L 26775-66 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AP6017466 SOURCE CODE: UR/0097/65/000/007/0008/0010

AUTHOR: Moskvin, V. M. (Doctor of technical sciences; Professor); Alekseyev, S. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Novgorodskiy, V. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Normalizing the width of fissures in prestressed reinforced concrete constructions

SOURCE: Beton i zhelezobeton, no. 7, 1965, 8-10

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced concrete, high strength steel, corrosion, electric conductivity

ABSTRACT: Fissures up to a certain width in prestressed concrete cause no reduction in the load-carrying capacity or service life, no reduction in the usefulness of the structures. Whereas earlier planning of stress-reinforced constructions did not permit fissures where loads were encountered recently, as a result of successes in the study of the influence of fissures on the stress-deformative state of constructions and longevity of rods, it has become possible to plan some constructions with allowance for the formation of fissures. This has been responsible, to a great degree, for the wide application of stressed-rod fittings. The high-strength steel used in such constructions has high carbon content, resulting in the danger of intercrystalline corrosion. Investigations have shown that the corrosion process in the reinforcement depends on the width of fissures, the aggressiveness of the

UDC: 624.012.45.001.5

Card 1/2

L 26775-66

ACC NR: AP6017466

surrounding medium, reinforcing-rod diameter, composition and stress state, concrete density and electrical conductivity. The authors therefore conclude that in non- or weakly aggressive media, prestressed concrete constructions with cracks (from 0.05 to 0.3 mm) may be used. The exact crack width permissable depends on the action of the external medium, type of construction and reinforcement. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

MOSKVIN, V.M.; ALEKSEYEV, S.N.; NOVGORODSKIY, V.I.

Passivation and the destruction of the passivity of steel reinforcements in concrete. Zashch. met. 1 no.5:559-564 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona.

NOVGORODSKIY, Yu.F.

[Fulfill the seven-year plan ahead of time] Semiletku, dosrochno. Moskva, Znanie, 1960. 39 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.3. Ekonomika, no.11) (MIRA 13:6)

(Russia--Economic policy)

LYALIN, F.I., inzh.; NOVGORODTSEV, P.F., inzh.; SHEREMET, V.
A.N., red.

[Designs of the supports and wires of a.c. superhigh-voltage power transmission lines, 1961-1963] Konstruktsii opor i provodov linii elektroperedachi peremennogo toka sverkhvysokogo napriazhenia, 1961-1963. Moskva, 1964. 68 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut nauchnoy informatsii.

NOVGORODTSEV, B

ZEYLIGER, A.M., inzh.; NOVGORODTSEV, B.P., inzh.

Using 220kv lines with split conductors. Elektrichestvo no.2:9-12 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Teploelektroproyekta.
(Electric lines)

KRYUKOV, K.P., inzh.; NOVGORODTSEV, B.P., inzh.

Using low-alloy steel in supporting structures for transmission lines. Elek.sta. 29 no.1:46-49 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Electric lines--Poles)

SMIRNOV, V.S.; [illegible]ENSKIY, M.D.; PODPORKIN, V.G.; DU[illegible]'SKIY, [illegible]; [illegible]EYMAN, L.[illegible]; [illegible]SKIY, A.M.; KOSTENKO, M.V.; [illegible]TONIN, V.S.; [illegible]CHERBACHEV, [illegible] V.; LOBATIN, I.A.; [illegible]NTOVA, A.N.; FILA[illegible]OV, S.N.; KIGUKOV, K.[illegible]; [illegible]MELOBOV, K.S.; BOSHNYAKOVICH, A.D.; BURGSDORF, V.V.; [illegible]OVGOROLTSEV, B.P.; GOKHBERG, M.M.; [illegible]TEFANOV, K.S.

Nikolai Pavlovich Vinogradov; obituary. Elektrichestvo no.10: 91-92 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Vinogradov, Nikolai Pavlovich, 1886-1961)

GOLUBTSOV, R.A., inzh.; KRYUKOV, K.P., inzh.; NOVGORODTSEV, B.P., inzh.

Loads acting on the intermediate towers as a result of the stress of the wire during the break in the lines. Elek. sta. 34 no.1:51-55 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electric lines--Overhead)
(Electric lines--Poles and towers)

KRYUKOV, Kirill Petrovich; [illegible], Aleksey [illegible]; [illegible],
Boris Pavlovich; [illegible], K.[illegible], inzh., retsenzent;
BOSHNYAKOVICH, A.I., inzh., red.

[Construction and design of metal reinforced concrete power transmission line supports] Konstruktsii i raschet metallicheskikh i zhelezobetonnykh opor linii [illegible] perechi. Moskva, Energiia, 196[illegible]. 58[illegible] p. [illegible] 17:10)

NOVGORODTSEV, G A

NOVGORODTSEV, G.A.

Public health in the R.S.F.S.R. during the sixth five-year plan. Zdrav. Ros.Feder. 1 no.1:15-19 Ja '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-finansovogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

NOVGORODTSEV, G.A.

Public health in the Russian Federation during the period 1959-1965. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.12:3-10 D'58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Nachal'nik Planovo-finansovogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

ROZENFEL'D, Il'ya Isayevich; NOVGORODTSEV, G.A., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Principles and methods in the planning of the public health system] Osnovy i metodika planirovaniia zdravookhraneniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz. Pt.3. [Planning to meet the needs of the public health system for medical personnel] Planirovanie potrebnosti zdravo-okhraneniia vo vrachebnykh kadrakh. 1961. 202 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(PUBLIC HEALTH) (MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

NOVGORODTSEV, G.A.

Considerations on public health organizations in Czechoslovakia. (MIRA 14:6)
Sov.med. 25 no.4:144-148 Ap '61.
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA—PUBLIC HEALTH)

BAZIYAN, G.V. (Stupino Moskovskoy oblasti); NOVGORODTSEV, G.A. (Moskva)

Urgent problems in modifying reports and records of stomatological services to the public. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 6 no.1:14-18 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(STOMATOLOGY)
(MEDICAL RECORDS)

NOVGORODTSEV, G.A.

Study of the incidence among a city population of diseases of the teeth and oral cavity. Stomatologiia 41 no.4:3-7 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz otdela organizatsii zdravookhraneniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny imeni Erismana.
(STUPINO--MOUTH--DISEASES) (STUPINO--TEETH--DISEASES)

NOVGORODTSEV, G. A.

"Principles of planning health protection in the USSR"

NOVGOROJNEV, V.A.; GIRICH, L.I.

Semiautomatic machine for the assembly of segment packs of the rotors of DKhM electric motors. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 18 no.4:36-38 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

NOVGORODTSEVA, A.T.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 20, pp 137-138

AUTHORS: Skorobogatov, G.P., Mitova, Z.A., Chusina, T.P., Novgorodtseva, A.T.

TITLE: The Spectral Analysis of Cobalt Oxide for Admixtures

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy ... Ural'skogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii, ...
Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 62-65

ABSTRACT: The sample is placed into the opening of a carbon electrode 2 mm deep and 1.5 mm in diameter, the butt of which is sharpened to a cone (walls 1 mm); the upper electrode is rounded off to a truncated cone. The spectra are excited in an a-c arc discharge at 7 a with a burning of 30 sec and an exposure of 20 sec and are photographed with a big spectrograph. The determinable concentration for Ni and Fe is 0.1 - 1.0%, for Cu and Mn 0.01 - 0.1%. The analytic lines are (in A): Ni 3099.1-Co 3054.7, Fe 2719.0-Co 2719.5, Mn 2801.0-Co 2803.7, Cu 2927.3-Co 3048.1. The standards are prepared from oxides obtained by the calcination of salts.

O. Kibisov.

Card 1/1

KUMOK, Yu.Z. (Khar'kov); NOVGORODTSEVA, L.Z. (Khar'kov)

Minor natural vibrations of a rotating cylinder partly filled with a liquid. Prikl. mekh. 1 no.2:87-94 '65. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Submitted March [illegible], 1965.

MEDVEDEV, N.M.; TOTESH, A.S.; NOVGORODTSEVA, V.I.

Pyrite cinders as a raw material for preparing crocus. (MIRA 15:5)
Trudy LTI no.49:37-45 '58.
(Pyrites)
(Grinding and polishing)

CHILY[illegible], V.D., [illegible] BARDIN[illegible], V.[illegible]

[illegible] efficients of [illegible] exp[illegible] No. [illegible] 153.

NOVGORODTSEVA, V. I., V. A. POHELIN, V. M. SHUBKO, N. I. BORISOVA, P. M. [illegible] and B. V. KURCHATOV

"Research in the [illegible] Radioactive [illegible] in the Atmosphere, [illegible] Products, and Human Bones."

Soviet Scientists [illegible] the Dangers of Nuclear-Weapons [illegible], Publishing House of the Main Administration of the [illegible] Power Council of Ministers USSR, Moscow [illegible].

S/824/62/000/000/002/004
B185/B102

AUTHORS: Borisova, N. I., Kurchatov, B. V., Novgorodtseva, V. I., Pchelin, V. A., Chistyakov, L. V., Shubko, V. M.

TITLE: The radiochemical study of Am^{241} fission by neutrons of various energies

SOURCE: Fizika deleniya atomnykh yader. Ed. by N. A. Perfilov and V. P. Eysmont. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962, 48 - 53

TEXT: Even-odd nuclei can be fissioned at different resonance energies according to which of the two possible spin states is present. This effect was observed in the neutron-induced fission of Am^{241}. Because of the relatively low fission cross section of Am^{241} the study was made with a filtered beam of rays, despite certain disadvantages of this as compared with monochromatic neutron beams. The irradiation was done in the ИРТ (IRT) reactor under a neutron flux of $5 \cdot 10^{12}$ neutrons/cm^2·sec lasting one hour without and several hours with the filter. The filters were of aluminum-alloyed gadolinium, cadmium, rhodium, and erbium oxides. The

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Am^{241} was extracted from plutonium, thoroughly purified and then electrodeposited upon platinum disks to give a thickness 0.13 - 0.5 mg/cm^2. The fission products emitted from this layer on irradiation were collected on filter paper and subjected to radiochemical analysis. The counting was made on a methane flow counter with an approximate 4π-geometry. The yield of the different products, as referred to the yield in Mo^{99}, increases with increasing neutron energy when the yield of Ba^{140} is neglected. Comparative calculations showed that within experimental limits of error thermal neutrons and neutrons of the first resonance cause the same mass yields in the fission of Am^{241}. The effect is too weak to allow of estimates in the regions of the second and third resonances. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ACCESSION NR: AT4019305 S/0000/63/003/001/0145/0148

AUTHOR: Chistoserdov, V. G.; Novgorodtseva, V. I.

TITLE: Microcrystalline materials with zero, positive, and negative coefficients of thermal expansion

SOURCE: Simpozium po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. Leningrad, 1962. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye, vy*p. 1: Katalizirovannaya kristallizatsiya stekla (Vitreous state, no. 1: Catalyzing crystallization of glass). Trudy* simpoziuma, v. 3, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR. 1963, 145-148, bottom half of insert facing p. 162

TOPIC TAGS: glass, glass composition, glass crystallization, microcrystallinity, lithium aluminosilicate, thermal expansion, glassy-crystalline state

ABSTRACT: Glass compositions in the center of the spodumene-eucryptite zone were investigated. In this lithium-aluminosilicate system, strong nonporous, glassy-crystalline materials were obtained with coefficients of linear, thermal expansion ranging from +15 to -20 x 10^{-7}/degree, including zero values. From the same glass, microcrystalline material could be obtained by different thermal treatments with a given coefficient of thermal expansion. This coefficient is substantially determined by the β-eucryptite or spodumene content in the material.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4019305

In glassy-crystalline materials obtained by a low-temperature, thermal treatment, β-eucryptite was the principal crystalline phase. An increase in temperature of thermal treatment gave rise to the appearance of a large amount of spodumene and other crystalline phases, which produced a macrostructure. The variation in the phase composition of the materials was accompanied by marked changes in its electrical properties, and this offered a great possibility for more thoroughly studying the questions connected with the structure of glass and glassy-crystalline materials. The linear thermal expansion coefficients for some synthetic lithium minerals are tabulated along with X-ray investigation data. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17May63 DATE ACQ: 21Nov63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 2737-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) LJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5024335 UR/0367/65/002/002/0243/0247

AUTHOR: Borisova, N. I.; Novgorodtseva, V. I.; Pchelin, V. A.; Shigin, V. A. 32 30 B

TITLE: The symmetric fission threshold for Np^{237}

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 2, 1965, 243-247

TOPIC TAGS: neptunium, radioisotope, nuclear fission, fission cross section, fission threshold

ABSTRACT: The cross section for symmetric fission is measured as a function of excitation energy. Particular attention is given to the behavior of this cross section close to the threshold of asymmetric fission. Np^{237} was used as the target. Fission was produced by neutrons. The low degree of anisotropy in the angular distribution of Np^{237} fission fragments, and the weak relationship between this anisotropy and neutron energy indicate that contributions to the fission cross section from various states at the fission barrier do not change considerably when the neutron energy is varied. This made it possible to eliminate the influence of independent-particle effects on the fission fragment yield. An electrostatic accelerator was used. The T (p, n) He^3 and D (d, n) He^3 reactions served as sources of monochromatic neutrons. Symmetric and asymmetric fissions were identified by the

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L 2737-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024335

radiochemical method. Yields were determined for Mo^{99}, Ag^{111}, Cd^{115} and Ba^{140}. The methods for preparing the sample for irradiation and determining the yields of these isotopes are described. The exposure time was 25-50 hours at a neutron intensity of $2 \cdot 10^{8}$ neutrons/sec·cm^2. The results are graphed and tabulated. It is found that the thresholds of symmetric and asymmetric fission coincide. This indicates that the process of symmetric fission coincides at first with the process of asymmetric fission and that the differences in the yields of symmetric and asymmetric fission and in the behavior of their cross sections at high neutron energies are due to the effect of fragment shells which appear in the last stages of the fission process. "The authors consider it their pleasant duty to thank B. M. Gokhberg and B. V. Kurchatov for constant interest in the work and discussion of the results, and also L. V. Chistyakov for valuable consultation on methods." Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

L 1873-66 EWT(m) DIAAP
ACCESSION NR: AT5022307 UR/3136/65/000/833/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Borisova, N. I.; Novgorodtseva, V. I.; Pchelin, V. A.; Shigin, V. A.

TITLE: Symmetric fission threshold of Np super 237

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-833, 1965. Porog simmetrichnogo deleniya Np237, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear fission, neptunium, fission cross section, fission product, neutron bombardment

ABSTRACT: The variation of the symmetric fission cross section of Np^{237} was studied as a function of the excitation energy. Particular attention was concentrated on the behavior of the cross section in the vicinity of the asymmetric fission threshold. The target used was Np237, and the fission was induced by monoenergetic neutrons produced by the reactions $T(p,n)He^3$ and $D(d,n)He^3$. The experiments were carried out on an electrostatic accelerator. The results indicate that the thresholds of symmetric and asymmetric fission coincide. A detailed comparison of the fission cross section curves shows that the barriers of symmetric and asymmetric fission are the same in height as well as shape. The results agree with the hypothesis that during the initial stage the process of

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L 1873-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5022307

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symmetric fission coincides with that of asymmetric fission, and differences in the yields of symmetric and asymmetric fission and in the variation of their cross sections at high neutron energies are due to the influence of the shells of the fragments, which manifests itself in the last stages of fission. "The authors thank B. M. Gokhberg and B. V. Kurchatov for his steady interest and for reviewing the results, and L. V. Chistyakov for valuable technical advice." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

NOVGORODTSEV, K.I.

World mining of iron ores. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1:88 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:10)

CA

Effect of blocking of glycolysis in a nerve on a single tetanized contraction. K. B. Blaskii and V. A. Novik. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 70, 335-8(1950).—The specimen of sciatic nerve-leg muscle of a frog, tetanized by a pair of electrodes at the distal end of the nerve and provided with a pair of impulse electrodes 2 cm. closer, and blocked for glycolysis by Na iodoacetate, lactate, or pyruvate, alone or combined, gave the following results: Iodoacetate leads to initial enhancement of the single contractions, followed by decline and even disappearance. The course of the entire phenomenon takes 5-8 hrs. in early spring specimens and 2-5 hrs. in late spring specimens. While veratrine stimulates the contractions, when applied near the tetanizing electrodes, it fails to affect the nerve treated with iodoacetate. Lactate and pyruvate (weaker of the 2) both stimulate the single contractions. It is suggested that the results are explained by lack of synthetic generation of adenosinetriphosphate and creatine phosphate in the 1st instance, and ample opportunity for synthesis in the latter instance. G. M. K.

Inst Clinical Physiology im A A Bogomoletz
Acad Sci UkrSSR

11-H

CA

Effect of adenosinetriphosphate on long muscle and tono motor contraction P. H. Babskii and V. A. Sarov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 78, 1001-4(1951). Experiments with dog tongue musculature after motor denervation (one side) with intraarterial administration of adenosinetriphosphate (ATP) show that a normal tongue gives no contraction after ATP but denervated tongue gives a pronounced contraction at 1.5-mg. level of the substance. The effect is similar to tonomotor contraction (diagrams shown); repetition leads to more and more pronounced contraction. ATP increases the regular tonomotor contraction and lasts for 10-15 min. ATP definitely increases or sensitizes the muscle reaction to acetylcholine. G. M. Kosolapoff

Inst. Clinical Physiology, Acad. Sci. URSSR.

NOVI, V.A.

The effect of adenosinetriphosphoric acid on the tetanic contractions of the striated muscle. V. A. Novi (A. A. Bogomolets Inst. Clin. Physiol., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med.* 37, No. 3, 12-15(1954) — The striated muscle from the tongue of decerebrate cats was used. Elec. stimulation of 60-90 cycles per sec. was applied to the peripheral end of the severed sublingual nerve. Stimulation periods averaged 2 sec. with intermittent rest periods of 2-10 sec. Muscular contractions were recorded with the aid of an isotonic myograph. Adenosinetriphosphoric acid, injected into the carotid artery in the form of the Ba salt dissolved in Ringer soln. at pH 7.3, augments the summation effect and consequently enhances the tetanic contractions. Larger doses lower the summation effect and exert a depressing effect on the tetanic contractions of the striated muscles of mammals. B. S. Levin

NOVI, V.A.

Functional capacities of various elements of the reflex arch. Vop. fiziol. no.5:11-20 '53. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Institut klinicheskoy fiziologii Akademii nauk USSR.
(REFLEX,
arch, funct. capacities of various elements of)

NOVI, V.A.

Effect of prolonged static work on certain manifestations of the higher nervous function in man. Vopr.fiziol. no.5:42-50 '54. (MIRA 1:8)

1. Institut fiziologii AN USSR.
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
higher nervous funct., eff. of static work in man)
(WORK, effects,
on higher nervous funct. in man)

NOVI, V.A.

Effect of prolonged static work on certain manifestations of the higher nervous function in man. Vopr.fiziol. no.9:58-67 '54. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa, Akademii nauk USSR, Laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology
higher nervous funct., eff. of prolonged static work)
(WORK, effects,
on higher nervous funct. in man, prolonged static work)

NOVI, V.A.

Effect of adenosinetriphosphoric acid on tetanic contraction of striated muscle. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 37 no.3:12-15 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz otdela obshchey fiziologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' chlen AMN USSR Ye.B.Babskiy) Instituta klinicheskoy fiziologii imeni A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN USSR, Kiev.

(MUSCLES, effect of drugs on,
*ATP, on tetanus of striated muscles)
(ADENHYLPYROPHOSPHATE, effects,
*on tetanus of striated muscles)

Novi, V.A.

USSR

The effect of adenosinetriphosphoric acid on the involuntary contractions of skeletal muscles of the frog. V. A. Novi. *Byull. Eksper. Biol. i Med.* 38, No. 12, 9 (1954); cf. *C.A.* 48, 8806*h*.—The isolated muscle-nerve prepn. and the rectus abdominis of the grass frog were used. Muscular contractility was detd. by elec. stimulation. Na and Ba salts of adenosinetriphosphoric acid were used. Concns. of 10^{-8}-10^{-10} caused some increase in the height of the tetanic contractions without changing their character. Concns. of 10^{-6}-10^{-8} sharply lowered the height of the contractions as well as the character of the kymographic record. R. S. Leylin.

Dept. Gen. Physiology, Inst. Clinical Physiology im A.A. Bogomoletz, AS UKR.SSR, Kiev

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System. R-12

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71163

Author : Novi, V.A.
Inst :
Title : The Influence of Muscular Activity on the Conditioned Secretion Reflexes in Humans.

Orig Pub : Fisiologia nervnykh protsessov. Kiev, Isd-vo AN USSR, 1955, 438-449

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1 - 105 -

NOVI, V.A.

Effect of muscular activity on unconditioned salivary reflexes in man. Fiziol.zhur. (Ukr.) 1 no.1:25-32 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni akademika O.O.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR, Laboratoriya vishchoi nervovoi diyal'nosti.
(REFLEXES) (EXERCISE) (SALIVARY GLANDS)

NOVI, V.A.

Change in some manifestations of the functional state of the cerebral cortex in man during muscular and mental work. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 2 no.5:57-67 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni O.O.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR, viddil vishchoi nervovoi diyal'nosti.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (EXERCISE) (THOUGHT AND THINKING)

NOVI, V.A.; PETROVS'KIY, V.V.; GROZENKO, I.B.; PEKKER, A.G.

Changes in some indicators of the functional state of the cerebral cortex during the training of athletes [with summary in English] Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 3 no.1:38-46 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Institut fiziologii im. O.O.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR, laboratoriya vishchoi nervovoi diyal'nosti
(ATHLETES) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

Novi, V.A.

25-12-16/39

AUTHOR: Novi, V.A., Senior Scientific Worker of the Physiological Institute imeni A.A. Bogomolets of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR.

TITLE: Brains and Muscles (Mozg i myshtsy)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 12, pp 20-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: N.I. Krasnogorskiy proved experimentally the existing interrelation between the muscles and the cortex of the brains via the nervous impulses. Numerous animal experiments showed that considerable activity reduction of the brain cortex resulted from heavy muscular work. Further research conducted by N.K. Vereshchagin and V.V. Rozenblat disclosed that by linking a specific excitor with different stages of exhaustion of the brain cells during physical work, it is possible to show the influence on the efficiency of the test person. For instance, efficiency is increased when during periods of heavy muscular work an excitor which has been employed previously at activities stimulating processes of recreation is switched on. Experiments carried out at the Institute of Physiology imeni A.A. Bogomolets (at the laboratory of G.V. Folbort) permit to draw

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Brains and Muscles

25-12-16/39

the conclusion that light and medium muscular work improve the functioning of the brain's cortex. The opposite is the case at heavy physical activities. The question arises: how can exhaustion be avoided? Besides training, the best method for overcoming exhaustion of the cortex from physical work is: employing other muscle groups. The conception of active recreation was tested by I.M. Sechenov.

There are 2 drawings.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physiology imeni A.A. Bogomolets of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. (Institut fiziologii imeni A.A. Bogomol'tsa akademii nauk USSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

NOVI, V.A.

Changes in the electric potentials of the cerebral cortex of dogs during prolonged muscular effort. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 5 no.6:711-718 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa Akademii nauk USSR, laboratoriya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i nervnoy trofiki.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX) (EXERCISE)

NOVI V O

SOV/96-59-4-10/21

AUTHORS: Koshelev, I.I., Engineer and
Novi, V.O., Engineer

TITLE: ~~Hygrometer~~ Type BPK (Vlagomer BPK)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 49-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes a method of measuring the wetness of steam before the transitional zone of once-through boilers. An instrument developed for this purpose is described. The operation of the wetness regulator installed before the transitional zone of the boiler is analysed. The operating process of a once-through boiler is illustrated in Fig 1 in the form of a graph of heat transfer to the working medium plotted against temperature. As is well known, temperature signals that might be used to control the operation of the boiler can only be obtained from the water or from the super-heated steam because evaporation takes place at a constant temperature. However, the evaporation process is very important and it would be very desirable to obtain signals that characterise the operation of the evaporative surfaces to control the boiler. One of the present authors has patented a proposal

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to use the wetness of the saturated steam as such a signal using the type BPK hygrometer. The function of the hygrometer is to respond to instantaneous changes in the wetness of the saturated steam as it passes through the pipe connecting the lower radiation part of the boiler to the transitional zone and so to control the wetness at this point. The hygrometer has now been tested both in rigs and under practical conditions on once-through high-pressure boilers. A schematic diagram of a hygrometer installation is given in Fig.2 and the operating principles are explained. A sample of wet steam is taken from the appropriate part of the boiler and is passed to a horizontal film-type separator of high efficiency. The separated water passes to a measuring vessel with a hole in the bottom and so the height of the column of water above the hole is a direct measure of its rate of flow through the hole. The pressure drop across the hole is measured by a differential manometer. The steam that has been dried in the separator passes through a steam measuring diaphragm and is then remixed with the water and discharged. It is shown by an elementary mathematical

SOV/96-59-4-10/21

Hygrometer type 6P8

treatment that although both of the pressure drops measured depend on both the steam dryness and the rate of sampling, the result is a function of the steam dryness only. The signals received from the apparatus are easily amplified to inject water at a point immediately before the first bundle of the transitional zone, so maintaining the steam wetness there constant. The design of components of the system is then considered. The rate of sampling is, of course, important. Simple design formulae are given for the main components. A hygrometer was installed in a once-through boiler type 67-SP and graphs of the steam wetness before the first bundle of the transitional zone and of the steam temperature beyond the first bundle of the transitional zone when the first injection device is controlled by the meter are given in fig. 4. The curves show that over quite a wide range of control the steam wetness did not vary by more than ± 0.4% and the temperature beyond the first bundle of the transitional zone varied by only ± 1°C, the response to sample distribution was satisfactory. Experimental

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SOV/96-59-4-10/21

Hygrometer Type BPK

curves obtained when the supply of gas fuel to the boiler was varied are shown in Fig.5 and it is shown that control was established within a few minutes of considerable changes being made. Experimental curves obtained during variation in the supply of feed water are given in Fig.6. Further tests of transient processes are given in Fig.7 and 8. Still further test results are given in Fig.9, 10 and 11. It is claimed that comparative tests using the hygrometer and a temperature regulator showed the hygrometer to be much the better of the two. The variation of steam temperature before the first bundle of the transitional zone with the hygrometer in operation was 1.5 - 2 times less than when the temperature regulator was used, with identical disturbances in the two cases. The hygrometer corrected the steam temperature beyond the first bundle of the transitional zone twice as fast as the temperature regulator. The instrument has

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SOV/96-59-4-10/21

Hygrometer type BPK

Operated reliably under a wide range of practical conditions for several months. There are 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: MO ZKTI (Moscow Division of the Central Boiler Turbine Institute)

Card 5/5

AID P - 4953

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/ Pub. 110-a - 2/21

Authors : Kostrikin, Yu. M., Yu. O. Novi, K. A. Rakov, Kandidats of Tech. Sci., G. I. Aleynikov, N. V. Bulgakova, V. A. Taratuta, Engineers.

Title : Results of thermal and chemical tests of a once-through boiler of 215 and 300 atmospheres.

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 8, 10-13, Ag 1956

Abstract : Data are given on the quality of steam supplied by an once-through boiler operating at 215 and 300 atmospheres. The boiler is fed by the turbine condensate mixed with the cooling calcium-bicarbonate water. The design and performance of boilers of near critical and super critical pressures are discussed, and various related problems are examined. 4 diagrams. 3 references.

AID P - 4953

Teploenergetika, 8, 10-13, Ag 1956

Card 2/2 Pub. 110-a - 2/21

Institution : VTI (All-Union Heat Engineering Institute) and TsKTI (Central Institute for Boilers and Turbines), Moscow Branch.

Submitted : No date

ALEYNIKOV, G.I., inzhener; KOSTRIKIN, Yu.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh; NOVI, Yu.O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TARATUTA, V.A., inzhener.

Solubility of NaCl at 110 atm in superheated steam of once-through boilers. Teploenergetika 3 no.12:10-14 D '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye TSentral'nogo kotloturbinnogo instituta.
(Salt) (Steam, Superheated)

AUTHORS: Kostrikin, Yu. M. (Cand. Tech. Sc.), Novi, Yu. G. (Cand. Tech. Sc.), Aleynikov, G.I. (Eng.) and Taratuta, V.A.(Eng.) (Moscow Division Central Boiler and Turbine Institute).

TITLE: The content of sodium silicate and free silicic acid in super-heated steam of uniflow boilers at 110 atm. (Soderzhaniye silikata natriya i svobodnoy kremniyevoy kisloty b peregretom pare pryamotocnnykh kotlov pri 110 at)

PERIODICAL: "Teploenergetika" (Thermal Power), Vol.4, No.4, April, 1957, pp.37-40 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Available information about the content of free silicic acid and its compounds in superheated steam are incomplete and sometimes contradictory. Moreover, the special features of steam generation in uniflow boilers may influence the content of these substances in the steam. It was, therefore, decided to carry out rig tests, the results of which are given in this article. In the experimental set-up high pressure steam (p = 140 atm, t = 450°C) was first directed into a special cooler in which it became slightly wet, and was then passed through a regulating valve into a separator which, besides removing the water removed most of the admixtures contained in the initial steam. From here the purified steam passed into a mixer in which sodium silicate or free silicic acid were added to it in known quantities. After the mixer the steam was passed to a heater which

The content of sodium silicate and free silicic acid in super-heated steam of uniflow boilers at 110 atm. (Cont.)

imitated the transitional zone of a single pass boiler. The heating medium was steam at higher pressure. Beyond the heater the steam was passed to a condenser. The condensate was collected in measuring tanks. Samples were taken in stainless steel equipment and the SiO_3^{2-} - ion content was determined by the blue molybdenum complex on a photo-colorimeter. In some experiments the silicic acid content of the super-heated steam was determined both colorimetrically and gravimetrically and good agreement was obtained. Various precautions that were taken to ensure accuracy of measurement are described. The results of the experiments are presented in the form of graphs and the results of the determinations of the content of sodium silicate and free silicic acid carried out under conditions corresponding to the generation of steam in single pass boilers at a pressure of 110 atm and superheated steam temperatures up to approximately 420 - 430°C permit the following important practical conclusions to be drawn:

(1) If the feed water of a single pass boiler contains Na_2SiO_3 in concentrations equal to or greater than 0.03 to 0.04 mg/kg of SiO_3^{-2}, the content of SiO_3^{2-} in the super heated steam (the temperature of which in

The content of sodium silicate and free silicic acid in super-heated steam of uniflow boilers at 110 atm. (Cont.)

the course of the experiments went from 360 to 430°C) will not depend on the velocity of the medium or on the initial concentration but remains constant and equal to 0.03 to 0.04 mg/kg. In this case the deposits will contain other silicates of sodium in addition to Na_2SiO_3. When the content of Na_2SiO_3 in the feed water is less than 0.03 to 0.04 mg/kg SiO_3^{2-}, the concentration of silicic acid in the steam is equal to the silica content of the feed water.

(2) If the feed water of a uniflow boiler contains free silicic acid, and sodium alkalinity is absent then, independently of the superheat temperature (in the experiments the temperature range was 335 to 420°C), the silica content of the steam is determined by the initial concentration. The greater the initial concentration of SiO_2 the greater the concentration of SiO_2 in the steam delivered. If the sodium alkalinity of the feed water is high enough, the silica content of the steam may be considerably reduced to a value of 0.03 to 0.04 mg/kg SiO_3^{2-}. 5 figures, no literature references.

PATSUKOV, N.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; KOSTRIKIN, Yu.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; NOVI, Yu.O., kand.tekhn.nauk

Water system in Soviet through-type Ramzin boilers [with summary in English]. Teploenergetika 6 no.1:22-27 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut i Moskovskoye otdeleniye TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kotloturbinnogo instituta.
(Feed water)

NOVI, YU. O.

6

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3954

Akol'zin, P. A., P. N. Andreyev, I. E. Apel'tsin, S. M. Gurvich, A. A. Kot, Yu. M. Kostrikin, I. I. Koshelev, A.F. Kumet, Yu. O. Novi, M. M. Sendik, I. Kh. Khaybullin

Spravochnik khimiya-energetika. tom 1: Spravochnyye materialy obshchego naznacheniya (Handbook of Chemistry in Power Engineering. Vol 1: General Reference Material) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 327 p. 20,000 copies printed.

Eds. V.A. Golubtsov, S.M. Gurvich, Yu. M. Kostrikin, and A.F. Kumet; Tech. Ed.: K. P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for chemists in the field of power engineering, personnel of laboratories, scientific research institutes, and planning and control organizations, as well as for students of universities and technikums.

COVERAGE: This is the first of a three-volume handbook of chemistry in power engineering. It includes data on the water system of boilers, causes of corrosion and methods for controlling it. It also contains general reference material on measures and units, chemical compounds, water and solutions, solubility of substances in water and water vapor at various temperatures, electrochemistry, gases, specifications and prices for certain reagents and materials. The book includes tables, charts, and diagrams. No personalities are mentioned. There are 58 references: 39 Soviet, 10 English, 2 German, and 1 Swedish.

Card 1/12

MAMET, A.P., doktor tekhn.nauk; NOVI, Yu.O., kand.tekhn.nauk; TARATUTA, V.A., inzh.

Chemical purification of once-through type boilers using trilon B. Elek.sta. 34 no.2:12-16 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Boilers—Cleaning)

MAMET, A.P., doktor tekhn.nauk; NOVI, Yu.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; [illegible], V.A., inzh.

Water cycle norms of once-through type boilers. Teploenergetika 11 no. 1:91-94 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

NOVICH, I., doktor filologicheskikh nauk

Great thinker and a friend of science. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.5:72-73 My '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Hertzen, Aleksandr Ivanovich, 1812-1870)

L 14955-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6004121 EM/AT/JD/HW SOURCE CODE: UR/0420/65/000/001/0034/0036

AUTHOR: Novichenko, I. I.

ORG: none

38
37
B+1

21,44,55

TITLE: Dissipation of energy in deformable media

SOURCE: Samoletostroyeniye i tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, no. 1, 1965, 34-36

TOPIC TAGS: material deformation, energy dissipation, energy theory

ABSTRACT: The dissipation of energy in a deformable medium is discussed briefly, and two examples are presented. It is shown that the work expended per unit time due to energy dissipation in a deformable medium can be found by integrating the energy dissipation function over the volume of the medium. The dissipation function is

$$E = \mu(2E_{11}^2 + 2E_{22}^2 + 2E_{33}^2 + E_{12}^2 + E_{23}^2 + E_{31}^2),$$

where the E_{ij} are the components of the deformation velocities and the rigidity coefficient

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma_i}{3E_i},$$

where σ_i and E_i are the intensities of the stresses and deformation velocities respectively. The first example is two concentric cylinders of radii r_1 and r_2

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ACC NR: AT6004121

rotating with angular velocities ω_1 and ω_2 (1 and 2 refer to the inner and outer cylinder respectively) between which is a viscous liquid. It is found that the work expended per unit time in rotating the cylinders is

$$\frac{4\pi\mu(\omega_1-\omega_2)^2 r_1^2 r_2^2}{r_2^2-r^2}.$$

The second example is a flange deformed by extrusion of sheet metal (see Fig. 1).

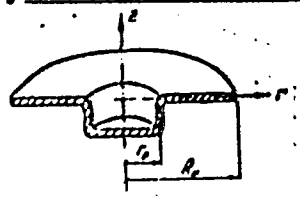

Fig. 1. Deformation of flange by extrusion.

The work expended per unit time in deforming the flange is

$$\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\pi\sigma_0 V_0 h r_0 \ln\frac{R_н}{r_0}$$

where σ_0 and V_0 are the radial stress and velocity field at r_0 and h is the depth of the drawn cup. Orig. art. has: 16 equations and 2 diagrams.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

NOVICHENKO, I P

4(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1475

Makushenko, Georgiy Tikhonovich, and Ivan Pavlovich Novichenko

Zazhigatel'nyye sredstva i protivopozharnaya zashchita (Incendiary Devices and Fire Prevention) Moscow, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1958. 44 p. 75,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Kanevskaya, M.D.; Tech. Ed.: Gerasimova, V.N.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for air-raid defense instructors attached to DOSAAF and may be used by members of air-raid defense organizations.

COVERAGE: The book gives a general description of the characteristics and operating principle of modern incendiary devices, means and methods of fire extinguishment, personal safety techniques and civil defense procedures in case of fires. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 1/2

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4-30-59

BABKIN, I.A.; BOGOLYUBSKIY, G.N.; BURLINOV, I.I.; VOZNESENSKIY, V.V.; DANILYUK, V.S.; ZAPOL'SKIY, G.N.; ZUBKIN, A.S.; IL'YASHEV, A.S.; KIPRIYAN, K.M.; KONDRAT'YEV, P.V.; KORABLEV, M.D.; LEBEDEVA, Yu.A.; MAKAROV, Yu.K.; MIROSHNIKOV, I.P.; NOVICHENKO, I.P.; POPOV, A.V.; SEREBRYAKOV, V.A.; KANEVSKAYA, M.D., red.; ANDRIANOV, B.I., tekhn.red.

[Protecting the public from present-day means of destruction; a textbook for organizations of the All-Union Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy] Zashchita naseleniia ot sovremennykh sredstv porazheniia; uchebnoe posobie dlia organizatsii Vsesoyuznogo dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1958. 334 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Civil defense)

SMORODIN, I.; NOVICHENKO, I.

How to train in methods of extinguishing incendiary materials.
Voen. znan. 34 no.8:20-21 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Fire extinction)

BOGOLYUBSKIY, G.N.; BURLINOV, I.I.; VINOGRADOV, L.V.; VOZNESENSKIY, V.V.; DANILYUK, V.S.; ZUBKIN, A.S.; IL'YASHEV, A.S.; KORABLEV, M.D.; LEBEDEVA, Yu.A.; MAKAROV, Yu.K.; MIROSHNIKOV, I.P.; NOVICHENKO, I.P.; POPOV, A.V.; SEREBRAKOV, V.A.; VARENNIKOV, I.S., red.; GODINER, F.Ye., red.; SORKIN, M.Z., tekhn. red.

[Protecting the population from present-day means of destruction] Zashchita naseleniia ot sovremennykh sredstv porazheniia; uchebnoe posobie dlia organizatsii DOSAAF. Pod obshchei red. I.S.Varennikova i L.V.Vinogradova. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1962. 254 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Civil defense)

8

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6426

Bogolyubskiy, G. N., I. I. Burlinov, L. V. Vinogradov, V. V. Voznesenskiy, V. S. Danilyuk, A. S. Zubkin, A. S. Il'yashev, M. D. Korablev, Yu. A. Lebedeva, Yu. K. Makarov, I. P. Miroshnikov, I. P. Novichenko, A. V. Popov, and V. A. Serebryakov

Zashchita naseleniya ot sovremennykh sredstv porazheniya. uchebnoye posobiye dlya organizatsii DOSAAF (Protection of the Population From Modern Means of Destruction. Handbook for DOSAAF Organizations) 2d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, DOSAAF, 1963. 254 p. 450,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye ordena krasnogo znameni Dobrovol'noye obshchestvo sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i floty.

Eds. (Title page): I. S. Varennikov and L. V. Vinogradov. Compilers: M. D. Korablev and Yu. A. Lebedeva; Ed.: F. Ye. Godiner, Tech. Ed.: M. Z. Sorkin.

Card 1/β

NOVICHENKO, P.

Academic conference on problems of finance and business accounting. Vop. ekon. no.3:55-62 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:2)
(Finance--Congresses)

NOVICHENKO, P.

Accounting and analysis for the restoration of used oil. Bukhg. uchet 14 [i.e.16] no.9:23-29 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Machinery--Maintenance and repair)

25(3) SOV/[illegible]/33

AUTHOR: Novichenko, P.P., Engineer

TITLE: Centralization and Specialization in Repair Work of Industrial Equipment as an Important Means of Economizing

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1959, Nr 6, pp 4-[illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article considers the great advantages of having repair work centralized in separate specialized plants. At present, a gear made at the "Nevskiy [illegible] zavod imeni V.I. Lenina (Nevskiy Shipbuilding Works Imeni V.I. Lenin) for a screw-cutting lathe costs 7 or 8 times more than one made at a machine-tool plant. Since the creation of the 3 sovnarkhozes some steps have been taken to centralize repair work in plants especially adapted for this purpose. The Moscow Oblast' Sovnarkhoz has assigned the "Klinskiy stankostroitel'nyy zavod (Klin Machine Tool Plant) to do the repair of screw-cutting lathes. An exchange pool is being organized at this plant. From

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[illegible] 2/[illegible]

Centralization and Specialization of Repair Work [illegible] Equipment is an Important Method of Economizing

this pool, repaired lathes will be [illegible] in exchange for lathes brought to be repaired. The light-industry and food plants in the Moscow area have 10 repair shops which produce spare parts. The Moscow area has ten specialized plants for producing spare parts for the textile industry, not only for Moscow, but also for other regions. 38 meat-packing, dairy and poultry plants are attached to different machine-building plants for the purpose of repairs. Yet, much still remains to be done. In Moscow, where the conditions for centralizing repair work are especially favorable, as all the industry is concentrated in the town, there is not a single plant that specializes on the production of spare parts for metal-cutting lathes. The Leningrad Sovnarkhoz [illegible] hindering the use of such plants for this purpose. The Kuybyshev Sovnarkhoz is only planning the centralization of

Card 2/3

Centralization and Specialization of Repair [illegible]
Equipment is an Important Method of [illegible]

repair work, and other Sovnarkh[illegible] started it. To attain the best [illegible] results, all this work of [illegible] should be coordinated by the [illegible] individual Sovnarkhozes, [illegible].

Card 3/3

NOVICHENKO, V.P.

Automatic viscosimeter of discret action. Khim.volok. no.5: 63-64 '61. (MIRA L:[illegible])

1. Kustanayskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Viscosimeter)

TKACHENKO, G.P., insh.; NOVICHENKO, V.Ye.

Rolling of cones with periodical turns of billets. Khim.mashinostr. no.5:37 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

L 36146-66
ACC NR: AP6016316 SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/66/000/001/0038/0040

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, G. P., Novichenko, V. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Mechanization of the loading and unloading of container-bottom shapes from furnace

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no.1, 1966, 38-40

TOPIC TAGS: conveying equipment, heat treat furnace, metal forming machine tool, metallurgic research

ABSTRACT: In recent years there has occurred a rise in the demand for convex (spherical, flanged and elliptical), relatively thick large-diameter container bottoms used in the production of chemical and petroleum apparatus, bottom-pour teeming ladles, bessemer converters, etc. These bottoms are finished in hot state in special forming machines, but prior to that they must be reheated in a furnace. The high temperature of the billet (~1100°C), as well as its intense heat radiation and distinctive shape complicate the mechanization of its conveyance to the heating furnace and thence to the forming machine. This problem was resolved to some extent by

Card 1/4 UDC: 621.783

L 36146-66
ACC NR: AP6016316

the development of a trolley-type feeder (Baluyev, M. P., Tkachenko, G. P., Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, 1964, no 2) for a single furnace but subsequently there arose the need for a feeder that could tend at least four posts -- two heating furnaces, the forming machine and the storage area. Accordingly the authors describe a special conveying system developed for this purpose (Fig. 1) and

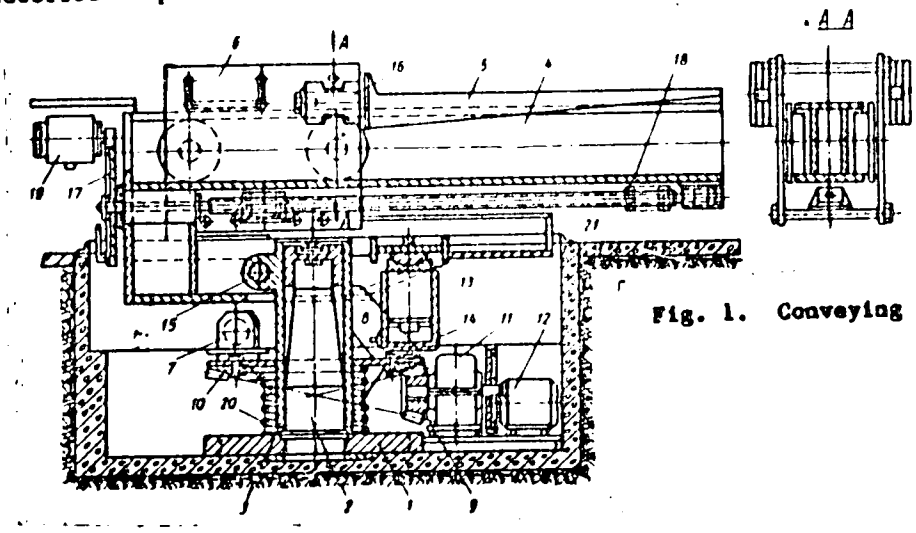

Fig. 1. Conveying system

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ACC NR: AP6016316

experimentally operated at the Volgograd Petroleum Machine Building Plant imeni Petrov. Mounted on frame 1 and vertical axle 2 is horizontal axle 15 which enables rail track 4 to turn not only in the horizontal but also in the vertical plane. Carriage-trolley 6, traveling on rail track 4, is equipped with grabs 5 for clamping the load. The operation of the machine is illustrated in Fig. 2: an overhead crane

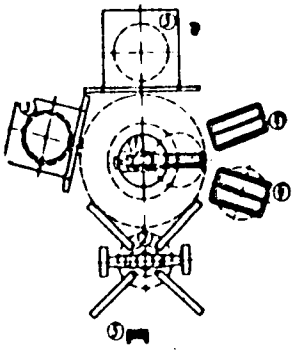

Fig. 2. Placement of conveying system in container-bottom-forming department

deposits the bottom in storage area 4. Conveying system 1 revolves in the horizontal plane and descends in the vertical plane until it occupies a position where its grabs can clamp the bottom. After the bottom is clamped, the carriage rises together with

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L 36146-66

ACC NR: AP6016316

the bottom and rolls back toward the center, whereupon the entire system rotates like a turntable in the horizontal plane about the vertical axle until the bottom faces furnace 3 and can be deposited in it. After heating, the bottom is in the same manner withdrawn from the furnace and conveyed to forming machine 2. The entire system is operated from a control panel. It can lift hot bottoms weighing up to 10 tons and measuring up to 20 m^2 in area, 1.6-5.2 m in diameter and up to 80 mm in thickness, and it can convey them at the necessary speed (20 m/min) over a distance of up to 25 m between the furnace and the forming machine. The system can be adapted to the conveyance of other shapes and sizes of products. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 4/4

NOVICHENKO, Ya.Z., inzh.; KOSSOV, Ye.V., inzh.

The SZP-47 grain and grass press planter. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 33 no.1:29-30 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Drill (Agricultural implement))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137420004-9"

NOVICHENOF K.I., tekhnik.

New design of operation counters for valve-type lightning arresters. Energetik 4 no.12:24-25 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Electric meters)

21384
S/194/61/000/009/034/053
D249/D302

5,4320

AUTHOR: Novichenok, L.N.

TITLE: Investigating in vacuum a thermistor constituting part of an alectric circuit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1961, 19, abstract 9 D120 (V sb. Materialy konferentsii molodykh uchenykh AS BSSR. Ser. tekh. i yestestv n., Minsk, AN BSSR 1960, 59-62)

TEXT: Thermistors types KMT-11, KMT-1 and MMT-1 were investigated at pressures of 3×10^{-3}, 3×10^{-2} 3×10^{-1}, 3, 100, 300, 500 and 750 mm of Hg inside a glass cylinder maintained at a constant temperature of 20°C. To avoid excessive heat losses the connection to a thermistor consisted of a thin wire and platinum seal-in. From the static volt-ampere characteristics obtained tables were drawn which allow the following relations to be constructed: a) The volt-ampere characteristic, U = f(I); b) Power dissipated versus the

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S/194/61/000/009/034/053
D249/D302

temperature difference between the transistor and the surrounding medium, $P = f(T - \theta)$ at different pressures; and c) Mean dissipation coefficient αF versus pressure. Under steady temperature conditions with $(T - \theta) = \text{const}$, P is a function of pressure. The non-linear character of the relation $P = f(T - \theta)$ indicates that for large $(T - \theta)$ heat dissipation is by radiation. From the relation between αF and pressure it is seen that the former is pressure dependent. The characteristics obtained show that the thermistors KMT-1 and KMT-11 are sensitive to pressure variations of the surrounding medium and so, can be used for vacuum measurement. A possible application of the transistors to the study of heat exchange with a gaseous medium is indicated. 3 figures [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

NOVICHENOK, L.N.

Nonstationary method for the determination of thermophysical properties of varnish and paint coatings. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.9:35-39 S '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut teplo- i massoobmena AN BSSR, Minsk.

84316

24.5200 1164, 1427, 1537

S/170/60/003/009/010/020
B019/B060

AUTHORS: Verzhinskaya, A. B., Novichenok, L. N.

TITLE: A New Universal Method of Determining Thermophysical Coefficients

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 9, pp. 65-68

TEXT: The way of determining the thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity proposed here is based on the rules governing an unsteady heating of two unilaterally bounded and infinitely long rods having a heat source of constant power at their point of contact. The method, which is most simple and reliable, has been proposed by A. V. Lykov, Academician of the AS BSSR (Ref. 1). The solution and analysis of the one-dimensional heat conduction equation under appropriate boundary conditions form the theoretical basis. In the first part of the present paper, the authors discuss the theory of the system considered here, and the experimental methods are dealt with in the second part. Fig. 1 shows a scheme of the simple experimental arrangement, and Table 1 compares the thermodynamic

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values found thereby with those contained in publications for plexiglass, foam plastics, and quartz sand. The agreement found is satisfactory. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 3 Soviet, and 1 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki AN BSSR, g. Minsk (Institute of Power Engineering AS BSSR, Minsk)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1960

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NOVICHEV, A.D., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

The situation and struggle of the industrial proletariat of Turkey in 1934-1939. Uch.zap.Len.un.no.195:3-39 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Turkey--Economic conditions)

NOVICHEV, Aron Davydovich; PETRUSHEVSKIY, I.P., otv.red.; DIZHUR, I.M., red.izd-va; TSIGMAN, L.T., tekhn.red.

[Peasantry of Turkey in the recent period] Krest'ianstvo Turtsii v noveishee vremia. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1959. 288 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Turkey--Peasantry)

NOVICHEVA, A. S., URALEVA, V. S., and CERNENKOVA, N. A.

"The Results of Using Antiphage Serum in Order to Improve the Bacteriological Diagnosis of Brucellosis in Humans," by A. S. Fovicheva, V. S. Uraleva, and N. A. Cernenkova, Rostov-na-Donu Institute, Ministry of Health USSR, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 10, Oct 56, pp 57-62

[Comment: The Rostov-na-Donu Institute mentioned above is the Rostov-na-Donu State Scientific-Research Antiplague Institute.]

Due to the difficulty in isolating Brucella from material taken from human patients and the retarded growth of the first generation of such pathogens, ascribed by Drozhevkina to the presence of brucellosis phage in brucellosis patients, research was conducted on suppressing the action of such phage. Similar problems concerning the suppression of phage activity had been encountered in previous experiments by Rubashkina, Zhak, Zhukov-Verezhnikov, Favarisova, Mar'ina, Dolomanova, Bibikova, Yermol'yeva, Yakobson, and Gaydamaka. These investigators resolved this problem by the use of plague, dysentery, typhoid, and cholera antiphage sera, thereby significantly increasing the percentage of positive cultures of the respective pathogens isolated.

"Drozhevkina was the first person to obtain brucellosis antiphage serum. Experimental tests carried out by her revealed the prospects of utilizing the antiphage serum to improve the bacteriological diagnosis of brucellosis."

"The work described in this report was designed to resolve the question as to the efficacy of the practical utilization of the brucellosis antiphage serum to diagnose the disease in humans.... The serum was used in carrying out bacteriological examinations of the blood of brucellosis patients hospitalized for treatment at the Faculty Therapeutic Clinic of the Rostov Medical Institute. Analogous work was carried out in investigations of patients undergoing observation at the Rostov Oblast Antibrucellosis Station. A method of sowing the blood on solid and in liquid nutrient media with and without the addition of brucellosis antiphage serum was utilized in order to obtain hemocultures of Brucella."

The procedures used in tests on samples obtained from 80 patients are fully described. The results of the experiments are presented on three tables. Two photomicrographs illustrate the article. Ten Soviet references are cited, among them the 1941, volume 2; 1946, volume 5; and 1955, volume 9 Trudy Rostovskogo-na-Donu Gosudarstvennogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Protivochumnogo Instituta (Works of the Rostov-na-Donu State Scientific-Research Antiplague Institute).

On the basis of the work described, the following conclusions were reached:

"1. The addition of brucellosis antiphage serum to the nutrient media significantly improves the bacteriological diagnosis of brucellosis in humans since:

"a. it increases the frequency of isolation of hemocultures of Brucella 1.7 times;

"b. it makes it possible to obtain hemocultures of Brucella in the later stages of the disease;

"c. it accelerates the growth of the first generation of Brucella both in liquid and on solid nutrient media.

"2. On the basis of the work conducted, the extensive use of antiphage serum to improve the bacteriological diagnosis of brucellosis is recommended."

Sum. -37

NOVICHIKHIN, V. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the process of work of the agricultural rollers on peaty soils." Minsk, 1958. 12 pp (Acad Sci Belorussian SSR, Department of Phys-Math and Tech Sci), 150 copies (KL, 35-58, 108)

MATSEPURO, M.Ye. prof.; KATSYGIN, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKAROVA, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; NOVICHIKHIN, V.A., kand.tekhn. nauk; YANUSHKEVICH, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOROVIKOVA, R., red.; REZNIK, T., red.; TIMOSHCHUK, R., tekhn. red.

[Problems of the technology of mechanized farm production] Voprosy tekhnologii mekhanizirovannogo sel'skokhoziaistvennogo proizvodstva. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry BSSR. Pt.1. 1963. 262 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva nechernozemnoy zony SSSR. 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva nechernozemnoy zony SSSR (for Matsepuro, Katsygin, Makarova, Novichikhin, Yanushkevich).