

24 (4), 18 (7)

05725

AUTHORS: Novikov, I. I., Novik, F. S.

SCV/32-25-10-11/27

TITLE: X-Ray Methods of Investigating the Dependence of Dendrite Liquefaction on the Cooling Rate

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 10, pp 1195 - 1198 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The diagrams of the dependence of the dendrite-liquefaction degree on the cooling rate were termed "kinetic curves" of dendrite liquefaction (Ref 3) by the authors of this paper. An X-ray method of rating the liquefaction degree is known (Refs 4,5). In the present case, an X-ray method of recording the kinetic curves of dendrite liquefaction was developed, and compared with the method of microhardness (Ref 3). The method described is based on the fact that different concentrations of the dissolved element correspond to certain values of the periods in the crystal lattice of the dissolving metal, and thus also to a widening of the X-ray interference lines. The dendrite-liquefaction degree is valued according to this line widening. The experiments were carried out with aluminum alloys at different cooling rates. To make the measurements more precise, not cast-, but powder samples were used (only practicable if no decomposition of the

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X-Ray Methods of Investigating the Dependence of
Dendrite Liqutation on the Cooling Rate

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solid solution takes place while annealing the metal powder. The pictures were taken according to the precision method in Preston chambers with copper radiation, a comparator of type IZA-2 being used. A sharp variation of the cooling rate has no effect on the line width in the radiograms of samples showing no dendrite liqutation. A good reproducibility of the radiograms was found on a powder sample from an aluminum alloy with 6.3% Zn at a cooling rate of 32 degrees/minute (and distinct dendrite liqutation). The character of the influence of the cooling rate on the line width of the radiogram, as well as on the change in microhardness (within the dendrite cell), is qualitatively the same (Figs 1,2), both methods (X-ray and microhardness methods, giving agreeing values for the first critical rate (ref 3), i.e. the maximum chemical microheterogeneity. The dendrite liqutation rating was performed by the X-ray and microhardness methods according to the difference in the Zn-concentration in the solid solution for the case of an aluminum alloy with 6% Zn (Table, Fig 2). Some advantages of the first-mentioned method

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X-Ray Methods of Investigating the Dependence of
Dendrite Liquefaction on the Cooling Rate

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are pointed out. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 2 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsvetnykh metallov im. M. I. Kalinina (Institute of
Nonferrous Metals named M. I. Kalinin)

Card 3/3

1JP(c) M/W/JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5003368

S/0149/64/000/006/0104/0108

AUTHOR: Novik, F. S.; Novikov, I. I.; Tikhonova, V. V.; Korol'kov, G. A.

TITLE: Hot cracking of alloys of the system magnesium-zinc-zirconium

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1964, 104-108

TOPIC TAGS: hot cracking, alloy heat treatment, magnesium alloy, zinc alloy, zirconium alloy, crystallization crack

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to a study of the influence of composition and structure on the resistance to the formation of crystallization cracks in alloys of the system Mg-Zn-Zr of the ML 12 series. The widely used cast magnesium alloy ML5 was also tested for comparison. A measure of this resistance was the plasticity margin in the solid-liquid state, i.e., the ratio of the area S between the curves representing the temperature dependence of the elongation per unit length and linear shrinkage in the brittleness range to the magnitude of this range Δt . It was found that alloy ML12-2 which had a relatively high zinc content (6.0%), was much more resistant to cracking than ML12 (4.2 % Zn). The investigations indicate that by changing the composition and structure of alloys of the system

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36
B

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L 31863-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003368

Mg-Zn-Zr one can substantially decrease their hot cracking. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra metallovedeniya tsvetnykh i redkikh metallov, Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Non-ferrous and rare metals science department, Moscow steel and alloys institute)

SUBMITTED: 04Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 11098-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b)
Ps-h/Pt-10/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JC/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5003505

S/0148/65/000/901/0124/0129

48
46
B

AUTHOR: Novikov, I.I.; Novik, F.S.

TITLE: Work required to produce cracks when deforming alloys in the solid-liquid state

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1965, 124-129

TOPIC TAGS: semiliquid alloy, solid liquid deformation, semiliquid cracking, crack formation, aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: In a certain temperature range of crystallization (or melting), primary crystals form a skeleton containing the liquid phase. In many industrial processes the resistance to destruction of an alloy in such a state is of paramount importance. Formation of cracks in a solid-liquid alloy during deformation is due to decreased adsorptive strength (P. A. Rebinder effect). Because of an unsatisfactory setup in earlier tests to determine the surface energy at the crystal/molten metal interface, the authors propose a new method of surface energy determination. Since direct measurement is impossible, it is suggested that the $\sigma_{sol-liq}$ / $\sigma_{sol-sol}$ relation be determined from the form of

sol-liq / sol-sol

$2 \cos \theta/2$

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L 31098-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003505

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can be measured metallographically. The surface energy of two adjacent crystals ($\sigma_{sol-sol}$) being known, it is easy to calculate the work required for the formation of a crack between crystals whose faces are wetted with the melt:

$$A = 2\sigma_{r-w} - \sigma_{r-r} = \sigma_{r-r} \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta/2} - 1 \right)$$

The experimental work to illustrate the above method consisted of melting aluminum alloys containing 5% Sn, 2% Si and 6% Cu, homogenizing them for 50-70 hrs. at T_m then quenching them from the solid/liquid stage.

THE RESULTS ARE ANALYZED IN
work." Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 formula and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow steel and alloys institute)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, SS

NOREF SOV: 004 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

KOVIK, F.S.; GLOTOVA, L.M.

Measuring the light scattering factor of motion-picture
photographic lenses. Tekh.kino i telev. 4 no.8:48-54
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut.
(Lenses, Photographic)

NOVIK, F.S.; KARIPIDI, S.D.

Lenses for narrow-film motion-picture cameras. Standartizatsiia
25 no.11:43-44 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Motion-picture cameras--Equipment and supplies)

NOVIK, F.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Problems in scientific photography. Vest. AN SSSR 32 no.5:121
My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Photography--Scientific applications)

s/020/62/147/006/019/034
B104/B180

AUTHORS: Novikov, I. I., Novik, F. S.

TITLE: Mechanism of the plastic deformation of alloys at melting point

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 6, 1962, 1352-1354

TEXT: The intercrystalline deformation of Al alloys was investigated at temperatures above the solidus line. To prevent dendritic segregation the castings were homogenized. Tensile tests were conducted according to I. I. Novikov et al. (Zav. lab., no. 11 (1957); Izv. vyssh. uch. zaved., Tavetnaya metallurgiya, no. 1, (1958)). The microstructure was investigated on the surface of fractured specimens 5 mm diam, the test length of which was electrolytically polished. Using McLean's method for investigating intercrystalline deformation in creep, its contribution to the total elongation of fractured specimens was determined. The vertical component of the displacement of the grains in respect of one another was determined on a MVM-4 (MII-4) microinterferometer. Result: Round melting point the plastic deformation of Al alloys is mainly due to

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L 18215-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3005607

S/0129/63/000/009/0053/0056

63
62

AUTHORS: Novikov, I. I.; Tikhonova, V. V.; Novik, F. S.; Korol'kov, G. A.

TITLE: Mechanical properties of ML12 alloy, containing rare earth elements, in solid-liquid state.

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 9, 1963, 53-56

TOPIC TAGS: ML12 alloy, alloy, rare earth element, ML5 alloy, mechanical property, plasticity

ABSTRACT: Authors tested supplementary alloying of ML12 in order to increase its service properties and to improve its engineering properties. The ¹magnesium ML5 alloy was also tested for comparison purposes. Authors conclude that alloying the ML12 alloy with rare earth elements enhances its plasticity in solid-liquid state and increases the resistance to formation of crystallization cracks. The best admixture to the ML12 alloy is lanthanum, which greatly increases the plasticity in the solid-liquid phase as well as the yield point. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSN: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ASSN: Moscow institute for steel and alloys.

Card

1/2/

Philip, P.S.; 'K' . . .

Investigation of the
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NOVIK, P.S.; SHEGEGOV, M.S.

Experimental study of the terminal sharpness obtained with motion-
picture camera lenses. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1964, 199, 10.

(MIRA 17:10)

NOVIK, F.S.; AKSENCHIKOV, A.P.

Measurement of the frequency-dependent characteristics of cinematographic lenses. Usp.nauchr.fiz. 10:44-49 '62. (MIRA 17:10,

NOVIKOV, I.I., NOVIK, P.S.

Formation of cracks during the deformation of alloys in the
solid-liquid state. Izv. vyz. ucheb. zav.: Chern. met. 2000, no. 1,
124-129. 5 refs. (MIRA 1811)

1. Mookovskiy institut stali i splavov.

L 13529-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(u)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/WK/JG
ACC NR: AP5028982

SOURCE CODE: UR/0149/65/000/004/0131/0133

AUTHOR: Novikov, I. I.; Novik, F. S.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, Non-Ferrous, Rare, and Radioactive Metals
Department (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, Kafedra metallovedeniya tsvetnykh,
redkikh i radioaktivnykh metallov)

TITLE: Effect of straining rate on the plasticity of aluminum alloys in solid-liquid
state

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1965, 131-133

TOPIC TAGS: strain, elongation, aluminum alloy, tensile test, plasticity, liquid
state, solidus

ABSTRACT: The effect of straining rate on the temperature dependence of relative
elongation in solid-liquid state was investigated for alloys with variations in the
thickness of liquid intergranular layers. Binary Al alloys with 1.5 and 6.5% Cu as
well as with 0.6 and 5% Si, greatly differing in the amounts of liquid phase in the
lower part of the crystallization range, were selected for the investigation. The al-
loy specimens were annealed for 20 hr at temperatures of 0.9 m.p. Tensile tests in
the melting range (on heating specimens from solid state) were performed at deforma-
tion rates of 8 and 80 mm/min. Findings: on transition across the solidus to the

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UDC: 669.715

L 13529-66
ACC NR: AP5028982

region of solid-liquid state relative elongation either abruptly falls to a fraction of a percent or remains unchanged or slightly increases over some temperature range (in the brittleness range), whereupon, with increasing temperature, it continually increases. If the liquid phase is abundant and its intergranular layers are sufficiently thick, the straining rate greatly affects the degree of relative elongation. The Al alloy with 5% Si, with its considerable amount of eutectic, is characterized by extremely thick liquid intergranular layers throughout the brittleness range, and hence in this case the straining rate greatly affects elongation (increase in straining rate from 8 to 80 mm/min reduces relative elongation from 0.7 to 0.2%). By contrast the annealed Al alloy with 0.6% Si and the alloy with 1.5% Cu, which contain no eutectic, contain an extremely small amount of liquid phase in the brittleness interval and hence for them the straining rate does not affect plasticity. It is interesting that so long as the Al alloy with 5.6% Cu contains little liquid in the brittleness interval (at up to $\approx 560^{\circ}\text{C}$), the straining rate does not affect elongation. Once the temperature is raised above this limit, however, the amount of liquid increases and elongation increases with decreasing straining rate. In addition to tensile tests in the melting range, tests in the crystallization range, with cooling of specimens from liquid state, were performed. The resulting pattern of the effect of straining rate on plasticity was the same. For example, for the Al alloy with 5% Si conversion to straining rates of 5 and 2 mm/min caused a further increase in elongation within the brittleness range. Thus, a change in straining rate markedly influen-

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L 13529-66

ACC NR: AFS028982

ces the level of relative elongation in the brittleness range, if the liquid intergranular layers are sufficiently thick. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUMM DATE: 26Apr64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3

L 08298-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/JH
ACC NR: AP6031720 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/005/0107/0110

AUTHOR: Novikov, I. I. (Moscow); Novik, P. S. (Moscow); Indenbaum, G. V. (Moscow)

ORG: none

44
1/3
B

TITLE: Plastic deformation of alloy in solid-liquid condition

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 5, 1966, 107-110

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy plastic deformation, solid liquid state deformation, aluminum copper silicon alloy, alloy phase diagram, aluminum base alloy, solid state, liquid state, ductility, tensile strength, elongation

ABSTRACT: The effect of quantity of liquid phase on the ductility of aluminum alloy containing 2% copper and 2% Si has been investigated. Specimens ϕ mm in diameter, homogenized at 0.92 melting temperature and electrolytically polished, were subjected to tensile test in the temperature interval between solidus and liquidus. Above the solidus temperature, the binary eutectic (α + Si) begins to melt and appears as liquid phase on grain boundaries causing embrittlement of alloy. From the solidus temperature to 560C, the amount of binary eutectic changes insignificantly, there is little liquid phase between grains, no sliding along grain boundaries develops and the elongation has approximately zero value. At 570C, the melting of binary eutectic is

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UDC: 669.715'3'782

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L 08298-67

ACC NR: AP6031720

ended and aluminum-base solid solution begin begins to melt. Above 590C, intensive melting and sliding along grain boundaries occurs and elongation increases. Curves of the temperature dependence of the total elongation and the elongation caused by slip along grain boundaries almost coincide in the entire temperature range (560—600C) which confirms that the contribution of cracking to total elongation is insignificant. The elongation depends primarily on the amount of liquid phase in the alloy. X-ray diffraction analysis also confirmed that grain sliding proceeds on the liquid interlayers. Without liquid interlayers, under conditions of short term tensile tests, the main contribution to total deformation occurs inside the grains, not between them. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 20May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 not

BERLAGA, R.Ya.; NOVIK, E.T.; STRAKHOV, L.P.

Production of lead sulfide photoresistors by chemical precipitation.
Fiz. tver. tela 1 no.6:995-996 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Problemnaya laboratoriya poluprovodnikov Lengosuniversiteta.
(Lead sulfide) (Photoelectricity)

NOVIK, F.T.

High-voltage photo-emf in "monocrystal" films of cadmium
telluride. Fiz. tver. tela 4 no.11:3334-3336 N '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Photoelectricity) (Cadmium telluride)

S/070/62/007/006/007/020
E132/E435

AUTHORS: Rumsh, M.A., Novik, F.T., Zimkina, T.M.

TITLE: The structural characteristics of single crystal layers
of CdTe

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.7, no.6, 1962, 873-877

TEXT: CdTe was sublimed on to crystals of NaCl, cut to expose the (111) faces and heated to 200 - 300°C. S.A.Semiletov (Kristallogr. v.1, no.3, 1956, 306-310) had earlier shown that CdTe can exist in the sphalerite and wurtzite modifications. Since the two phases can coexist by having their close packed planes parallel to the 111 of the NaCl substrate the preparations could not be said to be two-phase. Nevertheless, there were anomalies in the electron diffraction pattern in the form of extra reflexions and streaks. The metal film was stripped from the NaCl and examined by transmission. The electron beam passed in the direction of the cubic [111] direction, hence reflexions for which $h + k + l = 0$ fell in the Ewald sphere for the cubic form. For the hexagonal form reflexions with $h - k = 3n$ coincide with those from the cubic form. Cubic reflexions $20\bar{2}$ etc had six spikes extending about one third of the way to the next reflexions associated with
Card 1/2

NOVIK, F.T.

High-voltage photo-e.m.f. in "monocrystal" cadmium telluride films.
Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.11:3122-3129 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 12800-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFPTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3000770

S/0070/63/008/003/0378/0381

AUTHOR: Novik, F. T.; Rumsh, M. A.; Zimkina, T. M. 58TITLE: Structure of ²⁷CdTe layers sublimated on natural cleavage planes of NaCl, KCl, and KBr crystals ₂₇

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 378-381

TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction pattern, photovoltaic effect, CdTe, NaCl, KCl, K

ABSTRACT: This study was made because of the importance of photovoltaic properties in CdTe. Electron diffraction patterns were obtained from "mono-crystalline" layers of CdTe, which had been deposited by sublimation in a vacuum on the cleavage faces of NaCl, KCl, and KBr. In addition to reflections of the hko type, these diffraction patterns show supplementary reflections, resulting from the coexistence of cubic and hexagonal modifications of the CdTe, inter-layered along planes of dense packing. Such coexisting phases are found on the coatings of all the investigated crystals but most commonly on KCl. "The authors thank Academician A. A. Lebedev for the interest he has shown in this work." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)
Card 1/1

ACC NR: AY7005370

SOURCE CODE: UR/0131/00103/012/3661 3662

AUTHOR: Ignatyuk, V. A.; Novik, F. T.

ORG: Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: High-voltage photo emf in epitaxial films of zinc telluride

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 12, 1966, 3661-3662

TOPIC TAGS: zinc compound, telluride, epitaxial film, photo emf, photo conductivity

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Fiz v. 5, 3142, 1963 and v. 4, 3334, 1962), where a high-voltage photo emf was obtained from cadmium-telluride films and where a connection was established between the photovoltaic properties and the structure of epitaxial films. In the present investigation the authors studied the photoelectric properties of epitaxial films of zinc telluride. The films were obtained by sublimation from vacuum on cleaved surfaces of single crystals of NaCl, KCl, and KBr, so arranged that the angle between the normal to the substrate plane and that of the axis of the molecular beam ranged from 35 to 45°. The substrate temperature was maintained at 160 - 180C. Illumination with $\sim 10^5$ lux of mixed light led to the occurrence of photo emfs up to 800 v/cm at room temperature. The resistance of the photosensitive films was $\sim 10^{11}$ ohm per square and higher. The largest photo emfs were obtained on films grown on KBr, and the smallest on NaCl. Variations were observed in the polarity of the photo emfs on different films. The photo emf also

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ACC NR: AP7005370

increased to a saturation value when the ZnTe was stored in the atmosphere. Other results show that high-voltage photo emfs can be obtained with another II - VI compound. The authors thank A. A. Lebedev for interest in the work.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUM DATE: 20Jun66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

NOVIK, G.

USSR/ Electronics - Vibrator transformers

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 26/32

Authors : Gershgal, D., and Novik, G.

Title : Diagrams of-vibrator-transformer units

Periodical : Radio 2, 51 - 52, Feb 1955

Abstract : A description is presented of the V-2, V-5 and V-12 vibrator transformer units used for rectifying power supply, and diagrams are presented depicting various types of vibrators.

Institution:

Submitted: ;.....

GERSHIGAL, D.; NOVIK, G., laureat Stalinskoy premi.

Design of a transformer and spark extinguishing circuit of a
vibration converter. Radio no.12:45-47 D '55. (MIRA 9:4)
(Electric current converters)

NOVIK, G.Kh., inzhener.

Prospects in the use of radioisotopes for automatization in mining.
Gor.zhur. no.6:35-39 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Giprougleavtomatizatsiya.
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications) (Mining machinery)
(Automatic control)

AUTHORS: Aronov, I.A., Novik, G.Kh.

119-58-6-10/13

TITLE: A γ -Radiation Indicator Without Heater Current of the Relay Type (Beznakal'nyy indikator gamma-izlucheniya releynogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 28-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the newly developed indicator a tyratron MTKh 90 or TKh 1 (with cold cathode) is used in combination with a Geiger counter. The Geiger counter is used in the range of the "middle current". The control grid of the tyratron working without a heater current is connected to the R-C-member to be integrated. If no γ -radiation impinges upon the counting tube, there will be no current in the load resistance. If, however, the counting tube is irradiated, the middle current in the load chain increases, and, accordingly, the potential at the control electrode and the current in the control circuit are likewise increased. If the current in the control circuit attains the amount of the extinguishing voltage of the tyratron, there is no more ignition, and the current flows in the anode-cathode circuit. The relay connected in this circuit begins to operate.

Card 1/2

The apparatus mentioned was produced in laboratory finish. the

A γ -Radiation Indicator Without Heater Current
of the Relay Type

119-58-6-10/13

necessary technical data are given. With a number of pulses of 150-200 pulses per second at the Geiger counter the apparatus operated satisfactorily. The dependence between the activity of the source A in mC and the distance R between the source and the counting tube can be expressed by the formula: $A = 3R^2$. There is 1 figure.

1. Gamma counters--Design
2. Gamma counters--Performance
3. Thyratrons--Performance
4. Geiger counters--Applications

Card 2/2

9(8)

AUTHORS:

Aronov, I. A., Novik, G. Kh., Engineers 307/117-59-1-10/29

TITLE:

Electronic Phasemeter Measuring the Angle of Phase Shift Within the Range of -180° to $+180^{\circ}$ (Elektronnyy fazometr s izmereniyem ugla sdviga faz v diapazone ot -180° do $+180^{\circ}$)

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 1, pp 18-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In visual systems and in systems with an automatic control device an electric signal often proves to be necessary. Its size is proportional to the phase angle between two series of rectified, successive pulses. The sign of this signal changes as a function of the sign of phase shift. The block scheme of the phasemeter shows: The input signal enters a formation block, goes on into a summation block and a transformer block where it reaches a phase sensitive block. On the other side, however, the formation block is connected with the phase sensitive block which forms differences. The signals transformed in the phase sensitive block leave it in direction of the indicating instrument after having undergone a last amplification. A diagram reveals the way of formation of the pulses in the electric phasemeter. The input pulse is formed in both front and

Card 1/2

Electronic Phasemeter Measuring the Angle
of Phase Shift Within the Range of -180° to $+180^{\circ}$

SOV/110-50-1-10/00

amplitude of the phasemeter. If the phase shift is to be measured by a sinus voltage the formation block cuts off the negative half waves and forms the positive half wave in an impulse with steep front and flat peak. It is the task of the output block to amplify the output signal to an extent corresponding to the purpose the phasemeter is used for, and for a correspondingly high load. The skeleton diagram of the electrically controlled phasemeter is given with the characteristic magnitudes to be employed for the resistance being given. It is a peculiarity of the phasemeter that only resistances are used as parts; it is furthermore characteristic of the phasemeter that it utilizes only impulses and no sinusoidal voltage. Another characteristic feature is that the transformer block when being reached by the working signal develops automatically a blocking voltage for the phase sensitive block. The diagram was tested in a laboratory and it worked satisfactorily. There are 7 figures and 7 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

SOV/119-59-3-12/15

2(6)

AUTHORS: Aronov, I. A. Novik, G. Kh. Engineers

TITLE: A Timing Relay With a Cold-cathode Thyatron (Rel'e vremeni s bezkanal'nym tiratronom)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 3, pp 28-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a time relay which contains a cold-cathode thyatron. This thyatron secures the maintenance of the potential stored by a condenser through a resistor. The special feature of this relay is the independence of the circuit used for charging the capacity of that circuit which feeds the coil of the input relay. In this way high charging resistances are obtained. Besides, in this case relatively small capacities go with considerable exposure times. A figure contains the principal circuit diagram of this time relay. Its principle of operation and that of its component parts are described in detail. The exposure times depend only on the potential applied to the charging circuit and on the technical data of this circuit. The circuit under review exhibits all the advantages of electronic time relays. It offers, however, one more advantage: It does not contain vacuum tubes the cathode heating of which would always have to be taken into account.

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A Timing Relay With a Cold-cathode Thyatron SOV/119-59-3-12.15

Because of its glow the cold-cathode thyatron can moreover be used as a signaling element. This circuit also offers far-reaching possibilities for stabilizing purposes. The second diagram shows one of the possible actual variants, which is suited for the manufacture of a time relay with great exposure times for industrial use. The circuit under review is provided with a feeding input for the two usual voltages of the a.c. supply system: 127 and 220 v. A voltage of 380 v is also applicable. The relay can be compressed into a very small space owing to the absence of a transformer. It exhibits the following advantages: It operates with a simple stabilization of the charging voltage, owing to the small power required for charging. It permits practically unlimited exposure times in spite of its small size. Finally, this relay can be composed of commercially available component parts. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

HOVIK, G.

Transistorized time relay. V pom. radioliub. no. 9:49-52 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Electric relays)

IPATOV, V.; NOVIK, G.; RUSANOV, B.; STEPANOV, Yu.; LANSKOY, V.; IVANOV, A.

Sports news. Kryl. rod. 15 no.7:27 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

NOVIKOV, G.A.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, redaktor; BYHOVSEIY, B.Ye.,
redaktor; VINOGRADOV, B.S., rdaktor; STRELKOV, A.A., redaktor;
SHTAKEL'BERG, A.A., redaktor; KOZLOVA, G.I., redaktor; SMIRNOVA,
A.V., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Carnivorous mammals of the U.S.S.R.] Khishchnye mlekopitaushchie
fauny SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 293 p.
(Opredeliteli po faune SSSR. no. 62) (MLBA 9:8)

1. Direktor zoologicheskogo instituta AN SSSR (for Pavlovskiy)
(Carnivora)

NOVIKOV, G.A.

Spruce forests as habitat and their role in the life of mammals
and birds. Mat.k pozn.fauny i flory SSSR.Otd.zool. no.35:3-5
'56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Spruce) (Zoology--Ecology) (Forest influences)

NOVIK, G.B..

Effort for an efficient use of fabrics. Leg. prom. 15 no.6:
4-6 Je '55. (MIRA 8:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Ukrehveyproma.
(Clothing industry)

NOVIK, G.B.; PEYSAKHZON, L.B.

Potentialities of a labor productivity increase in the Ukrainian clothing industry. Leg.prom.15 no.9:8-13 S '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Glavshveyproma Ministerstva promyshlennykh tovarov shirokogo potrebleniya USSR (for Novik).2.Dotsent Kiyevskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti (for Pysakhzon).

(Ukraine--Clothing industry)

NOVIK, G.B. (Kiyev)

Mechanization of operations in the clothing factories under the
Kiev Economic Council. Shvein.prom. no.2:13-15 M-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Kiev Economic Region—Clothing industry)

NOVIK, G.B. [Novyk, H.B.]

Prospects for the development of the equipment and technology
of the clothing industry in the Kiev Economic Region. Leh.prom.
no.1:10-14 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kiyevskiy trest shveynoy promyshlennosti.
(Kiev economic region--Clothing industry)

NOVIK, Grigoriy Borisovich, inzh.; LOZOVSKIY, Naum Abramovich;
ROVENSKIY, Mikhail Lavrent'yevich; DENISENKO, L.P.,
red.izd-va; STARODUB, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Design of women's outerwear; factory production methods]
Proektirovanie verkhnei zhenskoi odezhdy; fabrichnoe pro-
izvodstvo. Kiev, Gostekhzdat USSR, 1963. 245 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041574

S/0292/64/000/007/0004/0010

AUTHOR: Kagan, B. M. (Doctor of technical sciences); Dolkart, V. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Novik, G. Kh. (Candidate of technical sciences); Stepanov, V. N. (Engineer); Kanevskiy, M. M. (Engineer); Luk'yanov, L. M. (Engineer); Tanayev, M. Ya. (Engineer); Polyakov, V. N. (Engineer); Kolty*pin, I. S. (Engineer); Ul'yanova, Ye. K. (Engineer); Adas'ko, V. I. (Engineer); Molchanov, V. V. (Engineer); Voitelev, A. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: VNIEM-1 multipurpose control computer

SOURCE: Elektrotehnika, ³⁵⁻no. 7, 1964, 4-10

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, multipurpose digital computer, control system computer, data reduction system, automatic data reduction system, data processing system

ABSTRACT: The Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektromekhaniki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electromechanics) has developed a transistorized multipurpose digital computer and automatic data reduction system, the VNIEM-1. The VNIEM-1 comprises:
1) a ferrite-core memory unit which consists of 2048 locations each

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041574

of which carries 35 binary digits; 2) an arithmetic circuit which includes an adder and a multiplier, as well as a trigger register; 3) a unit for controlling the ferrite-core memory unit, location and code-operation trigger registers, control-pulse shaping circuits, clock and command potentials, and auxiliary units for the control of information input and output. The digital computer performs the reduction of information and provides for readout in digital form to the external channels. The VNIEM-1 computer can be used for the control of various industrial processes. One such computer has been put into trial operation at the "Azovstal'" factory. Orig art. has: 15 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ATD PRESS: 3061

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 59520-65 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1)/EED-2 Pg-4/Pg-4/Pk-4 IJP(c) BB/GG
 UR/0286/65/000/008/0069/0070
 ACCESSION NR: AP5015535 681.142.32 52
 31
 B

AUTHOR: Kagan, B. M.; Dolkart, V. M.; Novik, G. Kh.; Kanevskiy, M. M.; Luk'yanova,
L. M.; Stepanov, V. N.; Ul'yanova, N. K.; Koltypin, I. S.; Adas'ko, V. I.; Molchanov,
V. V.; Voitelev, A. I.

TITLE: General-purpose digital control computer. ¹⁶⁰ Class 42, No. 170218

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 69-70

TOPIC TAGS: computer, control computer, arithmetic unit, adder, core memory, B register, strobing amplifier, analog digital converter, digital analog converter

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a digital control computer consisting of an arithmetic unit, magnetic core memory unit, control unit, input/output unit, magnetic tape memory, teletype, perforator, universal converter, and operator console. The system is economical, fast-acting, and reliable, due to a number of distinct features incorporated into its design. Economy is achieved by a special arrangement of the adder and the memory unit with its output parity check control. Speed is increased by an asynchronous mode of operation, and a special design of the adder, in which the time necessary for information distribution is kept to a mini-

Card 1/2

L 59520-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015535

mm. High overall reliability is achieved by a temperature-stabilized, high-speed, disturbance-immune memory unit design. Other reliability features include the absence of interference between the B-register contents and its counter, a longitudinal parity check for the punch tape, an automatic tape misalignment guard, and automatic drift compensation in the multichannel A/D and D/A converters. [BD]

ASSOCIATION: ~~Vsesoyuznyy~~ Ordena trudovogo krasnogo znameni/ nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut electromekhaniki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electromechanics)

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4053

Card 2/2

L 34855-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) LJP(c) BB/GG/BC

ACC NR: AP6019639

SOURCE CODE: UR/0292/66/000/006/0047/0051

AUTHOR: Dolkart, V. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Nikolayeva, I. I. (Engineer); Stepanov, V. N. (Engineer); Novik, G. Kh. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Arithmetic unit of a VNIIEM-1 control computer

SOURCE: Elektrotehnika, no. 6, 1966, 47-51

TOPIC TAGS: arithmetic unit, control computer, digital computer

ABSTRACT: The high-speed parallel-type arithmetic unit (AU) uses semi-conductor devices and consists of four registers: an AU-register proper, a sum register, a quotient-multiplier register, and an auxiliary register. Block diagrams of the AU and the first two registers are shown. The addition and subtraction operations and their completion operations are detailed. The use of only one trigger type accumulator is a distinguishing feature of this AU. Other registers have fixed storage elements. Such a structure permits obtaining a large number of superoperational storage elements with minimum equipment; hence, this structure may prove suitable for multiprogram computers. With a sufficiently high speed of the

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UDC: 681.14-523.8.001.3

L 34830-66

ACC NR: AP6021804

sensor, an amplifier, and a stabilized power source. To automate the device for an uninterrupted regimen when graphically recording arterial pressure and to ensure resetting prior to measuring the maximum necessary pressure in the cuff, an adjustable followup circuit has been added, equipped with a potentiometric pressure sensor. The potentiometer wiper is connected to the collector circuit of an emitter follower and kipp relay (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [CD]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 28Jan65/ ATD PRESS: 50 82

Card

2/25/

MOLCHANOV, V.V.; NOVIK, G.Kh.; KUZ'MINOV, A.I., red.

(Use of radio techniques in the national economy. Ispolnenie radiometodov v narodnom khoziaistve. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 79 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.551) (MIRA 1711.)

RZNEVSKIY, Vladimir Vasil'yevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk;
BAKHTIN, Gennadiy Antonovich; LOMONOSOV, Gerał'd Georgiyevich;
NOVIK, Gotfrid Yanovich

[Technology and overall mechanization of coal, ore, and rock products strip mining] Tekhnologiya i kompleksnaya mekhanizatsiya otkrytoi dobychi uglia, rud i nerudnykh iskopaemykh. Moskva, Mosk. in-t radioelektroniki i gornoj elektromekhaniki. No.3. [Preparation of rocks for mining] Podgotovka gornykh porod k vyemke. Pt.1.[Technological processes] Tekhnologicheskie protsessy. 1963. 112 p. (MIRA 17:9)

RZHEVSKIY, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; NOVIK, Gotfrid Yanovich;
VOLAROVICH, M.P., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk, otv. red.

[Principles of rock physics] Osnovy fiziki gornykh porod.
Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 206 p. (MIRA 17:12)

RZHEVSKIY, Vladimir Vasil'yevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk;
NOVIK, Gotfrid Yanovich

[Principles of rock physics; a textbook] Osnovy fiziki
gornykh porod. Moskva, Mosk. in-t radioelektroniki i
gornoj elektromekhaniki Pts. 1-2. 1964. 2 v.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 26594-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6013166

SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/004/0107/0107

AUTHOR: Novik, G. Ya.

63
56
B

ORG: none

TITLE: All-Union Conference on the Physics of Rocks and Rock Processes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika zemli, no. 4, 1966, 107

TOPIC TAGS: electrodynamics, geologic conference, petrology, thermodynamics, geochemistry, magnetometer, acoustic property, solid mechanical property, rheologic property

ABSTRACT: The first All-Union Scientific Conference on the Physics of Rocks and Rock Processes was held at the Moscow Institute of Radioelectronics and Rock Electromechanics (MIRGEM) from 24—27 November 1965 under the auspices of the Earth Sciences Division of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the MIRGEM. More than 70 scientific research and project-planning organizations and higher educational institutions in Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Tomsk, Dnepropetrovsk, and other cities sent 520 representatives who heard more than 100 papers. The Conference was divided into sections on rock mechanics, rock acoustics and physicochemical methods of extracting mineral resources, rock electrodynamics and processes, and rock thermodynamics.

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L 26594-66

ACC NR: AP6013166

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The Conference was opened by an address by Academician N. V. Mel'nikov, in which he discussed the problems and trends in mining sciences and pointed out the special role of a new branch of the science -- rock physics and processes.

A number of papers dealt with the overall fundamental problems of rock physics. Doctor of Technical Sciences V. N. Rzhevskiy gave an account of the work being carried out at the MIREM in preparing a rock classification scheme based on the physical properties of rocks. I. A. Turchaninov, Candidate of Technical Sciences at the Mining Metallurgical Institute (GMI), Apatity, discussed a set of standardized techniques for determining the physical properties of rocks. A paper by Professor P. N. Panyukov, Doctor of Technical Sciences (MIREM), reviewed problems relating to the development of petrophysics, and Professor M. R. Volarovich, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, described research being carried out on the properties of rocks subjected to triaxial pressures.

Topics discussed in the section on rock mechanics dealt with both the methods of investigating rock strength, elasticity, rheology, and other mechanical properties and new methods of mechanical shattering of rocks, the acquisition of information on stresses in rock massifs, the interrelationships between properties, etc.

The section on rock acoustics heard more than 20 papers dealing with investigations of the elastic and acoustic properties of rocks, including

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ACC NR: AP6013166

edrock studies, studies of individual specimens, the use of introsopic methods, etc. A number of "very interesting" papers on physicochemical methods of ore and mineral extraction were also presented.

Electrothermal and electrical methods of shattering individual rock samples and large blocks, and problems in rock introscopy were discussed in the rock electrodynamics section.

The rock thermodynamics section heard papers on the results of studies of the thermal processes in rocks and on modern heat methods of drilling and rock disintegration.

Conference participants passed a resolution recommending that future research be directed along the lines of rock mechanics, rock acoustics, introscopy, the mechanical and explosive shattering of rocks, and the thermodynamics, electrodynamics, magnetometry, chemistry, and biochemistry of rocks. The Conference also approved the proposal of Professor Rzhavskiy for the preparation of a standard rock classification scheme based on rock properties. [ATD PRESS: 4237-E]

SUB CODE: 08, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3 PLG

PAKHALUYEV, K.M.; KUZOVNIKOV, A.A.; MOVIK, G.P.; BORODIN, V.P., SOBOLEV,
A.; ZUBKOVA, N.M.

Industrial operation of holding furnaces fired by natural gas
for direct low-oxidation heating. Stal' 25 no.10:957-961
O '65. (MIRA 18:11

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki i zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr".

NOVIK, I. B.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Nervous System.

R-12

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71204

Author : Novik, I.B.

Inst :

Title : On Specific Qualities of the Human Consciousness.

Orig Pub : Vopr. filozofii, 1956, No 6, 229-231

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 147 -

NOVIK, I.B., kandidat filosofskikh nauk (Moskva)

The laws of nature and religious "miracles." Nauka i zhizn' 23 no.4:
37-40 Ap '56. (Miracles) (MLBA 9:7)

Novik, I. B.

AUTHOR: Novik, I. B., Candidate of Philosophical Sciences 5-9-4/31

TITLE: The Reflection of Problems of Natural Science in the Philosophy Course (Otrazheniye voprosov yestestvoznaniya v kurse filosofii) Experiences of the Chair (Opyt kafedry)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1957, # 9, pp 14-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the development of science and engineering requires the expansion of the philosophical education of all specialists, in particular biologists, physicists and chemists.

He suggests the creation of special courses in philosophy, relating to problems of natural science. It would be expedient to organize such special courses at the faculties of natural science in four cycles: physico-mathematical, chemical, biological and geologo-geographical. The experience of the Molotov University in this are given. The special courses on philosophical problems of natural science begin with an introduction where a general analysis of the problem "Philosophy and Natural Science" is made. The problem of positivism and neo-positivism is treated as a special theme. It must be pointed out that between idealism and materialism there is no compromise, and

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3-9-4/31

The Reflection of Problems of Natural Science in the Philosophy Course

that positivism and neopositivism are actually another form of idealism. These forms of philosophy must be analyzed as to origin; their worthlessness must be proved. The importance of the Leninist critic of positivism to the disclosure of neopositivist trends, must be revealed to the students.

Serious attention must be paid to the critic of modern positivist theories, such as phenomenologism. The author states also the subjectivist character of Bridgeman's operationalism and the conception of conventionalism, considering the truth as the agreement of at least two persons.

The analysis of relations between positivism and modern science is followed by an investigation of modern natural science in contrast to that of the previous epoch. This lecture will demonstrate that modern natural science reveals more and more the objective dialectic of nature and accumulates material for the future development of dialectic materialism.

An important section of the course deals with the achievements of physics in the XXth century. The theme "The Philosophical Importance of the Theory of Relativity" reveals the importance of this theory for space and time, as existing material forms.

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The Reflection of Problems of Natural Science in the Philosophy Course

The philosophical importance of quantum-mechanics is dealt with in a special part. In a theme relating to "The Philosophical Importance of Nuclear Physics", the students are acquainted with the Leninist theory on the inexhaustibility of atoms and electrons. Another important theme of the course deals with "The Material Unity of the World Contemplated With Regard to Modern Natural Science". The discoveries of modern physics provide much material for the confirmation and concretization of the general philosophical situation, as in the theme - "The Unity of the World in Its Materiality". The author suggests setting apart the problem of the unity of things and relations. Here the difference of the dialectic-materialistic and the old materialistic point of view must be demonstrated. The final theme of the course treats general methodic deductions from the development of modern natural science.

The author states that the proposed structure of the special course is not yet complete and may be improved and altered. But it is also clear that these courses are a proper basis for the development of this philosophical education.

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The suggested structure consisting of 8 fundamental themes,

3-9-4/31

The Reflection of Problems of Natural Science in the Philosophy Course

distributed thru 36 lectures, was approved last year. It is expedient to organize these courses parallel to initial courses in dialectical materialism. There are 4 Russian, 4 English and 1 Latin reference.

ASSOCIATION: The Molotov State University imeni A.M.Gorkiy (Molotovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gorkogo)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

30(12)

SCV/25-59-2-17/48

AUTHOR:

Novik, I.B., Candidate of Philosophic
Sciences (Perm')

TITLE:

Is There a "Divine Harmony"? (Sushchest-
vuyet li "bozhestvennaya garmoniya")

PERIODICAL:

Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 2, p 45-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Antireligious propoganda. There are 9
drawings.

Card 1/1

NOVIK, I.B., kand.filosof.nauk

Philosophy and microphysics; discussion of problems in the
physics of elementary particles. Priroda 51 no.9:87-89 S '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut Filosofii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Particles (Nuclear physics))
(Physics—Philosophy)

NOVIK, I.B., kand.filosof.nauk

Cybernetics and the interrelation of sciences. Vest.AN SSSR 33
no.4:54-61 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Cybernetics) (Science)

NOVIK, I.B., kand.filosof.nauk (Moskva)

Cybernetics and the development of present-day scientific knowledge.
Priroda 52 no.10:3-11 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

BERG, A. I., akad., red.; BTRYUKOV, B. V., red.; NOVIK, I. B., red.;
KUZNETSOV, I. V., red.; SPIRKH, A. G., red.; YZHOVA, M., red.

[Cybernetics, thought, and life] Kibernetika, myshlenie,
zhizn'. Moskva, Mysl', 1964. 510 p. (MIRA 17:12)

SIFOROV, V.I.; NOVIK, I.B., kand. filosofskikh nauk; SUUTSKIY, M.S.,
kand. filosofskikh nauk

Lenin's ideas and modern natural science. Vest. AN SSSR 35 no.4:
5-10 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Siforov).

YANSHIN, A.L., akademik; YAKOVLEV, Yu.Ya. (Moskva); PLOTKIN, S.Ya., kand.tekhn. nauk (Moskva); GVOZDETSKIY, N.A., prof.; NOVIK, I.B. (Moskva); SVINTSITSKIY, V.N. (Moskva); KOZLOV, T.V. (Moskva); SULIDI-KONDRAT'YEV, Ye.D. (Moskva); BELOV, S.V. (Leningrad)

Books. Priroda 54 no.7:56-57; 71; 104-111 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova (for Gvozdetskiy).

KUROCHKIN, G.D., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk (Moskva); DEMENT'YEV, G.P.,
doktor biolog. nauk (Moskva); PETROV, Yu.A., kand. filosof. nauk;
FEDOROV, A.S. (Moskva); IL'IN, Ye.I. (Moskva); GALUK, V.A. (Moskva);
NOVIK, I.B. (Moskva); SLUTSKIY, M.S. (Moskva); SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I.,
prof.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A., prof.

Book reviews. Priroda 54 no.9:60, 103, 111-116 S '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Petrov).
2. Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. Plekhanova (for Shafranovskiy).
3. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Frank-Kamenetskiy).

NOVK, Isaak Iosifovich.
^

Kiev Med Stomatological Inst, Academic degree of Doctor
of Medical Sciences, based on his defense, 21 January
1954, in the Council of the Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner
Med Inst imeni Bogomol'ts, of his dissertation entitled:
"Prevention and Treatment of Caries of the Teeth in Children ."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no 8, 2 April 55, Byulleten'
MVO SSSR, No. 14, July Moscow pp 4-22, Uncl.
JPRS/NY-429

KOVIK, I.I., inzh.; KUTOVOY, Ye.A., inzh.

Modernization of the FML-5 rock loader is urgently required. Shakht.
stroi. no.8:27 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Trest Stalinshakhtostroy.
(Loading and unloading)

GOVik, I.I., inzh., Trest Stalinshakhtostroy.

Anchoring machinery in workings. Shakht. stroi. 5 no. 2:19 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Mining machinery)

NOVIK, I.I., inzh.

Extend the longevity of mine hoisting ropes. Shakht. stroi.
5 no.10:25-26 0 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy shakhtostroitel'nyy trent Stalinskoy oblasti
Ministorstva predpriyatiy ugol'noy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Wire rope)

NOVIK, Il'ya Bentsionovich; NOVA, I.A., red. [Modeling of complex systems; a philo
ml. red.

[Modeling of complex systems; a philo
modelirovanii slozhnykh sistem; filozofiya i logika. 1965.
skva, Nysl', 1965. 332 p.

NOVIK, Isaak Osipovich, prof.; PARCHENKO, Aleksey Ivanovich, doct.;
CHERNOV, F.V., red.

{Prescription manual for the stomatologist, ketsepturnyi
spravochnik vracha-stomatologa. 4. izd., ispr. i dop.
Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1964. 170 p. (SIRA 18:10)

NYTK, I. O.

36456.
Voprosy Ganatsii Polosti Rta u Detey. Stomatologiya, 1949, No. 4, S. 55-60

39: Ieterist' Zhurnal'nikh Starey, Vol. 47, Moskva, 1949

SHARAYEVSEAYA, Z.N.; NOVIK, I.O., dotsent, zaveduyushchiy; GORCHAKOV, A.K.,
professor, direktor.

Diagnosis and frequency of hypoplasia of enamel. Stomatologiya no.3:23-27
(MLRA 6:7)
'53.

1. Kafedra terapevticheskoy stomatologii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo stomato-
logicheskogo instituta (for Sharayevskaya and Novik). 2. Kiyevskiy medi-
tsinskiy stomatologicheskiy institut (for Gorchakov).
(Teeth--Abnormities and deformities)

GINZBURG, I.S., dotsent, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; NOVIK, I.O., dotsent, zaveduyushchiy; GORCHAKOV, A.K., professor, direktor.

Pathogenic therapy of ulcerative stomatitis. Stomatologiya no.4:10-15 JI-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Kafedra terapevticheskoy stomatologii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (for Novik). 2. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy stomatologicheskiy institut (for Gorchakov). (Stomatitis)

NOV 1954

✓ The solubility of the enamel of the teeth. V. A. Belitskiy, I. O. Novik, and V. I. Demin. *Stomatologiya* 1954, No. 3, 17-22; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 7675.—
MU The inorg. P of teeth (I) was detd. first. *In vitro* I is easily sol. even in low acid concns. The soly. of I in localities where the water has a high F content was lower than in vicinities with water of a low F content. The use of fluorog. tooth paste increases the resistance of the enamel to the action of acids. B. S. Levine. (2)

NOVIK, I.O.

VAYSELAST, S.N., professor, zasluzhennyi deyatel' nauki; NOVIK, I.O.,
dotsent (Kiev)

Development and present state of stomatology in Ukraine. Stomato-
logia no.4:3-8 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(DENTISTRY,
in Russia)

NOVIK, I.O., professor (Kiyev)

Materials on the problems of dental caries in children in the
Ukrainian S.S.R. Probl. stom. 3:5-12 '56 (MLRA 10:5)
(UKRAINE--TEETH--DISEASES)

NOVIK, I.O., professor (Kiyev)

Toxicology of sodium fluoride. Probl. stom. 3:29-32 '56. (MLBA 10:5)
(SODIUM FLUORIDE--TOXICOLOGY)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). 5-1
Digestive System. Oral Cavity

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 88317

Author : Novik, I.O.; Vishnyak, G. N.; Smolyanova, R. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : On Some Anatomical Particularities of Interdental
Septa in Children (Roentgenological Data).

Orig Pub: Stomatologiya, 1957, No 4, 3-5

Abstract: 576 children, aged 6-12 years, were investigated
roentgenologically. In the majority of cases, the
apex of the interdental septum (between the central
incisors) is roentgenologically, lance-shaped; but
some were found to be dome-shaped, semi-lunar, with
a longitudinal section, or with 2 uneven projections.
The apex of the septum in 6-7-year-olds is somewhat
above the enamel-cement border, and in older children
at its level or below it. The so-called commissure

Card 1/2

NOVIK, I.O., prof.; UDOVITSKAYA, Ye.V.; LEVITSKAYA, Ye.V.

Use of gallascorbin in treating hypertrophic gingivitis. Vrach.
delo no.10:1095 O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

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Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
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