NARCHUK, E.P., kand. biol. nauk. Prinimala uchastiye DANTSIG, Ye.M.; SHAPIRO, I.D., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.

[Concise program of phenological observations on insects; European part of the forest zone] Kratkaia programma fenologicheskikh nabliudenii za nasekomymi; Evropeiskaia chast' lesnoi zony. Leningrad, 1961. 48 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Geograficheskoye obshchestvo SSSR. Fenologicheskiy sektor. 2. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (for Narchuk, Dantsig).

(Insects)

NARCHUK, E.P.

"Studies on Scandinavian Ephydridae (Diptera, Brachycera)" by R.G. Dahl. Reviewed by E.P. Narchuk. Ent. oboz. 40 no.4: 945-947 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

NARCHUK, E.P.

Fauna and ecology of frit flies (Diptera, Chloropidae) of Leningrad Province. Trudy Zool.inst. 31:250-275 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Leningrad Province--Frit flies)

NARCHUK, E.P.

Review of the Palaearctic species of frit flies of the genus Calamoncosis End. (Diptera, Chloropidae). Ent. oboz. 41 no.2:457-469 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Frit flies)

NARCHUK, E.P.

Frit flies (Diptera, Chloropidae) in Yunnan and Kwangtung Provinces.
Ent. obozr. 41 no.3:672-684 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Yunnan Province—Frit flies)
(Kwangtung Province—Frit flies)

NARCHUK, E.P.

A new palaearctic species of the genus Anthracophaga L.W. (Diptera, Chloropidae). Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19 no.12:45-48 '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerbSSR A.N.Derzhavinym.

BEY-BIYENKO, G.Ya., otv. red.; NARCHUK, E.P., red.

[Reports at the 15th Annual Lecture in Memory of N.A. Kholodkovskii, April 18, 1962] Doklady na 15 ezhegodnom chtenii pamiati N.A.Kholodkovskogo 18 aprelia 1962. g. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 92 p. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vitse-prezident Vsesoyuznogo entomologicheskogo obshchestva chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Bey-Biyenko).

NARCHUK, E.P.

New Palaearctic genera and species of frit flies (Diptera, Chloropidae). Ent. oboz. 42 no.3:669-677 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

GAYDENE, E.K. [Gaidiene, E.]; NARCHUK, E.P.

Biology of the frit fly Hapleginella laevifrons Lw. (Diptera, Chloropidae) an inhabitant of pine cones. Ent. oboz. 42 no.4: 765-769 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut biologii AN Litovskoy SSR, Kaunas i Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

NARCHUK, E.P.

New genus and new species of frit flies (Diptera, Chloropinae) from Kazakhstan. Trudy Zool. inst. 34:302-324 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

NARCHUK, E.P.

Taxonomic status of the genus Anatrichus Lw. (Diptera, Chloropidae).
Zool. zhur. 43 no.6:872-878 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.

BEY-BIYENKO, G.Ya., otv. red.; NARCHUK, E.P., red.

[Reports of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Annual Lectureships in Memory of N.A.Kholodkovskii, April 3, 1963 - April 3, 1964] Doklady na shestnadtsatom i semnadtsatom ezhegodnykh chteniiakh pamiati N.A. Kholodkovskogo 3 aprelia 1963 g. - 3 aprelia 1964 g. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 97 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vitse-prezident Vsesoyuznogo entomologicheskogo obshchestva chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Bey-Biyenko).

NARCHUK, E.P.

Frit flies (Diptera, Chloropidae) of Siberia and the Far East. Report No.1. New genus and species Gallomyia miscanthi, gen. et sp. n. Ent. oboz. 44 no.1:199-202 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

NARCHUK, E.P.

Frit flies (Diptera, Chloridae) of Siberia and the Far East. Report No. 3. Species of the genus Centorisoma Beck. Ent. oboz. 44 no. 4:934-945 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

NARCU, V.; PASCU, N.

Meter valves and the increase of their resistance to wear. Studii cerc mec apl 12 no.5:1133-1146 '61.

18(5) RUM/9-59-9-3/46

AUTHORS: Dragomir, Ioan, Tripşa, Iosif, and Nardin, Mario, Engineers

TITLE: Research Work on Hydrogen Content Variation, in Steel Made in 1.5 and 3 Ton Electric Furnace

PERIODICAL: Metalurgia şi construcţia de maşini, 1959, Nr 9, pp 743-747 (RUM)

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that greater attention is paid to the gas contents of steel which in most cases is harmful to the mechanical properties of the product. The determination of the gas contents of steel has been a subject of study at the Polytechnical Institute of Bucharest, Department of Ferrous Metallurgy, since 1955, when the first chemical determinations of nitrogen in carbon steels were made. In 1958, a method was established for the determination of the hydrogen contents of steel by heating in vaccum. This method was used by the authors of this paper. The purpose of the article is to give an idea of the variation of the H contents of electric furnace cast

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steel. The research was done with the cooperation of a Rumanian machine-building plant. In that plant a high percentage of scrap was obtained through the growth of steel in the molds, and it was thought that the possible cause was a high gas content. At the same time, the research presented in this article constituted a verification of the apparatus for determining hydrogen in steel of the Department of Ferrous Metallurgy (Catedra de Siderurgie). The gases are present in steel in gaseous form (in the pores, as solid solutions, or as separate solid phases). They penetrate into the steel during its preparation, originating in the gaseous medium of the furnace or in the charge or admixture materials. The solubility of gases in metals is discussed and its function of temperature presented in Equation 1. The allotropic state of the metals also influences the gas solubility. For example, in alpha iron, the solubility of hydrogen jumps at 900°C to 4.7

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milliliter per 100 gram. In the moment of melting, the solubility of H jumps from 14 to 25 ml per 100 g of iron. The speed of dissolving gases in metals depends on many factors such as the state of aggregation, the state of the surface, the crystalline structure, the degree of agitation of the liquid, the pressure and temperature of the gas. In the solid state, the permeability of the metals for the gases is determined by the crystalline structure of the metals. For example, alpha iron is more permeable for H than gamma iron is. This is explained by the fact that the gaps uniting neighboring interstices are larger for volume-centered networks than for a network with centered surfaces. This circumstance is used in the vacuum extraction of H from solid steel: it is recommended doing this process under the $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ allotropic transformation point. The diffusion rate of a gas through a metal depends on the partial pressure as shown in Equation 2. Among

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the gases dissolved at steel making temperatures is hydrogen, too. During the cooling down and especially during solidification, the solubility of the gases sinks, the gases leave the solution either in gaseous form or as chemical combinations. Hydrogen escapes mostly in molecular form. Some of the gas escaping during cooling remains within the steel-forming cavities which finally can cause a rejection of the material or cast part. In certain cases, the gases dissolved in steel escape under the action of mechanical or thermal processing and lead to the formation of cracks, flakes in the steel. In certain temperature conditions, the hydrogen present in solid solution in steel reacts with oxides, forming water vapors insoluble in steel-forming fissures called "hydrogen wounds". Hydrogen in solid solution lowers the plasticity of steel and titanium, etc. This disadvantage can be eliminated by annealing. The gases also influence the electric, magnetic, and

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chemical properties of the alloys. For example, the hydrogen in transformer (electrical) steel sheets increases the energy losses in iron. The dissolved gases also lower the resistance of corrosion of the steel. There are several methods of determining the hydrogen contents of steel. The most adequate one is the method of extraction at high temperature in vacuum, the authors point out. The present research described was made to determine the hydrogen contents of steel, made in electric furnaces. The samples were taken from the liquid bath of the furnace. They were deoxidized with aluminum and poured into a special chill mold, as shown in Fig 1. That chill ensures an almost instantaneous solidification of the steel sample. Immediately after the filling of the chill the sample was hardened in water, and after 2 or 3 hours, the hydrogen contents were determined. If for some reasons the determination is not possible during that time, the samples have

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to be preserved in dry ice. All these measures were taken to prevent, as much as possible, the escaping of hydrogen from the steel. The short time was required, as it is known that hydrogen escapes even from steel at room temperature. Through heating in vacuum, the hydrogen diffuses to the outer part of the sample. The diffusion rate is expressed by Equation 3. The equation indicates that one of the main factors, influencing the diffusion process is the concentration gradient between the solid and the gaseous phase. Therefore, to extract as much hydrogen as possible from the steel, the partial pressure of the hydrogen must be lowered according to the residual hydrogen contents in the steel. Equation 4 shows the influence of the temperature on the diffusion process. The escaping of hydrogen passes through three stages: 1) Diffusion of H atoms from the depth of the sample to its surface; 2) Association of the atoms of H to molecules at

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the surface of the sample; 3) Dissorption of the H molecules. The determination was made at 620°C, that is within the alpha phase, at a pressure of 1 mm Hg column. The gas escaping at that temperature was up to 95% hydrogen. The authors give a description of the work method and apparatus. The samples were taken in three characteristic moments of over 20 charges: after melting, at the end of the boiling period, and before evacuation. The samples were carefully polished and washed in carbon tetrachloride and introduced through the opening 4 (represented in Fig 2), of a quartz tube. Then the vacuum was made, and the sample introduced to the heating zone, heated by the tube furnace 3. The heating was controlled through an amperemeter. The temperature was measured from time to time by means of a mercury thermometer and a Pt-Pt-Rh couple. The pressure was read on the mercury manometer 2. The sample was maintained in the heating zone until the pressure

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increase ceased. Then it was removed to the end of the quartz tube by means of an electromagnet, and the operation was repeated with the second sample, and so on. The H contents were calculated according to Formula 5. The carbon steel was made in 1.5-tons and 3-tons electric furnaces. Three of the 20 charges were eliminated from the results, as those charges has no normal character, due to the shortages of electrical energy supply. The variation of the H contents is represented in the Figs 3, 4, and 6. The variation of the degassing in function of the decarbonizing rate is shown in Fig 5. The authors reached the following conclusions: The charge must be carefully selected. It must not contain too much oily chip. Boiling - preferably short and intense - is an efficient means of lowering the gas in steel. The decarbonization ore must not be too moist. The period of deoxidation must be as short as possible. After the forming of the slag it is

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recommended leaving the charging door open for 3 to 4 minutes to lower the partial pressure of the water vapors in the furnace atmosphere. The ferro-alloys must be heated to red before being introduced in the bath. There are 2 diagrams, 4 graphs, and 4 Soviet references.

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R/009/61/000/002/001/003
D282/D305

AUTHORS: Tripşa, Iosif, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Nardin, Mario, Engineer

TITLE: Comparative study of the production of basic and acid electric steel for foundries

PERIODICAL: Metalurgia şi construcţia de maşini, no. 2, 1961, 97-103

TEXT: The present work was undertaken to supplement the published data and the comparative merits of acid and basic electric steels for alloying. The acid and basic processes and the properties of the two types of steel were investigated, basing the conclusions on experiments carried out on 66 basic and 60 acid charges. Foundry carbon steel was used in the above tests. It was found that in the acid process the adjustments of furnace linings and melting time per ton were shorter and the productivity was higher by 16% than in the basic process. The refining times varied only with the capacity of the furnaces. The acid process was also preferred on

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Comparative study of ...

account of (1) a two- to threefold increase in furnace life, (2) an economy in refractories, (3) a decrease in the consumption of materials per ton of liquid steel, (4) a decrease in the consumption of electrodes (~2kg/ton), and (5) a 14% decrease in the consumption of power. The overall reduction in the cost of steel may thus reach 9% with the above process. Chemically, for the same C content, basic steel is richer in dissolved gases, Mn and Si and poorer in S and P. Owing to its higher purity, however, acid steel has superior characteristics, corresponding closely to the standard specifications w.r.t. the mechanical properties. Metallographic studies (on 10 acid and 10 basic specimens) showed that the inferior qualities of basic steel are due to a large number of oxidized, non-metallic angular inclusions. Such inclusions were generally rounded and were present in smaller amounts in acid steels. Creep tests (Samarin-Nehendzi's method) have also proved the acid steels to be more fluid. In conclusion, the authors recommend the acid process for preparing foundry electric steel and suggest that scrap be employed in a more rational manner. Thus scrap with lower S and P should be used for the acid process. Two record sheets of typical acid and

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basic charges handled in a 3 t. furnace, working to Rumanian Standard Specification OT 45 STAS 600-59 are included. There are 7 figures, 6 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/3

USSR/Forestry - Forest Cultures. K-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 20161

Author : Nardina, N.S.
Inst :
Title : The Effect of Manganese on the Germination of Seeds of Trees and Bushed of the Sandy Desert.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN TurkmSSR, 1957, No 2, 80-85.

Abstract : At the Repetek sandy desert station one treated prior to sowing the seeds of 5 species of calligonum (Calligonum caput Medusae Schrenk, C. arborescens Litv., etc.), the "sand acacia" (Ammodendron Conollyi Bge.), the astragali (Astragalus paucijugus C.A.M and others) with solutions of $KMnO_4$ (10, 20 and 40 milligrans per liter) for 6, 12 and 24 hours. The germination of the calligonum seeds was increased by 7-8 times when treated with the solution (10, 20 mg/l). Seeds of the Turkestan smirnoviya [?] and the single-leaflet astragalus when soaked in water

Card 1/2

AUTHORS: Nardina, N.S. and Nosov, A.K. SOV/165-58-6-5/24

TITLE: On the Importance of the Leaves of the Upper Row of the Main Stem of Cotton Plants for Seed Formation

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 6, pp 37-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The removal of all bolls but one in cotton plants for the purpose of improving the feeding of the remaining one did not hold good since all leaves do not contribute evenly to their nutrition, but only the adjacent leaves, in special measure, do so in the process of photosynthesis. This decreases, however, upon removal of the bolls. The anatomomorphological characteristics of the leaves in various row levels are different due to the difference in their chemical-physiological functions, whereby the upper leaves are considerably superior to those further down in the intensity of photosynthesis and respiration. The amount of sugars is higher and these display more favorable forms - enriched by albumin. While the reserve materials, most important for the weight of the individual seeds, come from the adjacent leaves, the germination-determining vitamins are delivered preferably by the leaves of the upper row due to the greater intensity of their formation. It seems, according-

On the Importance of the Leaves of the Upper Row of the Main Stem of Cotton Plants for Seed Formation

ly, that the embryonic life of the seeds goes through two consecutive periods: in the first the ferment system is formed, in the second the reserve materials. In the latter, then, the necessity of the activity of the physiologically active leaves is not present. This is also reduced with the advancing age of the plant. Finally practical instructions about the handling of the plants, are also given.
There are 3 tables and 13 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut botaniki AN Turkmenskoy SSR (Botanical Institute of AS of the Turkmenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1958

DUBROVSKIY, V.P.; NARDINA, N.S.

Iris maricoides Rgl. as an ornamental plant. Bot. zhur. 44 no.7: 985-987 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Repetekskaya peschano-pustynnaya stantsiya, stantsiya Repetek.
(Kara Kum--Iris (Plant))

DUBROVSKIY, V.P.; NARDINA, N.S.

Dates and intensity of the blooming of Iris Maricoides Rgl. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no. 38:31-33 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya peschano-pustynnaya stantsiya st. Repetek.

(Iris (Plant))

NARDINA, N.S.

Phenology of plants of the Repetek Preserve in 1957-1959. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.6:27-39 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut botaniki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(REPETEK PRESERVE--BOTANY--ECOLOGY)

L 16975-66

ACC NR: AP6009009 SOURCE CODE: UR/0296/65/000/005/0011/0016

AUTHOR: Nardina, N. S. 47 B

ORG: Botanical Institute AN Turkmenian SSR (Institut botaniki AN Turkmenskoy SSR)

TITLE: Stimulation of seed sprouting in sand desert plants with trace elements

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1965, 11-16

TOPIC TAGS: boron, manganese, copper, bromine, molybdenum, cobalt, plant disease control, fungus, plant development

ABSTRACT: In studies conducted at a desert station from 1954 to 1960 on 15 species of arboreal psammophytes, plant seeds were treated for 3 to 24 hrs in aqueous solutions of boron, manganese, copper, bromine, molybdenum or cobalt salts at 5-40 mg/l concentrations. Scarified and non-scarified seeds of the Poligonoceae, Leguminosae, Chenopodiaceae and Ephedraceae families were left to sprout. It was found that all trace elements stimulated germination considerably and in some cases by as much as 9 times. The effects of each

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ACC NR: AP6009009

element varied with the plant, element concentration, and length of immersion. For optimal yields, soaking time was often inversely related to concentration. Germination of treated Euphorbia seeds increased by 3 to 7 times. Most effective was a 10-20 mg/l solution treatment for 6 to 12 hours. Leguminosae had to be scarified before treatment. The trace elements inhibited rot and fungi infestation, thereby promoting active sprouting and germinability. Copper and molybdenum stimulated sprouting without prior scarification. The trace elements also increased the quality of Ephedra, Salsola and Haloxylon seeds by inhibiting fungal infestation and decay and increasing germinability. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 15Mar65 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 vmb

LAVRUKHIN, G.M.; NARDOV, K.M.

Testing cermets. Avt. prom. no.1:14-16 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut (for Lavrukhin). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aviatsionnykh materialov (for Nardov).
(Cermets)

NARDOV K.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3604

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya

Povysheniye effektivnosti tormozhyth ustroystv. Svoystva frikatsionnykh materialov (Increasing the Efficiency of Braking Devices. Properties of Friction Materials) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 183 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,800 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: V.S. Shchedrov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: P.N. Belyanin; Tech. Ed.: T.V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers and scientific workers specializing in brakes and friction materials.

COVERAGE: The first group of articles deals with basic design measures for increasing the life and efficiency of brakes; the second group with problems related to the development and fields of application of new friction materials; the third group with testing methods and the results of investigations of friction pairs and brakes; and the fourth group with the design of brakes and calculation data. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

S/123/61/000/001/003/015
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1961, No. 1, p. 24, # #1A174

AUTHOR: Nardov, K. M.

TITLE: Development and Investigation of Powder-Metallurgical Friction Alloys

PERIODICAL: V sb.: "Povysheniye effektivnosti tormozn. ustroystv. Svoystva frikts. materialov". Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959, pp. 88-92

TEXT: The physicomechanical properties are presented of the powder-metallurgical multi-phase friction alloy ФМК-8 (FMK-8) consisting of a base, mechanically stron and ductile, and inclusions. The inclusions of graphite, Pb, and oxides of certain metals form a film on the friction surface, which protects the surface from galling and fusing. Other inclusions (Si, metal carbides etc.) affect the magnitude of the friction coefficient μ and the wear of the material. The material has H_B = 60 - 100 kg/mm^2, the shearing strength is 7 - 9 kg/mm^2, the compression strength is 35 - 50 kg/mm^2, the thermal conductivity is 9.10^{-6} kcal/cm sec °C, the specific gravity is about 6.0 g/cm^3. Tested on the friction machine И-47 (I-47), the pair cast iron 4НМХ (4NMKh) - cermet at the 15kg/cm^2 pressure

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Development and Investigation of Powder-Metallurgical Friction Alloys

showed a decrease of the value of μ from 0.6 - 0.7 at the friction temperature of about 200°C to 0.25 - 0.30 at 650 - 700°C. Beyond these temperatures, μ becomes steady and remains constant up to the temperature of 1,200°C. At friction temperatures up to 500 - 600°C, the material has insignificant wear gradually proceeding to a gain in weight at higher temperatures. FMK-8 is easily applied to the steel either by diffusion processes, proceeding at the joint heating of cermet and steel, or by soldering the cermet and the steel with refractory solders. In the latter case, a stronger bond between the cermet and the steel is ensured. The material is used for making a small-size wheel with a brake being distinguished by the high energy capacity. - There are 2 figures and 2 references.

G. Mekhed

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

NARDOV, V. V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Mineralogical and
Geological Chemistry

X-ray data on florencite and kolvinite. V. A. Frank-Kamenetskii, A. I. Komkov, and V. V. Nardov (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva* (Mem. soc. russe minéral.) 82, 297–301(1953); cf. A. A. Kukharenko: *Ibid.* 80, 238 (1951); A. N. Labuntsov, *Trudy Mineralog. Muzeya, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1950, No. 2, 135–6.—The identity of florencite with "kolvinite" is shown by extensive optical, goniometric, and x-ray measurements. The florencite described by Prior and Hussak (*Mineralog. Mag.* 12, 244 (1900)) is somewhat different, with lower ns, and d., and the same is true for stiepelmannite (cf. Ramdohr and Thilo, *C.A.* 34, 2202⁸). The minerals form an isomorphious series of rhombohedral symmetry. The unit cells of fluorencite and kolvinite: $a_0 = 6.960 \pm 0.005$ A.; $c_0 = 16.34 \pm 0.01$ A.; $c_0/a_0 = 2.35$; d. 3.67–3.70. For stiepelmannite: $a_0 = 6.75$ A.; $c_0 = 16.52$ A.; $c_0/a_0 = 2.46$; d. 3.605.

W. Eitel

9-2-54
DJP

NAMDOV, V.V.

FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NAMDOV, V.V., assistent; KOMKOV, A.I., student.

Position of koivinite among minerals of the florencite group. Nauch. biul. Len. un. no.32:19-24 '54. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra kristallografii.
(Koivinite)

NARDOV, V.V.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3744

Author : Frank-Kanenetskiy, V.A., Komkov, A.I., Nardov, V.V.
Title : Corrections to Article "X-Ray Diffraction Data on Florencite and Kouvenire"

Orig Pub : Zap. Vses. mineraloy. o-va, 1954, 83, No 4, 432

Abstract : Concerns Ref. Zh. Fiz., 1956, 13351

Card : 1/1

NARDOV, V. V.

J. R. Bridge
V. V. Nardov.
Four different diamond structures. Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ. Ser. Fiz.-Mat. Zhdanova No. 178, Ser. Geol. Nauk, No. 4, 93-6(1954).—
Four different structures are proposed for diamond based on Raman's (C.A. 39, 4494; 41, 1521f; 42, 4061c) proposal that the diamagnetic property can be arrived at by 4 different methods of compensating the magnetic moments in the rounded crystals of diamond. J. Rovtar Leach

NARDOV, V.V.

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V Calcium molybdate crystals. V. V. Nardov. *Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ. im. A. A. Zdanova* No. 178, *Ser. Geol. Nauk* No. 4, 240-54(1954).—The characteristics of $CaMoO_4$ crystals were detd. from goniometric measurements on 10 crystals and from powder x-ray diagrams. The crystals are tetragonal with a tetragonal-bipyramidal form of symmetry. The crystal planes are defined and described.
J. Rovtar-Leach

CH

NARDOV, V.V.

Structural elements. Kristallografiia (LGI) no.4:155-158 '55.
(MLRA 10:5)

(Crystallography)

NARDOV, V.V.

Geometric constants of crystals and determination of a common simple form. Zap. Vses.min.ob-va 84 no.4:498-500 '55. (Crystallography) (MLRA 9:2)

NARDOV, V.V.

Internal reflections observed during goniometric study of crystals. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 85 no.4:590-591 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Goniometry)

TATARSKIY, V.B.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; BURAKOVA, T.N.; NARDOV, V.V.; PETROV, T.G.; KONDRAT'YEVA, V.V.; KAMENTSEV, I.Ye.; CHERNYSHEVA, V.F.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.P.; ARTSYBASHEVA, T.F.; BARANOVSKAYA, N.I.; BUSSEN, I.V.; VERESHCHETSKO, I.A.; GNEVUSHEV, M.A.; GOYKO, Ye.A.; KOMKOV, A.I.; KOTOVICH, V.A.; LITVINSKAYA, G.P.; MIKHEYEVA, I.V.; MOKIYEVSKIY, V.A.; PETROVA, L.V.; POPOV, G.M.; SAFRONOVA, G.P.; SOBOLEVA, V.V.; STULOV, N.N.; TUGARINOVA, V.G.; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I.; SHTERNBERG, A.A.; YANULOV, K.P.

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Adjusting of Goldschmidt's research goniometer [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 13 no.6:36-47 '58. (MIRA 11:5)
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Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 87 no.5:612-614 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Kafedra kristallografii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Diamond crystals)

NARDOV, V.V.

Some characteristics of Yakut diamond surfaces. Min.sbor. no.14:135-140 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova, Leningrad. (Yakutia--Diamonds)

NARDOV, V.V.

Tables for the determination of symbols by spherical coordinates.
Uch. zap. LGU no.291:173-178 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Crystallography, Mathematical)

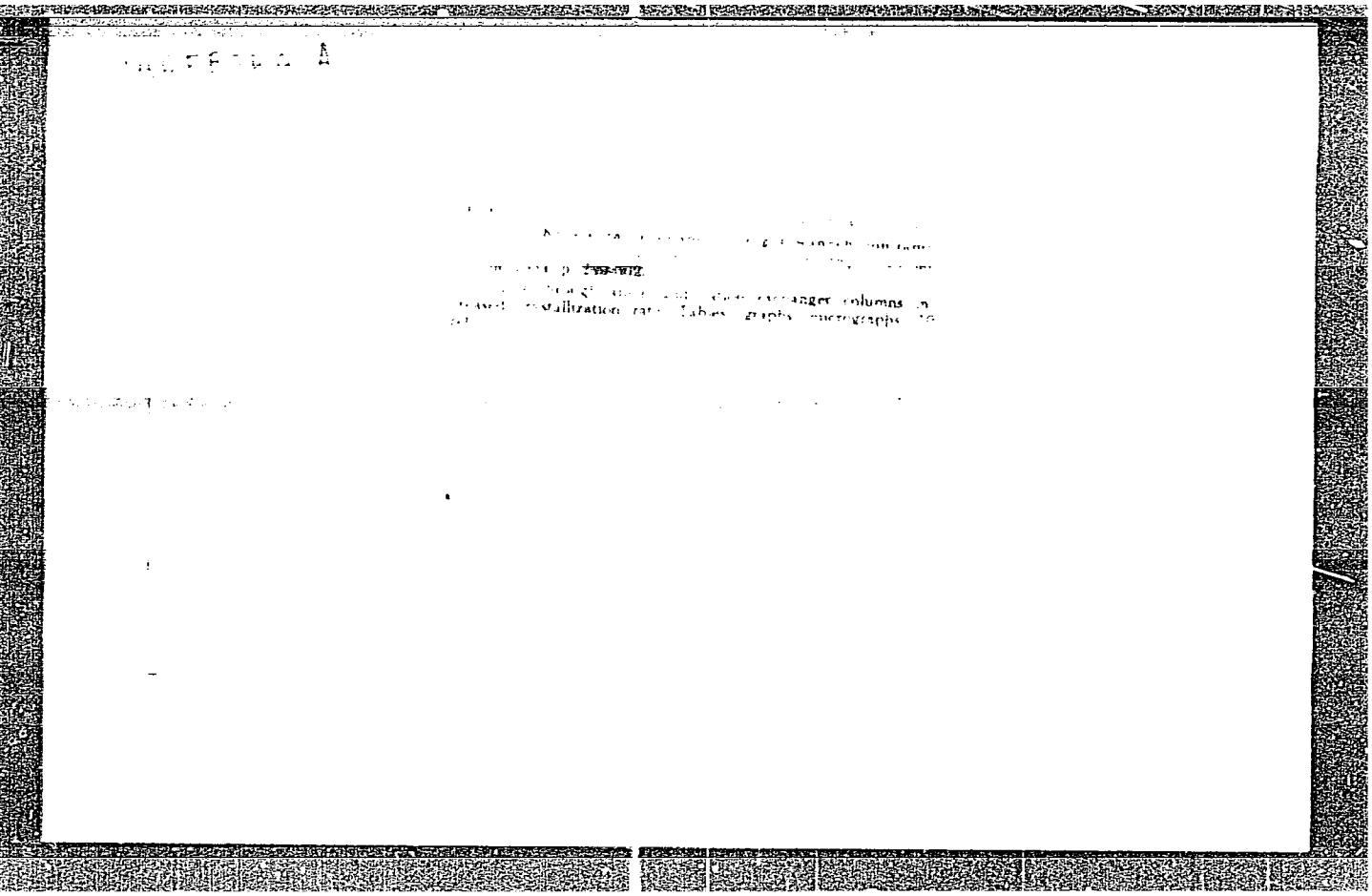
NARDSHTREM, E.K.

NARDSHTREM, E.K.

Make better use of the sources of raw materials for colophony production. Gidroliz. i lesokhim prom. 8 no.1:24-25 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Giproleskhim

(Gums and resins)



NAREBSKA, A.; MACKOWSKI, W.

Exchange of sodium, potassium, and calcium ions on wofatyt P in solutions similar to human digestive juices by their ionic composition. Acta biochim. polon. 3 no.2:271-295 1956.

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(ION EXCHANGE RESINS,
exchange of sodium, potassium & calcium ions on wofatyt P in solutions similar to gastric juice (Pol))
(POTASSIUM,
same)
(SODIUM,
same)
(CALCIUM,
same)
(GASTRIC JUICE,
same)

NAREBSKA, Anna; WIECZOREK, Helena

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(Volumetric analysis) (Titration) (Potentiometer)
(Anions) (Gums and resins, Synthetic)

BASINSKI, Antoni; NAREBSKA, Anna

Determination of acetone and diacetone alcohol in the mixture by ultraviolet absorption method. Rocz chemii 35 no.4:1131-1141 '61.

1. Department of Physical Chemistry, N. Copernicus University, Torun.

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1. Department of Physical Chemistry, M. Copernicus University, Torun.

NAREBSKA, Anna; BASINSKI, Antoni

Catalytic action of anion exchange resins on aldol condensation of acetone and the decomposition of diacetone alcohol.
I. The general mechanism and kinetic equations of the reaction.
II. The condensation kinetics of acetone and the decomposition of diacetone alcohol on amberlit IRA-[illegible] in OH form.
Rocz chemii 35 no.6:1673-1696 '61.

1. Department of Physical Chemistry, N. Copernicus University, Torun.

NARBSKA, Anna

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1. Department of Physical Chemistry, Nicholas Copernicus University, Torun.

L 05307-67 RM/DS

ACC NR: AP7000213 SOURCE CODE: PO/0099/66/040/002/0237/0246

BASINSKI, A., NAREBSKA, A. and DABEK, R., of the Department of Physical Chemistry, N. Copernicus University (Katedra Chemii Fizycznej Uniwersytetu M. Kopernika) Torun.

"Studies on Ion Exchange Membranes. I. Remarks on Measurements and Calculations of the Membrane Conductivity"

Warsaw, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 40, No 2, 1966, pp 237 - 246

Abstract (Authors' English abstract): An improved cell for measurement of the conductivity of ion-exchange membranes is proposed and an extended equation for calculation of the resistance and specific conductivity of membranes is derived. The resistance of the cation exchange membrane AMF C-60/65-H^+ was measured in HCl solutions and on this basis the new formula is compared with that used earlier.

Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables and 11formulas.

[JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange membrane, cation

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 05 Feb 65 / OTH REF: 022 / SOV REF: 003

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GANCZARSKI, A.; SROCZYNSKI, K.; BROZIK, H.; GOLDSTEIN, L.; KOWALSKA, D.; LIPINSKA, I.; MIKUCKI, J.; NAREBSKA, E.; RADZIKOWSKA, H.

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1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik Kliniki: doc. dr med. K. Sroczynski Kierownik Katedry A.M. i W.A.M. w Lodzi: prof. dr med. Fr. Redlich i z Zakladu Bakteriologii A.M. i W.A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: zastepca prof. dr med. A. Ganczarski.

(DIARRHEA in inf & child) (BACILLUS SUBTILIS infect)

JEDRZEJCZAK, W.; KASPEROWICZ, J.; NAREBSKA, E.; PIATKOWSKI, K.; WISNIEWSKA, A.

Effect of antibiotics on the bacterial flora of the vagina in different gynecological diseases. Ginek. pol. 33 no.6:753-764 '62.

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(VAGINA) (ANTIBIOTICS) (GYNECOLOGY)

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Contribution to the problem of liver cirrhosis in children according to our observation. Pediat. Pol. 40 no.10:1041-1048 O '65.

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NAREBSKA, Leokadia, mgr; NAREBSKI, Wojciech, dr

Complexometric analysis of Al-Zn-Mg alloys. Rudy i metale 8 no.10:398-400 '63.

POLAND

GRUNWALD, L.; MARKOWSKI, J.

Value of conservation and methods of sampling feces in the bacteriological diagnosis of shigellosis. Med. dosw. mikrob. 9 no.2:211-217 1957.

1. Z Działu Klinicznego PZH i II Kliniki Chorób Zakaźnych A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr. med. B. Kassur.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, diag.
bacteriol., value of conservation & methods of sampling feces in (Pol))

NARĘBSKI, Jerzy; GRUNDWALD, Leonora

Value of bacteriological & rectoromanoscopic examination as complementary methods in diagnosis of dysentery. Przegl. epidem., Warsz. 11 no.3:263-267 1957.

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bacteriol. & rectoromanoscopic exam. (Pol))

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(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY
clin. study by rectoromanoscopy, review (Pol))
(PROCTOSCOPY
rectoromanoscopy in clin. study of bacillary dysentery, review (Pol))
(SIGMOIDOSCOPY
same

KASSUR, Bertold; MAREBSKI, Jerzy

Clinical aspects of bacillary dysentery. Przegl.epidem. 14 no.3: 215-225 '60.

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(DYSENTERY BACILLARY)

ANUSZ, Zbigniew; GRABINSKI, Andrzej; NAREBSKI, Jerzy

Types of dysenterial bacilli observed during 1956-1959. Sensitivity of cultivated strains to sulfaguanidine and antibiotics and comparison of results observed in vitro with therapeutic results. Przegl.epidem. 14 no.3:267-272 '60.

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(SHIGELLA pharmacol)
(SULFONAMIDES pharmacol)
(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)

KASSUR, Bertold; NAREBSKI, Jerzy; ANUSZ, Zbigniew

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(DYSENTERY BACILLARY diag)

KASSUR, Bertold; NAREBSKI, Jerzy; GRABINSKI, Andrzej

Role of enteric infectious disease clinics in the prevention of bacillary dysentery. Przegl.epidem. 14 no.3:307-311 '60.

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(DYSENTERY BACILLARY prev & control)

NAREBSKI, Jerzy

Rectormanoscopic picture in acute bacillary dysentery in adults.
Przegl.epidem. 14 no.3:325-332 '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych A.M. i Dzialu Klinicznego P.Z.H. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. B.Kassur
(DYSENTERY BACILLARY diag)

NAREBSKI, Jerzy

Rectormanoscopic picture in chronic and protracted bacillary dysentery in adults. Przegl.epidem. 14 no.3:333-336 '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych A.M. i Dzialu Klinicznego P.Z.H. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med. B.Kassur
(DYSENTRY BACILLARY diag)

OSUCH, Tadeusz; NAREBSKI, Jerzy

Clinical observations on chronic Lesniowski-Crohn disease. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.5:178-182 29 Ja '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych AM w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr med. Bertold Kassur.
(ILEITIS REGIONAL case reports)

POLAND

NARBSKI, Jerzy, WOLOSZCZUK, Irena, and AFEK-KAMINSKA, Maria; Second Clinic of Infectious Diseases (II Klinika Chorob Zakaznych)of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] , Center of Clinical Studies (Osrodek Badan Klinicznych) of PZH [Panstwowy Zaklad Higieny, State Institute of Hygiene] (Director: Prof. Dr. med B. KASSUR), and the Anatomo-Pathological Laboratory (Pracownia Anatomo-Patologiczna) of the Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases (Miejski Szpital Zakazny) No 1 (Director: Dr. M. AFEK-KAMINSKA), all in Warsaw

"Case of Acute Interstitial Myocarditis."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 15, 8 Apr 63, pp 555-559.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] Authors report a case of acute isolated intersitial myocarditis (Fiedler type) in a man aged 36. Clinic had diagnosed it as myocardial infarction, but histological examination of the heart muscle revealed the true situation. Importance of proper diagnosis is emphasized, since hormonal treatment can be of help, at least in the chronic cases. 11 Polish, 3 German, 5 Western references.

1/1

POLAND

KASSUR, Bertold and NAREBSKI, Jerzy, Second Clinic of Infectious Diseases (II Klinika Chorob Zakaznych) and the Clinical Research Center (Osrodek Badan Klinicznych) of the PZH [Panstwowy Zaklad Higieny, State Institute of Hygiene] in Warsaw (Director: Prof. Dr. med. B. KASSUR)

"Chronic Dysentery. Clinical Observations."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 18, 29 Apr 63, pp 609-614.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The authors discuss the problem of chronic dysentery, its etiology, contributing factors, difficulty in diagnosis especially during remission, and the value of the various tests. They report their own observations and present in tabular form the clinical symptomatology, the rectoromanoscopic picture during exacerbation and remission, and the agglutinins test in the course of this disease. They also discuss the possibilities for prophylaxis and treatment of this disease in the outpatient departments of gastro-intestinal clinics. There are 44 references, of which 16 are Polish, 26 Russian, and only two (2) in English.

1/1

MARKBSKI, Juliusz

Effect of sympathicolysis on vestibular chronaxy in rabbits. Acta physiol. polon. 5 no.4:486-489 1954.

1. Z Zakladu Neurofizjologii i Fizjologii Porownawczej Uniw. Mikolaja Kopernika w Toruniu. Kierownik: prof. dr J.Hurynowicz.

(ERGOT ALKALOIDS, effects,
dihydroergotamine, on vestibular chronaxy in rabbits)
(VESTIBULAR APPARATUS, effect of drugs on,
dihydroergotamine, on chronaxy in rabbits)

3466. NAREBSKI J., HINZ Z. and HURYNOWICZ J. Zakl. Neurofiz. Porównawczej. Univ. Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruniu. Próba zapisu EEG królików przy użyciu elektrod stykowych. Trials of EEG recording in rabbits by means of contact electrodes ACTA PHYSIOL. POL. 1956, 7/4(487-493) illus. 8

Specially-constructed electrodes were placed on the skull surface of the animal in the same manner as in clinical EEG. The electrodes introduced by means of operation, as often used in experimental EEG of animals, are also discussed, and an attempt is made at a critical appreciation of the electrodes constructed by the authors. With these electrodes the authors obtained about 100 rabbit EEGs, which yielded quite satisfactory results in certain types of experiments.

CHMIELEWSKA, Z.;NAREBSKI, J.;HURYNOWICZ, J.

Effect of Schizandra chinensis on EEG in exhausted neurotics with depressive manifestations; preliminary communication. II. Neur. &c. polska 7 no.1:41-51 Jan-Feb 57.

1. Zaklad Neurofizjologii i Fizjologii Porownawczej U. M. K. w Toruniu Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Hurynowicz.

(NEUROSES, therapy,
Schisandra chinensis, eff. on EEG (Pol))
(PLANTS,
Schisandra chinensis, ther. of neuroses, eff. on EEG (Pol))
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in various diseases,
neuroses, eff. of Schisandra chinensis ther. (Pol))

GORZYM, H.; JANISZEWSKI, L.; NARĘBSKI, J.; OLEJARCZUK, G.; SZAWŁOWSKA, Z.

Effect of ethyl alcohol on EEG and chronaxy of the vestibular apparatus in rabbits. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:339 1957.

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(ALCOHOL, ETHYL, effects,
on EEG & vestibular chronaxy (Pol))
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY,
eff. of ethyl alcohol in rabbits (Pol))
(VESTIBULAR APPARATUS, physiology,
chronaxy, eff. of ethyl alcohol in rabbits (Pol))

Narebski J.

KRAWCZAK, J.; JANISZEWSKI, L.; NAREBSKI, J.; OLEJARCZUK, G.

Changes of EEG and of chronaxy in the vestibule of the ear in rabbits in hypothermia. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:400-401 1957.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii A. M. w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr M. Czarnecki. Z Zakladu Neurofizjologii i Fizjologii Porownawczej Uniwersytetu M. Kopernika w Toruniu Kierownik: prof. dr J. Hurynowicz.

(HYPOTHERMIA, effects,
on EEG & on chronaxy in vestibule of ear in rabbit (Pol))
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY,
eff. of hypothermia (Pol))
(VESTIBULAR APPARATUS, physiology,
chronaxy, eff. of hypothermia (Pol))

NARĘBSKI, J.

Effect of prolonged anaphylactic sensitization on EEG in rabbits. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:479-481 1957.

1. Z Zakładu Neurofizjologii i Fizjologii Porownawczej Uniwersytetu im. Mikolaja Kopernika w Toruniu. Kierownik: prof. dr J. Hurynowicz.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in var. dis.
exper. anaphylaxis (Pol))
(ALLERGY, experimental,
EEG in prolonged anaphylactic sensitization (Pol))

NARKIEWICZ, J.

NOWICKA, H.; NARKIEWICZ, J.; JANISZEWSKI, L.; HURYNOWICZ, J.; BARCIEL, Z.

Effect of Schizandra chinensis on electroencephalograms in rabbits following hypothermia. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:488-490 1957.

1. Z Zakladu Neurofizjologii i Fizjologii Porownawczej Uniwersytetu M. Kopernika w Toruniu Kierownik: prof. dr J. Hurynowicz

(ANALEPTICS, effects,
Schizandra chinensis, on EEG after hypothermia in rabbits (Pol))
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, effect of drugs on
Schizandra chinensis after hypothermia in rabbits (Pol))
(HYPOTHERMIA, effects,
on EEG responses to Schizandra chinensis in rabbits (Pol))

NAREBSKI, J.

EEG changes in rabbits in repeated anaphylactic shocks with the use of normal horse serum (without preservation) as an antigen. Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:845-847 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Neurofizjologii i Fizjologii Porownawczej Uniwersytetu M. Kopernika w Toruniu, Kierownik: prof.dr J.Hurynowicz.
(ALLERGY exper)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(IMMUNE SERUMS)

NAREBSKI, J.

EEG changes in rabbits in repeated anaphylactic shock with the use of preserved horse serum as an antigen. Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:847-848 '60.

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(ALLERGY exper)
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(IMMUNE SERUMS)

NAREBSKI, J.

EEG changes in rabbits in repeated anaphylactic shocks. Effect of atropine and ephedrine premedication. Acta physiol.polon. 11 no.5/6:848-849 '60.

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(EPHEDRINE pharmacol)
(ATROPINE pharmacol)
(ALLERGY exper)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

HANKIEWICZ, Janusz; SZENIC, Julian; SKOTNICKI, Stanislaw; NAREBSKI, Juliusz

Results in the treatment of acute pancreatitis. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no.7/9:976-978 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM w Lodzi Kierownik: doc. dr J. Moll.

(PANCREATITIS ther)

NAREBSKI, Juliusz; ROMANOWSKI, Wieslaw; KADZIELA, Wojciech

Effect of 1-methyl-D-lysergic acid butanolamide (Deseril) on EEG changes produced in rabbits with 5-hydroxytryptophan and 5-hydroxytryptamine. Acta physiol. pol. 14 no.2:157-170 '63.

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(ERGOT ALKALOIDS) (SEROTONIN) (TRYPTOPHAN)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY (PHARMACOLOGY)

NAREBSKI, W.

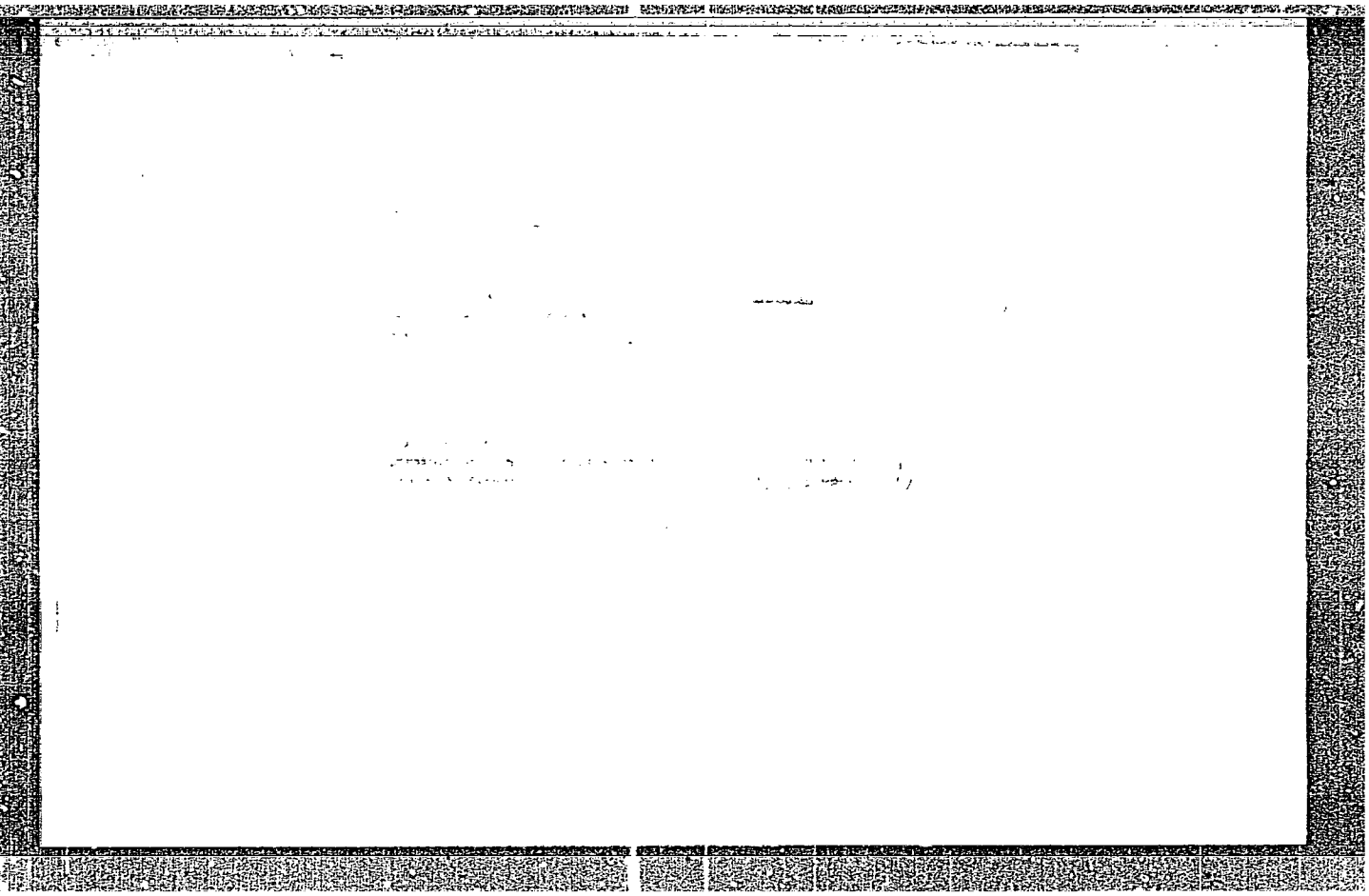
"Application of the principles of organic chemistry to the analysis of ores, rocks, and minerals," Przeglad Geologiczny, Warszawa, No 7, July 1954, p. 286.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

NAREBSKI, W.

Siderites in Krosno menilites of the Carpathian Flysch, p. 84. (PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY, Warszawa, No. 2, Feb. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl.



Country : Poland D
Category : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

Abs. Jour : Referat Zhur - Khim, No 13, 1959 45405

Author : Narebski, W.
Institut. : Not given
Title : The Mineralogy and Geochemical Conditions for the Genesis of So-Called 'Siderites' of Carpathian Flysch
Orig Pub. : Arch Mineral, 21, No 1, 5-100 (1958) (1957)

Abstract : The author has made a chemical, spectroscopic, thermal, and x-ray analysis of the carbonate concretions and of the enclosing flysch rock of the Lower Cretaceous-Oligocene period. Four geochemical phases are distinguished in the formation of these rocks: (1) a siderite-pyrite phase, (2) siderite, (3) mixed, and (4) a dolomite-ankerite phase. The investigations have established the diagenetic origin of the carbonate deposits and concretions.

G. Vorob'yev

Card: 1/1

NAREBSKI, W.

The role of Carpathian siderite in the geologic history of the Carpathian Flysch. pll

WSZECHSWIAT. (Polskie Towarzystwo Prsyrodnikow im. Kopernika)
Warszawa. No. 1, Jan. 1959
Poland/

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

NAREBSKI, Wojciech

Phosphorite concretions of the Weglowka variegated marls in the Carpathian Flysch. Acta geol pol 10 no.2:165-200 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Laboratory of Mineralogy and Petrography, Museum of the Earth.
(Poland--Marl) (Poland--Phosphorites)
(Flysch) (Carpathian Mountains)

NAREBSKI, Wojciech

Complexometric semimicroanalysis of spinel from Gierczyn. Kwartalnik geol 6 no.1:1-7 '62.

1. Muzeum Ziemi, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

NAREBSKI, Wojciech

Improper use of the term petrochemistry. Przegl geol 12 no.10: 427-428 O '64.

1. Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.