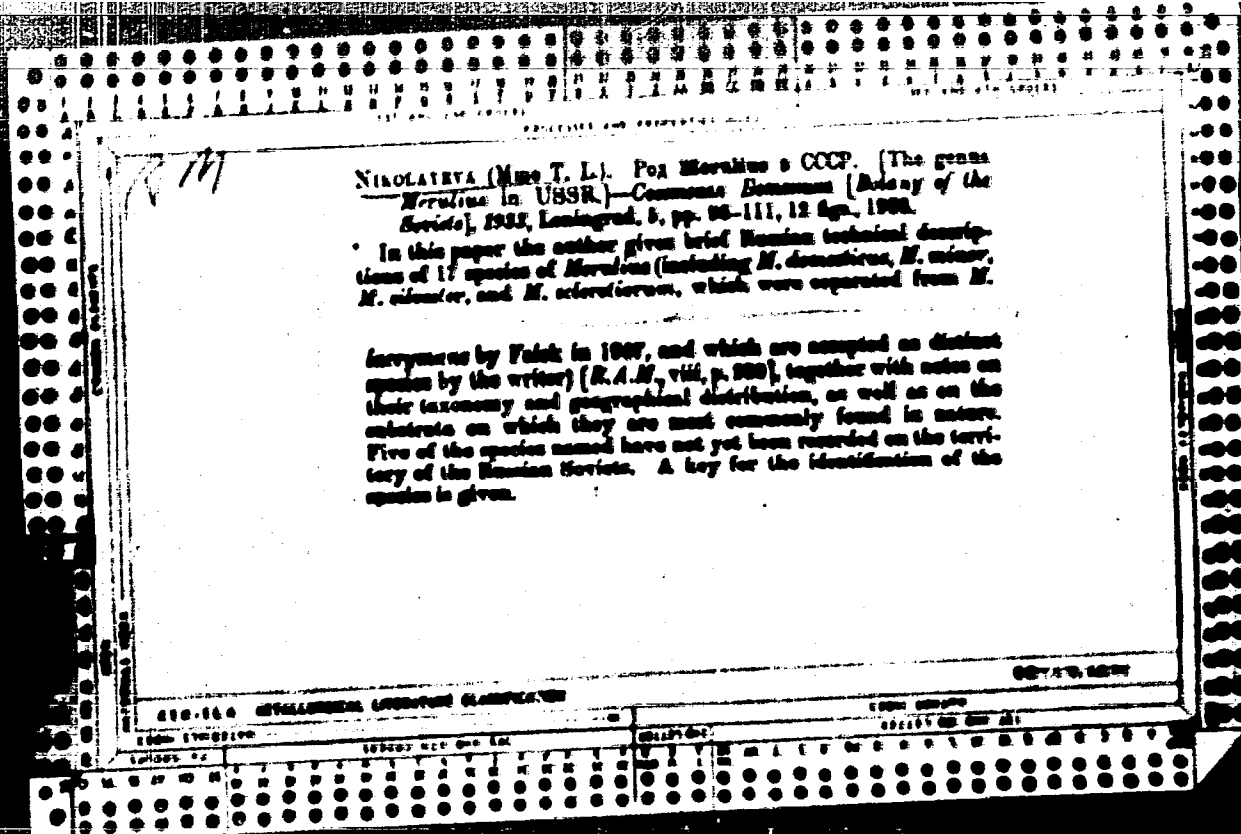
MIRAZ, A. . .

Content of protein, glycoprotein and lipoprotein fractions in the blood serum of infants in their first year of life and in school-children. Vop. gerat. v pediat. no.3:36-42 '64.

(MIRA 1817)

NINOLAYEVA, T.L.

A new species from the genus Sarcodon (Quel.) Karst. Bot.
mat. Otd. spor. rast. 14:196-198 Ja'61. (MIRA 17:2)



**Stomatopoda (Class T. L.). II. European stomatopods from the
Palaearctic region (Class T. L.). (Stomatopoda: Stomatopoda,
Stomatopoda). (A contribution to a monograph of some
species of the family of Stomatopoda from the European part of
the Union and the Caucasus (Stomatopoda, Stomatopoda).—*Ann.
Inst. Zool. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Ser. II (Zool. Div.)*, pp. 377-
384, 22 figs., 1 diag., 1958. (Russian summary.)**

**This is a list, with a key and extensive critical notes, of 25 species
of Stomatopoda, 1 of Stomatopoda, and 3 of Stomatopoda, including some new
varieties and forms, based on material from the Palaearctic region
collected in the European part of the U.S.S.R. and the Caucasus.**

—ЛИТЕРАТУРА—

НИКОЛАЙЕВА, Т. Л. "A Contribution to a Monograph of Some Genera of the Family of Polyporaceae from the European Part of the Union and the Caucasus (Trametes, Daedalea, Lenzites)," Trudy Botanicheskogo Instituta Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya 2: Sporevye Basidii, 1940, pp. 377-431. 451 Sa21P

SO: SIRA * SI - 90 - 53, 15 DEC. 1953

Rev. Applied Mycology
v. 32 Dec 1953
NIKOLAYEVA, T. L.

NIKOLAYEVA (Mme T. L.). Новый вид из рода *Irpex*. [A new fungus of the genus *Irpex*.]—Бот. Матер. (Not. syst. Sect. crypt. Inst. bot. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.), 6, 1-6, pp. 85-87, 3 figs., 1949.

A description is given of *Irpex foliaceo-dentatus* n.sp. which was found on a dead beech (*Fagus orientalis*) trunk in Northern Caucasus, U.S.S.R., in 1936. The sub-stipitate, densely imbricate pileus had a sulcate, fibrillose, white or ochraceous surface, concentrically zoned at the dark brown margin. The spores were 4-5 to 5 by 2 to 2.5 μ .

Rec. Applied Mycol. 1/1
0-32 Dec 1953
NIKOLAYEVA, T. L.

✓ NIKOLAYEVA (Miss T. L.). К флоре ежениковых грибов (сем. *Hydnaceae*) СССР. Под редакцией Пана. [On the flora of the spiny fungi (fam. *Hydnaceae*) in the U.S.S.R. Genus *Hericium* Pers.]— *Acta Inst. bot. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S. (Fl. crypt.)*, Ser. II, 1950, 6, pp. 327-345, 12 figs., 1960.

Descriptions are given of the *Hericium* [*Hydnum*] species found in the U.S.S.R. [cf. *R.A.M.*, 14, p. 62; 15, pp. 63, 66, and below, p. 701], together with a key for differentiating these and related species.

1. NIROLATEVA, T.L.
2. USSR (600)
4. Fungi
7. New genus of spiny fungus (fam. Hydnaceae), Bot.nat.Otd.spor.rast. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

NIKOLAYEVA, T.L.

Species of *Iryx* and *Hirschloporus* in European U.S.S.R. and the
Caucasus. *Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 2:179-200 '53.* (MLA 7:1)
(Caucasus--Hydnaceae) (Hydnaceae--Caucasus) (Hydnaceae)

NIKOLAYEVA, T. E.

Tooth fungi (family Hydnaceae) of the U.S.S.R. Trudy Bot. inst.
Ser. 2 no. 7:465-494 '54. (MIRA 7:11)
(Hydnaceae)

NIKOLAYVA, T. L.

**Discovery of *Radulum casearium* (Morgan) Lloyd in the U.S.S.R.
(*Radulum casearium* (Morgan) Lloyd in USSR inventum). Bot. mat.
Otd. sp. rast. 10:185-187 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:7)
(Basidiomycetes)**

NICOLAYVA, T.L.

Causative agents of canker. Bot.stur. 40 no.2:233-237 Mar-Apr '55.
(MIRA 8:7)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova Akademii Nauk SSSR,
Leningrad. (Trees--Diseases and pests) (Fungi, Pathogenic)

NIKOLAYEVA, T.L.; VASIL'YOVA, L.N.

**Tooth fungi (Hydnaceae) of the Maritime Territory. Socb. SVFAN
SSSR no.11:63-65 '59. (MIRA 13:11)**

**1. Botanicheskii institut AN SSSR (for Nikolayeva). 2. Dal'ne-
vostochnyy filial inssi V.L.Kamreva Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR (for Vasil'yova).
(Maritime Territory--Agartskoe)**

NIKOLAYENKA, Feodora Lvovna; SANICH, V.P., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR,
doktor biolog. nauk, prof., otv. red.; **ARONS, R.A.,** tekhn. red.

[Flora of sporeforming plants of the U.S.S.R.] Flora sporevykh raste-
niy SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. Vol.6. [Fungi] Griby.
Pt.2. [Hydnaceae] Kshovikovye griby. 1961. 432 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Hydnaceae)

LEUSENKO, N.M., kand.med.nauk; NIKOLAYEVA, T.M., ordinator

Treatment of cracked nipples with galascorbin. Ped. akush. i
gin. 22 no. 1:55-56 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii No. 2 (nav. - dots.
T.Ya.Kalinichenko) Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo
Znameni meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. A.A. Bogomol'tsa
(dir. - dots. I.P. Alekseyenko [I.P. Aleksienko]).
(BREAST—DISEASES) (ASCORBIC ACID)

NIKOLAYEVA, T.M.

Mechanism of action of barbanil on the secretory activity of
the stomach. *Sob. AN Graz. SSR* 23 no.1:79-86 J1 '59.
(NINA 13:1)

1. *Vilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstav-*
lena chlena-korrespondenta Akademii A.N. Bakuradze.
(STOMACH--SECRETIONS) (AMORBITAL SODIUM)

BERCLATVA, T. B., *Chem Med Sci* -- (diss) "Mechanisms of the changes in the secretory function of the stomach during sleeping-pill (barbamil) induced sleep." Tbilisi, 1960. (Tbilisi State Medical Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 23-60, 128)

NIKOLAYEVA, T. M. (Moscow)

"Analysis of Punctuation Marks in Machine Translation from Russia,"
Theses - Conference on Machine Translations, 15-21 May 1958, Moscow.

01699

8/020/60/152/05/21/069
B014/B125

16.6900

AUTHOR: Nikolayeva, T. N.

TITLE: On the Construction of an Algorithm for the Independent Grammatical Analysis of the Russian Language

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 152, No. 5, pp. 1049 - 1050

TEXT: In the present paper the construction of an algorithm for the analysis of the Russian language in which the translation of the text to be analysed is made possible by grammatical relationships is studied. The principle of the construction of such an algorithm is discussed and reference is made to the algorithm for the independent grammatical analysis of the Russian language developed at the Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN SSSR (Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Technology of the AN USSR). The question of the succession of the clarification of the characteristics in the construction of the algorithm is given as a special problem. Further studies are being carried out on the forms of "dom" and "khorosho". All

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NIKOLAYEVA, T.M..

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Abstrakts nach SSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki.

Trudy (Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Technology. Transactions) no. 2. Moscow, 1961. 447 p. 1000 copies printed. Co-authors not mentioned.

SUBJECTS: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel concerned with machine translation and computer technology.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles of the Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Technology, Academy of Sciences USSR, is the second in a series concerned with machine translation and mathematical linguistics. The collection contains reports written by members of the Machine-Translation Group of the Institute as well as reports by researchers from other organizations. The articles deal with various problems in machine translation, such as the possibility of an intermediate language, relationships between various languages, systems of recording, structure of

Cont 1/6

15

Academy of Sciences (Cont.)

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algorithms, methods of independent analysis of a number of languages (Chinese, German, English, Russian, Russian, Swedish, Turkish, etc.), independent synthesis of the Russian language, some problems of binary Japanese-Russian and Chinese-Russian translation, theoretical translation problems, and problems associated with automatic recognition of speech elements and the introduction of written texts. No preconditions are mentioned. There are 11 references: 8 Soviet and 3 English.

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- 3. Matkovskiy, A. K., E. E. Leon'yeva, and Yu. S. Markov'yev. On the Fundamental Problem of Working in Machine Translation. 17

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Academy of Sciences (Cont.)		SOV/6100
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30384

S/582/61/000/005/011/012
D222/D306

9.7000

AUTHOR: Nikolayeva, T. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: The synthesis of forms of Russian words in machine translation into Russian

SOURCE: Problemy kibernetiki, no. 5, Moscow, 1961, 263-269

TEXT: It is the purpose of this paper to show that it is more advantageous for the synthesis of Russian words to have a dictionary that contains several stems for some of the words. The author describes some of the problems that arise in the synthesis of Russian words using such a dictionary and compares the procedure with three other cases when the dictionary contains (1) complete words in their basic form; (2) complete words in all of their forms; (3) stems and separated endings; (4) several stems and separated endings. It is case (4) that the author recommends and shows how it is used in the algorithm of the Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computation Technology, Academy of Sciences USSR (ITM 1 VT AN SSSR). In this system, about 36.5% of the total number of
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D222/D306

The synthesis of forms of ...

words in the dictionary have several stems. Most of these are verbs, only 26 of the total of 489 verbs have a single stem. The complete synthesis scheme involves determination of the aspect and form of verbs, and the form of the nouns and adjectives. Derivation of the verb form is discussed in some detail. The first problem to be faced is to decide which stems should be included in the dictionary. This is resolved empirically, taking into account both grammatical and mechanical-translation considerations. The next problem is to select the suitable stem during translation. For this purpose the verbs were classified into 13 types according to the numbers of stems used for deriving various verb categories (e.g., 1st person singular, infinitive, past tense, etc.). This classification is in sharp distinction to the usual classification of verbs according to stems. One of the basic characteristics of verbs included in the dictionary is the number which shows the classification of the verb according to this system. Additional data that is needed for synthesis are: Conjugation, soft or hard type, ending of infinitive, imperative, past passive participle. The rules for the synthesis of verb forms can now be formulated

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D222/D306

The synthesis of forms of ...

as a series of tests. Comparing this method of synthesis with the one which uses complete words, the author states that it reduces the number of tests used in the verb synthesis scheme from 172 to 31, and in the noun synthesis scheme from 90 to 15. The number of characteristics to be included in the dictionary are reduced from 17-8 to 15-6. The only disadvantage of this method is that it increases the number of dictionary entries by about 78%. There are 2 tables and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: V. H. Ingve, Mechanical Translation, 3, 4, Dec. 1957. †

SUBMITTED: December 20, 1958

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NIKOLAYEVA, T. M.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Philological Sciences
at the Institute of the Russian Language

"Several Linguistic Problems of Machine Translation From Russian and Into Russian."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

L 12905-66 EWT(d)/BXT/T/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AR5023491

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/65/000/007/1047/1046

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 7V315

AUTHORS: Moloshnaya, T. N.; Nikolayeva, T. M.

TITLE: On grammatical declensions in the Russian language

CITED SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform., no. 2, 1965, 22-26

TOPIC TAGS: cybernetics, algorithms, machine translation, linguistics

TRANSLATION: A method is proposed for describing declensions having a grammatical meaning in order to shorten the dictionary part of algorithms for machine translation from Russian or into the Russian language. The method is applicable when it is possible, for one word of the type *моск., мос., моск.*, to give only one base with specification of the number of the type and the number of the actual declension. A representation of the type of declension is introduced. This is a set of concrete declensions having identical distribution in the paradigm of one class of words. Thus the declensions *п/т(сказок — сказка), е/ь [ну гек] нукамо, е/т(брезон — брезно)* are introduced in one type inasmuch as their distribution in the paradigm is essentially the same. All types of declension are given in the form of a table in which members of the declension are described symbolically through X, Y, Z. A table wherein the actual declensions are

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written and are entered into one general type is also used. The general principle of this description is illustrated with an example of a Russian verb. Authors' resumed.

SUB CODE: 09/

Card 2/2

NIKOLAYEVA, T. N.

"A Focus of Endemic Fluorosis." Sub 9 May 51, Acad Med Sci USSR.

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

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

NIKOLAYEVA, Tat'yana Nikolayevna; TYAGAY, Ye., red.; KLIMOVA, T.,
Lkhm. red.

[Toward the highest standard of living] K samomu vysokomu
shimennomu urovniu. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1962. 53 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Sekretar' Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov
(for Nikolayeva).

(Cost and standard of living) (Russia--Economic policy)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE
MAY 14, 1948
922

4

CATALYTIC COMBUSTION OF EXHAUST GASES FROM INTERNAL COMBUSTION
ENGINES, H.A. Lukherov and I. N. Nikolaeva, Bull. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R. Div.
 Tech. Sci., 1948, 79-86. -- Mixtures of exhaust gases (from a gasol. engine) with
 air were passed at atmospheric pressure and 300-500°C through a layer of refractory.
 The linear velocity of flow was 0.15-0.7 m/sec and the contact velocity 1,000-20,000
 liters gas/liter refractory/hr. The gases contained on the average 2.5% of CO and
 1% of H₂; CH₄ was only present occasionally in traces. The ratio of O₂ to the total
 combustible gases was 4. The reaction chamber was a transparent quartz tube 20 mm
 diameter and 1 m long. The refractory used was technical shavotte brick, in grains
 of 1-7 mm diameter. A diagram showing the layout of the equipment is given. The
 refractory was activated by oxides of Pt, Cu-Na, and Fe-Na. On unactivated brick,
 conversion was 10% at 300°C and 37% at 500°C. A stream of gas flow from laminar
 to turbulent (Reynolds No. > 1,000) causes a decrease in the combustion rate. Under
 the present conditions the order of effectiveness of the activators was Cu-Na, Pt,
 Fe-Na, but when flow is laminar there is no difference between these catalysts.
 Increase in length of contact layer has the same effect as raising the temperature in
 catalytic granulate combustion at high gas-flow rates. It is considered that the Fe-Na
 catalyst (10-20% on the weight of shavotte) is of sufficient efficacy to be of
 practical value.

Handwritten signature and initials

15(8)

AUTHORS:

Nikolayeva, T. E., Kuryatnikova, V. G.

SOV/GA-58-B-14/10

TITLE:

A Method of Repairing Defects in "Tetraplast-3" Coatings
(Metod ispravleniya defektov pokrytiya iz tetraplasta-3)

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 8,
pp 499 - 500 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Because of its excellent chemical, electrical and mechanical properties polytrifluoro chloro ethylene (I) ("Tetraplast-3") is being used to an ever greater extent for the coating of various corrosion-resistant metal objects. Since (I) does not dissolve in organic solvents several layers of coating with (I)-suspensions (in different solvents) can be obtained (Ref 1). Polymeric particles are molten onto the surface at 270° so that they form the coating. However, (I) is still rather viscous at 270° and therefore cannot fill up little cavities in the metal surface, which results in defects in the coating. These defects can be eliminated by treating pulverized (I) with a blast burner (Refs 3,4). The defective metal objects are heated to 220 - 240°, and pulverized (I) softened at 130° and screened through a 025 screen is blown

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AUTHORS:

SOV/64-59-5-5/28
Nikolayeva, T. M., Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Kryshko, Ye.P.

TITLE:

Properties of Carbon Fluoride Lubricants and Separating Liquids

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp 388-390 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Lubricants (L) prepared on the basis of the low-molecular liquid polymer trifluorochloro ethylene (TCE) proved to be particularly suitable for lubricants contacting strongly oxidizing or corrosive substances. The synthesis of similar lubricants is based on a fluorination of petroleum products or a fluorination of substances such as (TCE), whereby the process may take place in the gas- or liquid phase. Lubricants of different consistency may be obtained by different methods. Several data on the properties and chemical resistance of domestic carbon fluoride lubricants are given. The various physical properties were determined according to GOST (Ref 13). The data of some lubricants and separating liquids (Table 1 for 11 substances) show that the lubricants have a high specific weight (1.86 - 2.05), a high melting point (150 - 200°), and the separating liquids have a high boiling point. Viscosity change of the lubricants and separating liquids with temperature has a

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**Properties of Carbon Fluoride Lubricants and
Separating Liquids**

SOV/64-59-5-5/28

negative effect (Figs 1-3). Investigations of the lubricants "4-f" and "3-f" on a friction testing apparatus under high stresses proved that these lubricants are better than the ordinary ones. Investigations made with the help of some corrosive substances (Table 2) as well as investigations of the solubility of the lubricants and separating liquids (Table 3) showed that they are corroded by ammonia and amines. In a 28% ammonia solution the liquid lubricants and separating liquids as well as the lubricants of higher consistency dissolved (3-f, 3-OK, 10-OK, the winter lubricant Nr 8, et al.), thus losing their lubricity and being carbonized. At present, lubricants of the types 3-f, 4-f, and 3-OK, the summer lubricant Nr 5 and the winter lubricant Nr 8 are used for the lubrication of screw connections, taps, and valves. The lubricant 10-OK is suitable for lubricating pumps which pump corrosive liquids. The separating liquids are employed for the lubrication of pressure gauges and other devices coming into contact with corrosive gases. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 13 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

**Shalovskaya, T. E., Candidate of
Chemical Sciences, Kuznetsova, E. S.**

**S/064/59/000/08/05/021
B115/D017**

TITLE:

Adhesiveness of Fluoreplast-3 Coatings on Metals

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 8, pp 668-672 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In connection with the theory of electric adhesion the papers by B. V. Beryagin and A. E. Krotova (Ref 3), A. E. Krotova and Yu. N. Kirillova (Ref 4) are mentioned. According to further papers adhesion depends on the polarity of the material used. The adhesion of the fluoreplast-3 film which is a polymer with low polarity to metals, results not only from the intermolecular interaction between the polymer and the primary layer but also from the formation of an electric double layer. In this paper the adhesiveness of fluoreplast as a protective layer on metals is investigated in connection with the various theories mentioned. For the purpose of determining the adhesiveness of fluoreplast-3 films to metals a device of the type of the adhesionmeter by A. A. Svedse (Ref 13) was used. The application of the film to the metal is described. The adhesion of the fluoreplast-3 coatings to the metal surfaces may be influenced by various factors the following of which were investigated in this paper: 1) nature and amount of the pigment or of the filler, 2) number of the primary layers containing pigments or fillers, 3) nature of the metal to which the coating was applied, 4) the

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Adhesiveness of Fluoroplast-3 Coatings on Metals

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additional heating of the coating, 5) the density of the coating, and 6) the temperature and the duration of storage. All investigations (with the exception of point 3) were made with two types of metals, i.e., steel 12Kh5MA¹⁶ and aluminum AD1-M¹⁶. The dependence of adhesion on the amount of the produced chromium trioxide (according to TU 3344-52) (pigment for polychlorotrifluoro ethylene fluoroplast-3) is described (Fig 1). In this connection the use of a suspension with 25% CrO₃ was the most suitable. In investigating the dependence of adhesion on the number of primary layers with CrO₃ (Fig 2) the use of four basic layers proved to be the most suitable. On the basis of the above-mentioned data (Table 1), adhesion to aluminum is considerably higher than to steel. Adhesion to aluminum is independent of the type of aluminum which is also the case with corrosion-proof steel, except for the type 2Kh-2 whose adhesion is low. Adhesion of steel of the type steel-3¹⁶ is good. The influence exercised by additional heating on the adhesion of the aluminum AD1-M (Fig 3) and steel 12Kh5MA (Fig 4) was investigated, and the dependence of adhesion on the thickness of the film on aluminum AD1-M (Fig 5) and steel 12Kh5MA (Fig 6) was described. The dependence of adhesion (in g/cm²) of fluoroplast-3

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18.8310

15.8115

S/191/60/000/001/010/015
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Nikolayeva, T. N., Kuryatnikova, V. G.

TITLE: Simplified Method of Producing a Ptoroplast-3 Anticorrosive Coating

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 1, pp. 44-46

TEXT: The authors report on their simplified methods of producing protective coating of Ptoroplast-3, which grant metal surfaces a good protection from corrosion by concentrated acids, alkalis, H₂O₂, bromine, and others. X

They describe the hitherto usual procedure, developed by GIPKh (State Institute of Applied Chemistry) together with NIIPP (Scientific Research Institute of Plastic Materials), which was simplified in the following way:
a) A method of applying Ptoroplast-3 in the form of a finely disperse powder by means of a flame was developed. The powder passes through an acetylene-air flame from a burner of the type УПН-4 (UPN-4), is intensively heated, and partly molten. When striking a metal surface heated to 240-270°C, the powder sticks to it. A 70-80 μ thick powder layer is formed
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S/191/60/000/001/010/015
B016/B054

**Simplified Method of Producing a
Ptoroplast-3 Anticorrosive Coating**

in this way (instead of 10-15 μ in the hitherto usual method). It is molten to a homogeneous film at 270°C within 1 h. This procedure permits the application of up to 200-220 μ thick layers in three operations (instead of 12-16 operations in the old procedure). The authors recommend this method for the production of coatings for pipe coils, tubes, and mixers, and linings for apparatus covers and open tanks. b) Further, the authors tested the effect of plasticizers on the quality of Ptoroplast-suspension coats to prevent cracking. These plasticizers were fluorine-chlorine-carbon oils and lubricants:

Type

- 3 Φ (3F)
- 4 Φ (4F)
- 10-OK (10-OK)
- No. 12 (liquid)

Valid VTU GIPKh standard

- EY-96-57 (YeU-96-57)
- EY-160-57 (YeU-160-57)
- EY-159-57 (YeU-159-57)
- EY-158-57 (YeU-158-57)

Among these plasticizers, liquid No. 12 yielded positive results (amount 2.0-2.5% by weight of the suspension). No. 12 is obtained in the production of fluorinated oils and lubricants. A table shows comparative data

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Simplified Method of Producing a
Ftoroplast-3 Anticorrosive Coating

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concerning coatings plasticized with No. 12 and not plasticized. To prevent the formation of corrosion products due to a certain acidity of No. 12, the authors recommend to apply the first two layers without a plasticizer. Another prophylactic method, VTU 30007-58 of the Lensevnaarkhoz (Leningrad Council of National Economy), is based on the admixture (1.5% by weight of the dry suspension residue) of nitrite dicyclohexylamine as a corrosion inhibitor. Ftoroplast-3 suspensions are suited for the production of outside and inside coats on the devices mentioned. There are 1 table and 9 references: 4 Soviet and 1 British. X

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30702

S/191/62/COO/004/016/017
B110/B13815.420
AUTHORS:Nikolayeva, T. N., Lavetskaya, Z. M.

TITLE:

An anti-corrosion coating on the basis of "Ftorlon" varnish

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1962, 67-69

TEXT: The applicability of "Ftorlon" varnish for anti-corrosion coating has been studied. An 8 % solution of "Ftorlon" powder in a solvent mixture (15 % acetone, 10 % cyclohexanone, 30 % ethyl acetate, 15 % ethyl cellosolve) was applied with a brush on to an degreased, sandblasted metal surface, dried for 15-20 min in air, and heated at 50, 100, and 150°C for 30 min. One coat of varnish corresponds to a film thickness of 10-12 μ . A 20-22 μ coat was also applied. A 6 % solution was applied with a KP-10 (KR-10) spray gun at a distance of 25-30 cm (2-3 atm). Films were produced by applying the varnish to an Al foil and dissolving the latter in 4-5 % NaOH solution. The tensile strength was 500-550 kg/cm² and elongation was 170-210 %. The dependence of adhesion and mechanical properties of the film on the amount of Cr₂O₃ pigment and the number of

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3E720

S/191/62/000/007/007/011

B124/B144

15.8/60

AUTHORS:

Nikolayeva, T. N., Kudryavtseva, M. S.

TITLE:

Corrosionproof coats based on modified polytrifluorochloroethylene (ftoroplast-3M)

PERIODICAL:

Plasticheskiye massy, no. 7, 1962, 41-45

TEXT: Modified polytrifluorochloroethylene, ftoroplast-3M (F-3M), by contrast with polytrifluorochloroethylene, ftoroplast-3 (F-3), is characterized by a lower tendency to crystallization and unchanged mechanical properties of its film at 150-170°C. To obtain corrosionproof coats of F-3M the powdery polymer was suspended at 260-275°C; a 30% suspension was applied, by pouring or dipping, to a metal surface degreased by sandblast and dried; drying was performed first in the air, then in a thermostat at 120°C for 20 min; finally the film was homogenized by keeping it at 260°C for 30-60 min. As one suspension gives a film with a maximum thickness of only 15-20 μ, this process must be repeated several times. After melting each layer, the product was cooled in air to 20-25°C. The authors studied the dependence of the adhesion of these films and of

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S/852/62/000/000/005/020
B107/B107

AUTHORS:

Nikolayeva, T. N., Kuryatnikova, V. G., Kudryavtseva, N. S.

TITLE:

Anticorrosive fluoroplastic-3 and fluoroplastic-3M (3M) coatings

SOURCE:

Primeneniye polimerov v antikorrozionnoy tekhnike. Ed. by I. Ya. Klinov and P. G. Udyma. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962. Vses. sovet nauchno-tekhn. obshchestv. 44 - 47

TEXT: The method of applying fluoroplastic-3 and fluoroplastic-3M has been improved: (1) A single fluoroplastic-3 layer is 15 - 20 μ thick; one coating requires 16 layers. A 2 - 2.5% addition of No. 12 BTY (No. 12 VTU) and No. EY 158-57 (No. YeU 158-57) liquids enables the number of layers to be reduced to 5 - 7 by reason of the layers being thickened to 40 - 50 μ . For sandblasted steel surfaces it is recommended that the first layer should be applied as a Cr₂O₃ suspension without liquid No. 12. (2) A method was developed for the flame-spraying of fluoroplastic-3. УРМ(UPN) devices of the VNIIVtogen have been used for this purpose. For 1-2 hrs the fluoroplastic powder is dried at 130°C

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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Anticorrosive fluoroplastic-3 and ...

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and then sieved through a 025 sieve. The object is heated to 250 - 270°C and the flame is so adjusted as to soften the sprayed powder without melting it. The object is then kept at 270°C for one hour. A single layer may have a thickness of 60 - 80 μ . This method has been developed for objects with a minimum diameter of 350 - 400 mm. Such coatings have the same mechanical and chemical properties as others applied by brushing. (3) One difficulty is that every fluoroplast layer has to be melted under thermostatic control at 270°C. In 1959 the Ural'skiy khimicheskiy institut (Ural Institute of Chemistry, UNIKHIM) Sverdlovsk, developed a method of heating smaller objects to the required temperature by induction. Heating to 270 - 280°C takes 180 - 200 seconds; conditions: 25-25-5 v, 300 - 306 a, 2.4 kw. The development was continued in 1960. (4) Fluoroplastic-3M protects against corrosion up to 150°C, fluoroplastic-3, however, only to 80 - 90°C, as crystallization then begins. The following results were obtained with fluoroplastic-3M: Fluoroplastic-3M may be applied as a 3% suspension in alcohol, after which it is dried in air and heated for 30 to 60 minutes according to size. The layer thickness suited best is 300 - 400 μ . Slow cooling in a furnace is better than quenching in cold water as fluoroplastic-3. Another improvement is reached by 10-hr heating to

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Anticorrosive fluoroplastic-3 and ...

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B107/B107

260°C after application of the last layer. (5) The adhesion of fluoroplastic-3M coatings at 100, 140, and 170°C was studied. At 140°C, and especially at 170°C, the coating assumes a stable structure which remains unchanged for months, even at 100°C. Treatment at 100°C reduces adhesion even after few hours. (6) The chemical resistivity of fluoroplastic-3M coatings was determined: for 10 months at 50°C it is resistant to concentrated hydrochloric, sulfuric, and nitric acids, and for 12 months at 140°C to concentrated sulfuric acid. (7) An addition of manometer liquid and liquid No. 12 (mixture of 0.5 % each) allows an increase in the layer thickness of fluoroplastic-3M to 50 μ. The Shchelkovskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Shchelkovo Chemical Works) and other works have started the industrial production of such coatings. There is 1 table. ✓

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4035107

S/0191/64/000/005/0045/0047

AUTHORS: Nikolayeva, T.N.; Kudryavtsova, N.S.; Zakharova, L.V.

TITLE: Accelerated method for producing coatings from fluoroplast-3M suspension

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 5, 1964, 45-47

TOPIC TAGS: protective coating, fluoroplast 3M, additive, viscosity increasing additive, accelerated coating application, fluorocarbon additive, fluorochlorocarbon additive, hydraulic fluid, manometer liquid, corrosion, coating permeability, adhesion, tensile strength, elongation, acid resistance, alkali resistance

ABSTRACT: The use of additives in fluoroplast-3M suspensions to increase viscosity and permit application of thicker layers of the material while preventing crack formation was investigated. 400-450 micron coatings of fluoroplast-3M are required for adequate protection, but normally only 10-15 micron layers can be applied at a time. The effects of 4-0.25% of fluorocarbon or fluorochlorocarbon liquids No. 12F and No. 13F, hydraulic fluid GZh-10FA and manometer liquid M-1 on viscosity and corrosion were examined. The manometer liquid caused

Card 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

11-4

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39183

Author : Nikolayeva, T.S.

Inst : Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture of the
Central Chernozem Belt.

Title : The Best Varieties of Winter Wheat.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno - tekhn. inform. n.-i. in-sta S.-K. TsChP,
1956, No 1, 30-32.

Abstract : The Chervonnaya and Talovchanka varieties of winter wheat,
which exceeds the standard Stopnaya 135 in yield and other
agricultural features, were produced and given over to the
Gosortispytaniya (state varieties testing office) by the
Institute of agriculture of the Central Chernozem Belt.
Their description is given. Two prospective varieties of
Pirotrix 10 and Nigroaristatum winter wheat, which

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24.7100

77108
SOV/70-4-6-5/31

AUTHORS: Rumanova, I. M., Nikolayeva, T. V.

TITLE: Crystal Structure of Allanite (Orthite)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 829-835 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The allanite crystals of $(Ca, Ce, La, Na, Mn^{++})_2$
 $(Al, Fe, Mg)_3Si_3O_{12}(OH, O)$, composition from the
Vishnevogorsk deposit, found and presented by Ye. I.
Semenov and assayed by V. A. Khvostova, proved to be
metamict. However, the X-ray diffraction pattern of
one crystal could satisfactorily be interpreted, although
the photographs were diffuse, too. The rotating-crystal
photographs around a and b axes, moving-film diffraction
photographs of the zero, first and second levels normal
to b axis, of the zero level normal to a axis, and the
generalized projections of the electron density dis-
tribution furnished adequate data for computation of unit
cell dimensions, interplanar and interatomic spacings
and the atomic coordinates. According to these data

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Crystal Structure of Allanite (orthoite)

77104

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allanite repeats the structure motif of epidote. However, of the Ca atoms situated in two unidentical positions only those in one position can be replaced by Ce (or La, Pr, Nd, Sm, Na, Mn²⁺) in allanite; substitution of Fe³⁺ by Fe²⁺ accompanies the replacement of Ca by Ce. The well ordered replacement of Ca by Ce whose charge is higher seems to be responsible for absence of cleavages in allanite, while epidote exhibits perfect cleavages in (001) and an imperfect one in (100) directions. The unit cell parameters of monoclinic allanite are: $a = 8.95 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 5.75 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 10.22 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 115^\circ$, space group $P2_1/m$,

density 3.88. Atomic coordinates and interatomic spacings are compiled in Tables 2 and 3 (where Roman numerals denote oxygen atoms in various positions; a and σ are identical atoms on the opposite sides of a mirror; primes denote atoms bound to basal atoms by a center of symmetry). As a whole, the allanite structure is formed of two different types of octahedrally coordinated Al chains along the b axis with oxygen atoms at octahedron vertices. The Al chains of the

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Crystal Structure of Allanite (Orthite)

77104
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Interatomic distances in allanite Table 3

Si _I - <i>Tetrahedrally coordinated</i>	Al _I - <i>Octahedrally coordinated</i>	Si _{III} - <i>Octahedrally coordinated</i>	Fe - <i>Octahedrally coordinated</i>
Si _I - I _a , I _b 1.71 Å	Al _I - I _a , I _b 1.95 Å	Si _{III} - II _a , II _b 1.70 Å	Fe - I _a , I _b 2.25 Å
Si _I - VII 1.50 Å	Al _I - IV, IV'	Si _{III} - V 1.70 Å	Fe - II _a , II _b 2.05 Å
Si _I - IX' 1.00 Å	Al _I - V, V' } 1.06 Å	Si _{III} - VI 1.64 Å	Fe - IV 2.02 Å
VII - I _a , I _b 2.73 Å	I _a - IV, V 2.72 Å	V - II _a , II _b 2.85 Å	Fe - VIII 1.99 Å
IX' - I _a , I _b 2.72 Å	I _a - IV', V' 2.80 Å	VI - II _a , II _b 2.78 Å	IV - I _a , I _b 2.72 Å
VII - IX' 2.50 Å	IV' - V 2.67 Å	V - VI 2.70 Å	IV - II _a , II _b 2.83 Å
I _a - I _b 2.87 Å	IV - V 2.87 Å	II _a - II _b 2.87 Å	VIII - I _a , I _b 3.51 Å
Si _{II} - <i>Tetrahedrally coordinated</i>	Al _{II} - <i>Octahedrally coordinated</i>		VIII - II _a , II _b 2.72 Å
Si _{II} - III _a , III _b 1.60 Å	Al _{II} - III _a , III _b 1.83 Å		I _a - II _a } 3.16 Å
Si _{II} - VIII 1.62 Å	Al _{II} - VI, VI' } 1.93 Å		I _b - II _b }
Si _{II} - IX 1.60 Å	Al _{II} - OH, OH' } 1.93 Å		I _a - I _b } 2.87 Å
VIII - III _a , III _b 2.67 Å	III _a - VI, OH 2.62 Å		II _a - II _b }
IX - III _a , III _b 2.70 Å	III _a - VI', OH' 2.69 Å		
VIII - IX 2.64 Å	VI - OH' 2.59 Å	Ca - <i>Octahedrally coordinated</i>	Ca - <i>Any body only coordinated</i>
III _a - III _b 2.87 Å	VI - OH 2.87 Å	Ca - III _a , III _b 2.31 Å	Ca - VII 2.29 Å
		Ca - VII 2.36 Å	Ca - II _a , II _b 2.42 Å
		Ca - I _a , I _b 2.40 Å	Ca - OH 2.70 Å
		Ca - V 2.66 Å	Ca - III _a , III _b 2.71 Å
		Ca - VI 2.91 Å	Ca - II _a , II _b 2.82 Å
		Ca - IX 3.11 Å	Ca - VIII 3.02 Å

Card 4/5

NIKOLAYEVA, T.V.

New data on the Quaternary stratigraphy of the Komsomolsk region.
Sov.geol. 2 no.11:135 N '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Dal'nevostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Komsomolsk-on-Amur region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

DOLGIN, I.M., kand.geograf.nauk; NIKOLAYKVA, I.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BASOVA, L.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VORONTSOVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BANILOVA, V.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVNOVA, A.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SERGEYEVA, G.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SMIRNOVA, V.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHARITONOVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ALEKSANDROV, V.F., aerolog; KUZNETSOV, O.M., aerolog; MAYKOVA, L.A., aerolog; POSTNIKOVA, D.G., aerolog; SMIRNOVA, I.P., aerolog; VASIL'YEVA, R.P., tekhnik; MEDVIL, L.V., tekhnik; KHARITONOVA, V.A., tekhnik; KHRUSTALEVA, E.K., red.; DROZDEKINA, L.P., tekhn.red

[Aerological observations of Arctic stations during the period from June 30 through December 31, 1957] Aerologicheskie nabliudeniya pallasnykh stantsii s 30 iyunia po 31 dekabrya 1957 g. Leningrad, iss-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 994 p. (Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut Trudy, vol.243)
(MIRA 14:11)

(Arctic regions—Meteorology—Observations)

BORISYAK, M.A.; KOVALEVSKIY, O.P.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.V.

Stratigraphy of the Silurian in Chingis-Tau. Inform.stor.VSEGEI
no.42:(1-69 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Chingis-Tau--Geology, Stratigraphic)

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ACCESSION NR: AF5004677 8/011/64/000/009/0052/0070

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AUTHOR: none

TITLE: Fourth scientific and technical conference on "Cybernetics for the
Instrumentation of Measurement and Inspection Methods"

SOURCE: Izvestiya tekhnika, no. 9, 1964, 58-59

TOPIC TAGS: cybernetics, electric measurement, electric quantity instrument,
digital computer, electronic equipment, electric engineering conference

ABSTRACT: The conference was held 1-4 July at the All-Union Scientific Research
Institute of Metrology by the Section of Electrical Measurements of the Council on
the Problem of "Scientific Instrument Making" of the State Committee on Coordination
of Scientific Research Work in the USSR together with the All-Union Scientific
Research Institute of Electrical Measurement Instruments and the Leningrad Regional
Administration of the Scientific and Technical Division of the Instrument Making
Industry. More than 400 delegates from 20 cities of the country participated.
Fifty-seven reports were heard and discussed. Reports were given by: L. V.
BOYIKHIN (Leningrad)--"Definition of the Concept of Informational Error: Measure-
ment and its Importance in Practical Use" and "On the Problem of the Average Informa-
tional Criterion of Accuracy Throughout the Entire Scale of an Instrument"; Ya. A.
Gard 1/4

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KUPERSHCHIKOV (Moscow)--"On Determination of the Criteria of Accuracy for Measurement Devices"; S. M. MANDEL'SHTAM (Leningrad)--report on a new criterion of accuracy of measurement instruments; P. P. PARSIN (Leningrad)--report on optimization when using Fourier transforms on electronic digital computers; S. P. DMITRIYEV, S. Ya. DOLGINTSEVA and A. A. IGOROV (Leningrad)--proposal of a new method for solving problems of optimum filtering for non-stationary random signals and interference; I. B. CHIRKAROV--"Calculation of the Dynamic Characteristics of an Optimum Complex Two-Channel System which Uses Signals from a Position Motor and from a Speed Motor"; R. A. POLJENKOV (Leningrad)--"Optimum Periodic Correction in the Measurement of Continuous Signals"; S. P. ADAMOYICH (Moscow)--"Analysis and Construction of Devices for Correction of Non-linearity and Scaling for Unitary Codes"; G. V. GORSKOVA (Taganrog)--"A Method for Statistical Optimization in Grading the Scales of Electrical Measuring Instruments"; M. A. ZIKEL'MAN (Moscow)--"Analog-Digital Voltage Converter with Automatic Error Correction"; S. N. MALINOVSKIY, V. S. KALECHUK and I. A. YANOVICH (Kiev)--"Automatic Monitoring of the Parameters of the Electrical Signals of Complex Radio and Electronic Equipment"; V. P. PEROV (Moscow)--"Operational Cybernetics as an Independent Scientific Specialization"; Ya. Ya. SIL'RO (Leningrad)--"On the Problem of Effective Non-linear Scales"; A. I. SHCHERBAKOV (Moscow)--"Devices for Preliminary Processing of the Results of Measurements Presented in the Form of

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ACCESSION NO: AP5004677

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Graphic Recordings for Subsequent Introduction of the Information into Universal Digital Computers"; O. N. NOGILEVICH and S. S. BOGOLYUBOV (Leningrad)--"On a Method for Reducing Excess Information"; V. V. NIKOLAYEVA (Leningrad)--"A Device for Temporal Discrimination of Continuous Signals"; A. A. LUKYIN and M. M. BILIS (Moscow)--"Optimization of the Transmission of Telemetric Information as a Means for Raising the Efficiency and Eliminating Interference"; D. S. GUKOVICH (Moscow)--"On a Statistical Approach to the Detection of Events in Automatic Inspection"; M. I. LAMIN (Leningrad)--"Method for Calculating the Holding Time of Communications in a Centralized Inspection System or Constant Servicing Time"; O. N. BRODSKIY, A. L. RAYBIN and V. V. NYKOV (Moscow)--"On a Single-Line Mass Service System with Losses"; V. M. SHLYANDIN (Penza)--report on circuit designs for direct composition electrical digital measuring instruments; A. N. KOMOV (Novocherkassk)--report on a new method for composition of digital bridges; M. N. GLAZOV (Leningrad)--report on the problem of voltage-to-angular rotation conversion; V. N. GUTVINSKY (Leningrad)--"Methods for Construction of Frequency Capacitance Pickups with a Linear Scale"; R. Ya. STROPYATOVA and N. S. KHARCHENKO (Moscow)--report on the determination of the amplitude-frequency and phase characteristics of PPM and PWM modulators; I. I. TETIAKOV (Novocherkassk)--"The Phototransistor as a Switch for Electrical Measurement Purposes"; N. V. MALTOVA (Leningrad)--a report on ways for making universal equipment for measurement of current, voltage and power; P. P. GRYAZNII and V. I. KORNIYA (Siev)--reports on the construction of static voltmeters, wattmeters and

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ACCESSION NO: AP5004677

15

phase meters; A. V. TRISHANT, I. G. SHCHULYATY, N. I. SAKHIF, V. M. BAKIN and V. A. GORBUNOV (Tashk)--report on a device for automatic processing of the measurements of vibration amplitude of pneumatic hammers; L. E. RUKINA and V. G. KUCHERIKO (Leningrad)--report on the development of a digital compensator for measuring pressure, force, etc.; N. B. DADUNINA (Leningrad)--report on a method for constructing frequency pickups for gas analysis; Ye. M. KARPOV, V. A. BRAZHNIKOV and B. Ya. LEHITSKIY (Kuybyshev)--reports on analysis and recording of boring speeds; N. Y. PERYKHINOV (Kuybyshev)--"A High Speed Voltage-to-Digital Code Converter for as Pickups"; G. P. VIKHOV and V. E. ISAYEV (Vilna)--"A Highly Accurate Digital Peak-to-Peak Voltmeter"; and A. M. PAVLIN (Leningrad)--"A Low Level Analog-Digital Voltage Converter."

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EN, 00

NO REF ROW: 000

OTHER: 000

JRS

MLL
Card 4/4

NIKOLAYEVA, T.V.

New Silurian Rugosa of the family Ramulophyllidae from central Kazakhstan.
Trudy VSEGEI 93:49-70 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

NIKOLAYEVA, Y.A.

Functional disorders of the stomach, pancreas and liver in rheumatism.
Terop.Orth. 29 no.11:68-76 N '57. (NINA 11:2)

1. In hospital'nyy terapevticheskey kliniki (sov. - prof. A.Ya. Gabergits) Ishovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RHEUMATISM, physiology,

liver, pancreas & stomach (Rus))

(LIVER, in var. dis.

rheum. (Rus))

(PANCREAS, in var. dis.

case)

(STOMACH in var. dis.

case)

NIKOLAYEVA, V.A., Cand Med Sci—(diss) "Functional state of certain
^{Principal}~~important~~ digestive glands (of the stomach, pancreas, and liver) in
rheumatism." Izhevsk, 1958. 15 pp (Ivan State Med Inst), 200 co-
pies (HJ 22-58,115)

-187-

NIKITIN, K.A.; BERGMAN, G.A.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.A.

Seminar on the Production and Physical Properties of Refractory
Carbides, held at Kiev on January 13-15, 1964. *Teplofiz. vys. temp.*
2 no.1:130-131 Jan '64. (MIRA 17:3)

L 13422-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/T/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6002455

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/65/035/012/2248/2249

AUTHOR: Abrosimov, N.K.; Nikolayeva, V.A.; Sherman, S.G.ORG: Physico-technical Institute im. A.P.Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-
tehnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)TITLE: Approximate calculation of the efficiency of a mu-meson duct

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.35, no. 12, 1965, 2248-2249

TOPIC TAGS: mu meson, pi meson, magnetic quadrupole lens, particle beam, ~~mathematical~~
muon scattering

ABSTRACT: N.K.Abrosimov, D.M.Kaminker, I.A.Petrov, and S.G.Sherman (ZhTF, 34, 313, 1964) have proposed a method for estimating the efficiency of a magnetic quadrupole lens muon duct. This method involves evaluation of a triple integral. Here it is pointed out that the muon capture efficiency, which is a periodic function of x , is actually nearly independent of x when the pion momentum is high (x is presumably a coordinate measured along the duct; the notation of the earlier paper is employed and the reader is permitted to guess what the symbols mean), and that by assuming this quantity to be independent of x one can reduce the triple integral to a double integral. If the pion momentum scatter is small one can further reduce the triple integral to a single integral. The muon efficiencies of three ducts of different design were calculated as functions of the pion momentum and the results are presented

Card 1/2

UDC: 637.533.33

L 13439-66

ACC NR: AP60J2455

graphically. The muon efficiency passes through a maximum at a certain pion momentum. The maximum muon efficiency increases and the pion momentum at which the maximum efficiency is reached decreases with increasing values of the ratio ℓ/d , where ℓ and d are two lengths that are presumably defined in the reference cited above. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: 14May65

ORIG. REF: 001

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 10539-66 EPA/ENT(m)/ENP(f)/EPF(n)-2/T/STC(m) WW/WE

ACC NR: AP6003468

SOURCE CODE: UR/0313/64/000/012/0024/0026

AUTHOR: Marlin, A. G.; Nikolayeva, V. G.; Bayburskiy, L. A.; Krachetova, P. I.; Rudayev, V. Ye.; Bolotov, L. T.; Gvayannikov, P. V.; Vlasov, P. P.

ORG: GrozNII

TITLE: Production of gas turbine fuel on the basis of products of thermal cracking

SOURCE: Neftepерerabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 12, 1964, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine fuel, petroleum refining

ABSTRACT: A fraction with a boiling range of 200-350° obtained by thermal cracking of a mixture of mazut with a low sulfur content (0.31% S) and solar oil (with 0.15% S) was found to be a satisfactory fuel for gas turbine locomotives. The fuel had a low ash content (0.0007%), a sulfur content of 0.2%, a low vanadium content (traces), and a pour point of minus 17° against minus 12° required by standard specifications. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 21 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1

UDC: 662.7

БЕКОВАЯ В. А. —

"The Influence of Certain Factors on the Gas-floatation of Fine-Grained Fuels
in a 'Boiling' Layer." *Chem Tech Sci, Inst of Mineral Fuels, Acad Sci USSR,*
19 Oct 54. (VN, 11 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sem. No. 481, 5 May 55

НИДЛАТВА, В.А.

Gasification in gas flow channels using an air-steam blast enriched
with oxygen. Study IOI 11:198-204 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Coal gasification, Underground)

DERMAN, B.M.; LAVROV, N.V.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.A.; FARBROV, I.L.

Gasification of semicoke from Moscow coal in a channel with the use
of an air-steam blast enriched with oxygen. Trudy IGI 13:79-83 '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Coal gasification, underground)

DERMAN, B.M.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.A.

Effect of thermal pretreatment on the composition of gas during the
gasification of Moscow coal in a percolation channel. *Trudy DGI* 13:
44-47 '60. (MIRA 46:5)

(Coal Gasification, Underground)

NIKOLAYEVA, V.A.

Process of gasification in a fluidised bed as affected by the
nature of fuel. Trudy IGI 16:180-185 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Coal gasification) (Fuel)

NIKOLAYEVA, V.A.

Effect of the fuel moisture on the composition of gas in a fluidized
bed. Trudy IGI 16:186-189 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Gas as fuel) (Moisture)

DERMAN, B.M.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.A.

Certain regularities of the unsteady and anisothermal oxidation of
fuels by steam and gas mixtures. Trudy IGI 16:190-194 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)
(Coal gasification)

1

NIKOLAYEVA, V.D. [Nikolaieva, V.D.]; ZAVERNIYY, M.I. [Zaverbnyi, M.I.]

Use of neuroplegic substances (artificial hibernation) in toxic
dyspepsia. Ped., akush. i gim. 23 no.3:14-16 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Klinika detakikh bolezney (nav. - prof. S.I. Ignatov [Ignatov, S.I.])
L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - prof. L.I. Kuzmenko) na
baze oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - N.I. Besedin
[Besedin, N.I.]).

(DYSPEPSIA)

(ARTIFICIAL HIBERNATION)

44 5

C.A. NIKOLAYEVA, V.G.

The same enzyme complex. T. N. Kozlov and A. A. Nikolayeva. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 78, 1225 (1962). — The same crystalline complex both α - and β -amylase, whose action is responsible for activation of starch during germination. The response can be directed only after removal of the inhibiting effects of tannins by treatment with papain. The enzyme system exists in a mol. form, as well as in an bound, one that is manifested by a low catalytic rate at 20°. It operates only the former is found. Storage time and decrease the total catalytic activity. Storage growth the mol. form increases at the expense of the bound form. (I. M. Kozlov)

NIKOLAYEVA, V. G.

"A Comparative Study of the Biology of the Development of Secale
sereale L. and of Bromus socalinus L." *Ann. Biol. Sci., Moscow State U,*
Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

to
C.A. NIKOLAYEVA V.G.

Enzymatic conversion of acetone. T. N. Kovalova and M. G. Gerasimova. *Vestnik Medits. Univ., S. No. 8, Ser. Ya. Med. i Stomatol. Nauk No. 2, 113-116 (1961).*—In acetone (100 mg/ml) tubes there are placed invertase, α - and β -amylase, and an indication of calcium. The activity of the invertase was demonstrated only after removal of the invertase activity by means of protease. Lowest tests on putrefying bacteria give very low enzymatic activity. Most studied organisms are found in the erythrocytes. The erythrocytes contain α -amylase. The α -amylase is being detected after 6 hrs. in storage the total enzyme activity in the used agents. In storage the α -amylase activity is unchanged. During storage the α -amylase activity increases at the expense of the total enzyme.

G. M. Kozlovskiy

Chair of Biochem; Moscow State U.

DRUZHININA, A.V.; RYBAKOV, M.V.; GOL'DSHTAYN, D.L.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.G.;
MACHINA, M.S.; BODOV, S.P.

Production low pour-point motor and industrial oils from different
crudes by means of hydrogenation and carbamide dewaxing methods.
Trudy VNIIP no.7:166-180 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Petroleum-Refining) (Lubrication and lubricants)

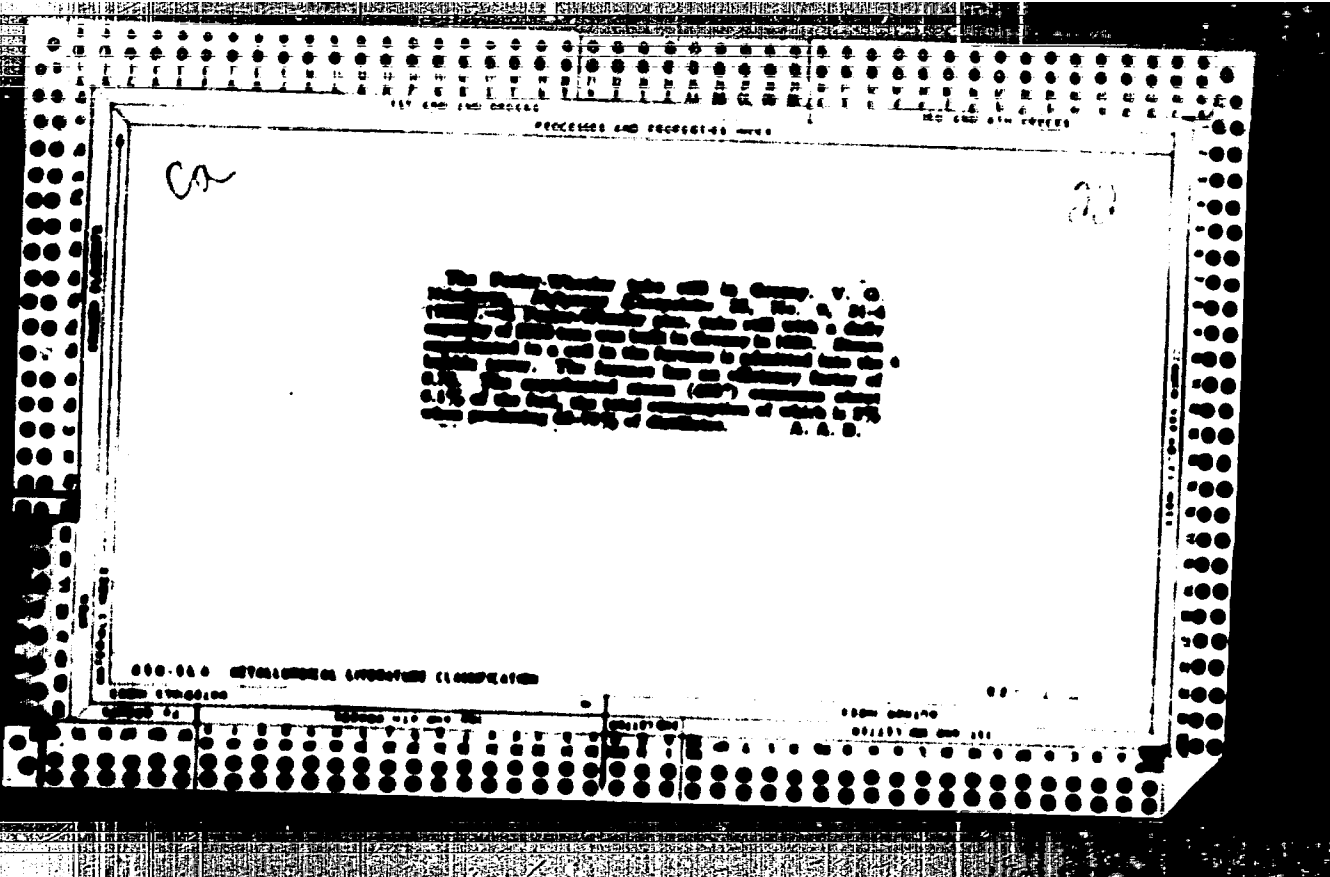
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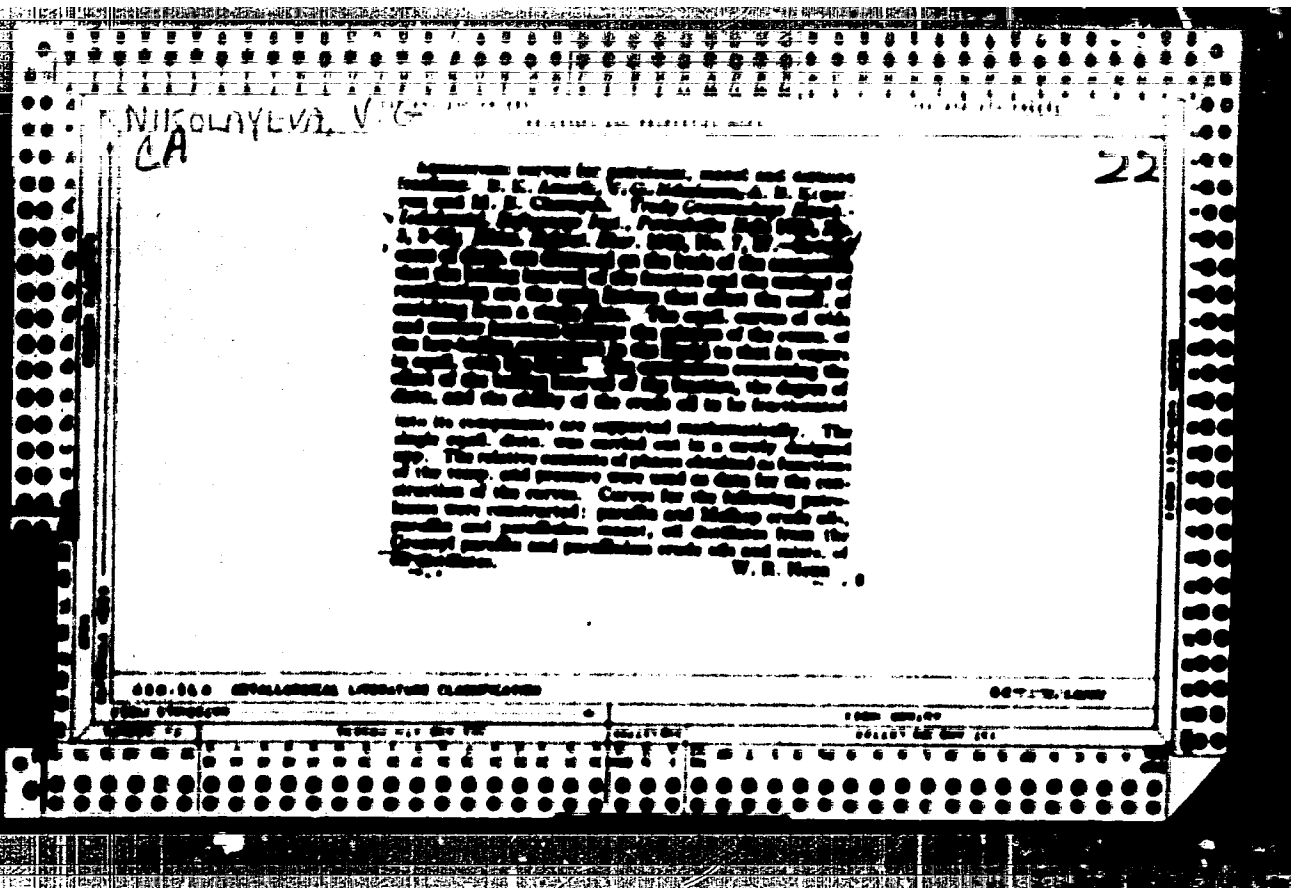
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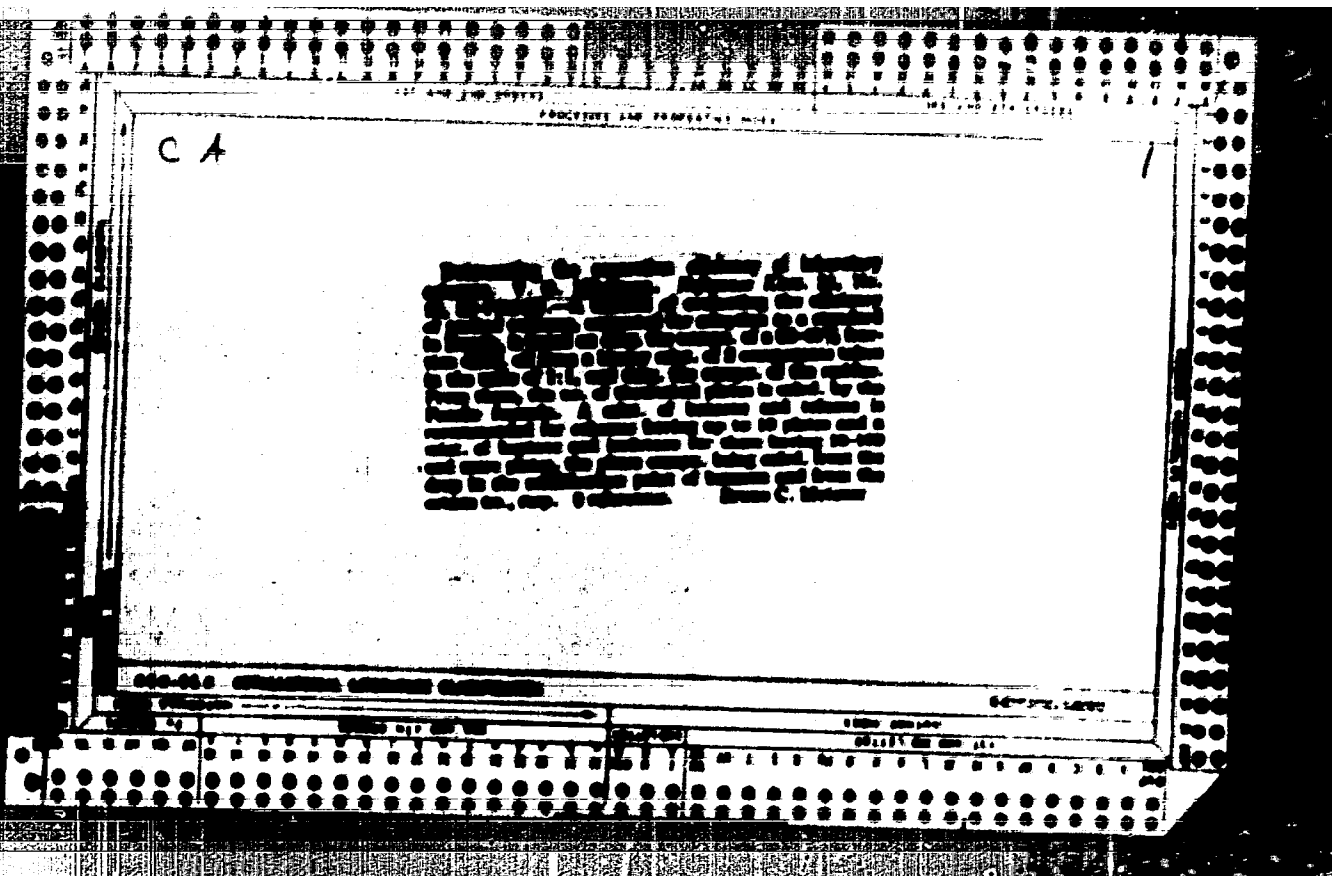
Building and collecting stacked gardens in Greece
 V. G. Kostas and M. Kostas. Aug 2, No. 10, 1969
 The plants are passed through a roller's earth above
 heated by the sun from the outside walls. This is a
 cheap method; however, the stacked gardens in all cases
 and outside. The garden is passed through rolling
 wheels, first through a 10000 roller, second through a
 14000 roller and then through a 16000 roller.
 The final product is steam-dried, long length rolls. The
 primary moisture yields about 60-70% of rolled garden
 of a satisfactory quality, the steam consumption amount-
 ing to about 10%.

A. A. Gouletang

030-010 DETAILING OF LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



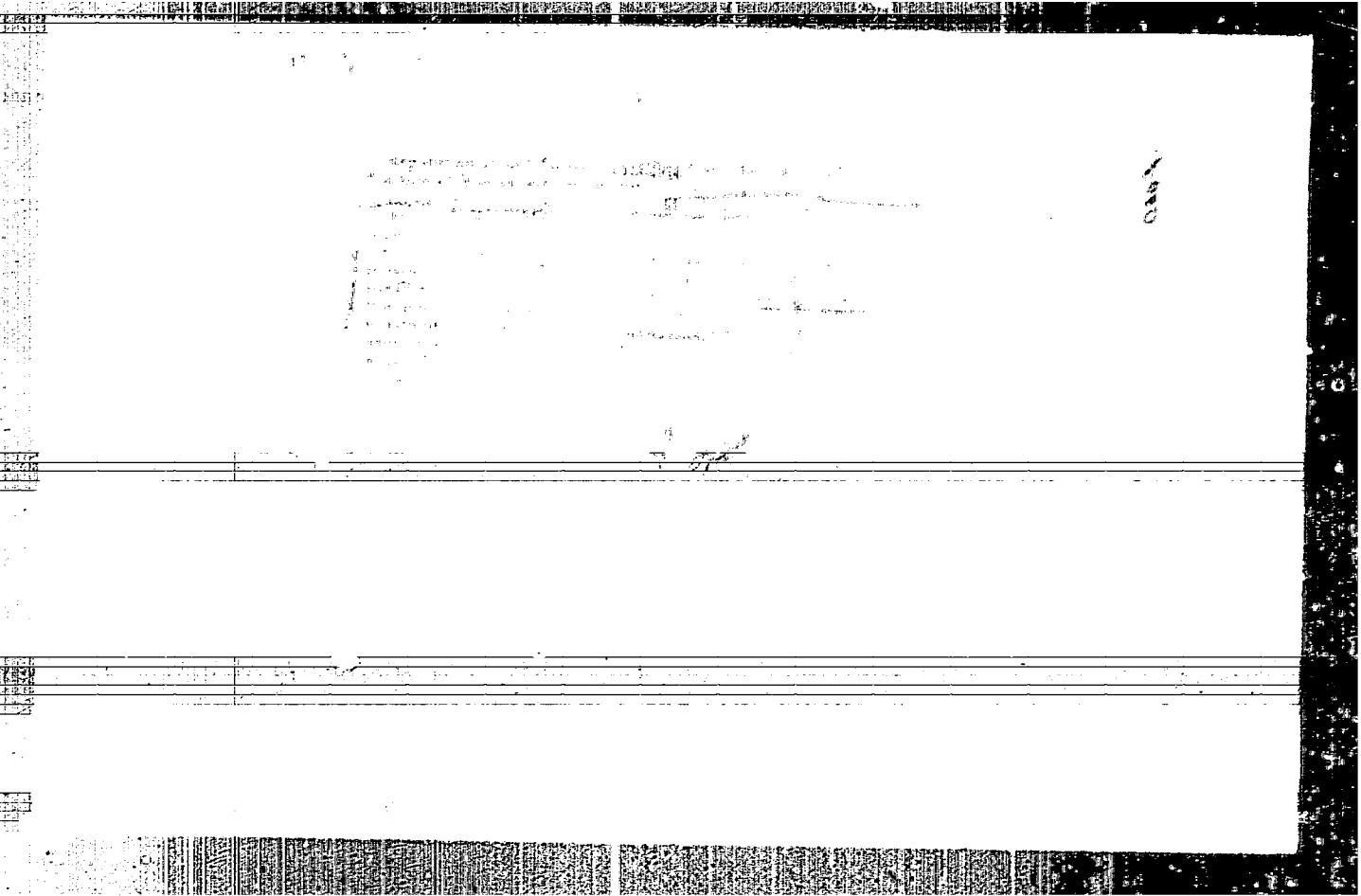




NIKOLAYEV, V. G., ZIMIN, K. I. and POLYAROV, A. A.

"Research on the Composition of Gasoline from Zhirnoye Crude," *Khim. i Tekh. Top.*,
No.2, pp. 23-26, 1956

Review 1071289



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