NAZARENKO, B.D., dotsent (Kolomna)

Diesel engines for the prospective locomotives. Zhel.-dor.transp. 45 no.12:55-57 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

NAZARENKO, P. T.

"Investigation of the Work of the Span Structures of Sectional Reinforced-Concrete Bridges." Sub 22 Feb 51, Moscow Automobile and Road Inst imeni V. M. Molotov

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

SO: Sum. No. 470, 9 May 55

ROSSIYSKIY, Vladimir Alekseyevich; KAZARENKO, Boris Pavlovich; ZAYCHENKO, R.M., vaduchiy redaktor; NOVIK, O., tekhnichniy redaktor

[Precast reinforced concrete] Zbirnyi zalizobeton. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo tekhn. lit-ry URSR, 1956. 60 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Precast concrete construction)

SOV/124-58-4-4715

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika. 1958 Nr 4, p 148 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nazarenko, B.P.

TITLE: Span-structure Design Calculation of Reinforced-concrete Bridge Framework Assemblies With Account of Elastic Load Distribution (K raschetu proletnykh stroyeniy sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh mostov balochnykh sistem s uchetom uprugogo raspredeleniya nagruzki)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Khar'kovsk. obl. nauchno-tekhn. soveshchaniye po zhelezobetonnym konstruktsiyam 13-15 dek. 1954 g. Khar'kov, 1956, pp 93-101

ABSTRACT: Results of design calculation are given for the action of a concentrated symmetrical load on a girder framework unit without consideration of girder twist. In the proposed method of calculation of the girder framework the transverse load distribution for each three transverse girders is done by spreading the load along 4-5 longitudinal girders. No substantiation of the method is given. Mention is made of the agreement between the calculation and the experimental results. 1. Bridges--Design 2. Reinforced concrete--Performance 3. Structures--Load distribution 4. Mathematics

Card 1/1 I. K. Snitko

NAZARENKO, B.P.

New methods for training highway engineers. Avt.dor. 22 [i.e.23] no.9:29-30 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Dekan dorozhno-stroitel'nogo fakul'teta KhADI.
(Road construction--Study and teaching)

ROSSIYSKIY, Vladimir Alekseyevich, prof.; NAZARENKO, Borís Pavlovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SLOVINSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GIESHMAN, Ye.Ye., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KALMYKOV, N.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent[deceased]; POLIVANOV, N.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KIRILLOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BASOV, S.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; PANKRATOV, V.M., inzh., red.; GANYUSHIN, A.I., red.izd-va; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Examples of the design of precast reinforced concrete bridges] Primery proektirovaniia sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh mostov. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 494 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist po mostam Khar'kovskogo otdeleniya Gosudarstvennogo proyektnogo instituta po promyshlennomu transportu (for Basov).

(Bridges, Concrete--Design and construction)

NAZARENKO, Boris Pavlovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHAZAN, I.A., red.; GOLUBKOVA, Ye.S., red.

[Reinforced concrete bridges] Zhelezobetonnye mosty. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 427 p. (MIRA 17:12)

NAZARENKO, D.K.

AID Nr. 991-5 17 June

"SOFT"-VACUUM ELECTRON-BEAM WELDING (USSR)

Nazarenko, D. K., A. G. Poved, and N. N. Leont'yev. Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, Mar 1963, 88-89. S/125/63/000/003/010/012

The Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye. O. Paton has developed an experimental unit for electron-beam welding in which the vacuum chamber is divided into two compartments. In the welding compartment a vacuum of $1 \cdot 10^{-1}$ to $1 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm Hg is maintained. A higher vacuum of $1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ to $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mm Hg is maintained only in the electron-gun zone. Experiments with 1X18H9T [AISI 321] steel 15 mm thick showed that complete penetration can be achieved with a 25-kv accelerating voltage and a beam current of 350 ma. The depth-to-width ratio of the weld was found to be lower than with welding in a higher vacuum. However, this could be the result of faulty design, for the focusing lens was located too far away from the weld. [ND]

Card 1/1

NAZARENKO, D.P.

Stratigraphy and paleogeography of valley deposits on the left banks of the middle Dnieper, the middle Donets, and Don Rivers. Uch. zap. KhGU 61:101-129 '55. (MLRA 10:8)

(Ukraine--Geology)

15-1957-12-17017

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 12, pp 45-46 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nazarenko, D. P.

TITLE: Eolian and Fluvioglacial Hypotheses of Loess Formation on the Left Bank of the Dnepr River in the Light of Geomorphology (Eolovaya i flyuvioglyatsial'naya gipotezy obrazovaniya lessa levoberezh'ya r. Dnepra v geomorfologicheskom osveshchenii)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-ta, 1956, vol 73, pp 185-199

ABSTRACT: Submerged submoraine loess formations are widely distributed along the valleys of Psel, the upper courses of Khorol, Sula, Desna, and others. At some places they reach a thickness above 10 m. Fluvioglacial and alluvial formations of the loess origin also evolved in the upper part of the Belopol'skiy-Chupakhovskiy terrace which was formed at the time of the maximum spreading of the Dnepr glacial tongue. A considerably smaller amount of submerged loess formations are distributed on the

Card 1/4

Eolian and Fluvioglacial Hypotheses of Loess Formation on the Left Bank of the Dnepr River in the Light of Geomorphology

outskirts of the central Russian uplift and of Donbass which have not been affected by glaciation. Alluvial, deluvial and lake loess-like argillaceous soils were evolved here. The thickness of a loess mantle in the Dnepr and Don Basins decreases on younger terraces, which fact contradicts the deluvial and Fluvioglacial hypotheses. S. S. Sobolev's opinion (Pochvovedeniye, 1937, vol 4) that the loess blanket deposit of nonglacial regions is of a fluvioglacial origin and that it is of different ages at different altitudes, does not concur with actuality. A well developed hydrographic net existed here already during the Likhvinskaya epokha (epoch), and prevented the fluvioglacial currents from reaching the divides. Fluvioglacial loesses are easily distinguished by the presence of a stratification or of fine gravel, while true loesses are characterized by mole-holes. Moreover, glacial waters were drained off by glacio-obsequent systems, which originated, one after another as the glaciers receeded. To judge by the remnants of the Belopol'ye-Chupakhovka terrace, such a system at the time

Eolian and Fluvoglacial Hypotheses of Loess Formation on the Left Bank of the Dnepr River in the Light of Geomorphology

of maximum development of glaciers, passed from Bryansk down the Desna River to the Sev River near the village of Suzemka, up the Sev River and over the divide into the Svana Valley below the town of Dmitriyev, then into Seym River below L'gov up to Korenevo, up the Snagost' River and down the Lokna and Sudzha into Psel River. The last, barred by a glacier, flowed along Tashan' over the watershed of Oleshnya into Vorskla, Orel' and Dnepr. A similar system can be seen along the edge of the Don glacial tongue from Bryansk down the Resseta and Zhizdra Rivers, up the Oka River to Likhvin, along Upa to the town of Tula, up the Shat' River and through a valley into the Don (Belopol'ye-Chupakhovka terrace corresponds to the third or the fourth terrace of the Oka). Moreover, there exist the systems of glacio-obsequent valleys developed during the four pauses in the receding of the Dnepr Glacier. There occurred also some more frequent and shorter pauses in the receding of the glacier; these were responsible for the wavy moraine relief seen on the Gradizhsk terrace. It follows from the presence of the valleys which intercepted the

Card 3/4

15-1957-12-17017

Eolian and Fluvioglacial Hypotheses of Loess Formation on the Left Bank of the Dnepr River in the Light of Geomorphology

fluvioglacial streams, that the main mass of loess was primarily of eolian origin and mainly under the steppe conditions, although the primary "swamp loesses" were formed at certain places in marshes, lakes and bogs. Cracks formed by drying and by frost could have been originated in such marshes.

N. I. Kriger

Card 4/4

NAZARENKO, D.P.

Marginal troughs and characteristics of the transition zone between the Hercynian folds and Russian Platform. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.5/6: 557-562 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Gosuniversitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo, Khar'kov.
(Geology, Structural)

NAZARENKO, G., inzh.

Improving the utilization of automotive transport. Mekh.stroi. 14 no.8:22-23 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Transportation, Automotive) (Building materials--Transportation)

NAKHUTIN, I.; MEKKEL', A., prepodavatel'; NAZARENKO, G., inzh.

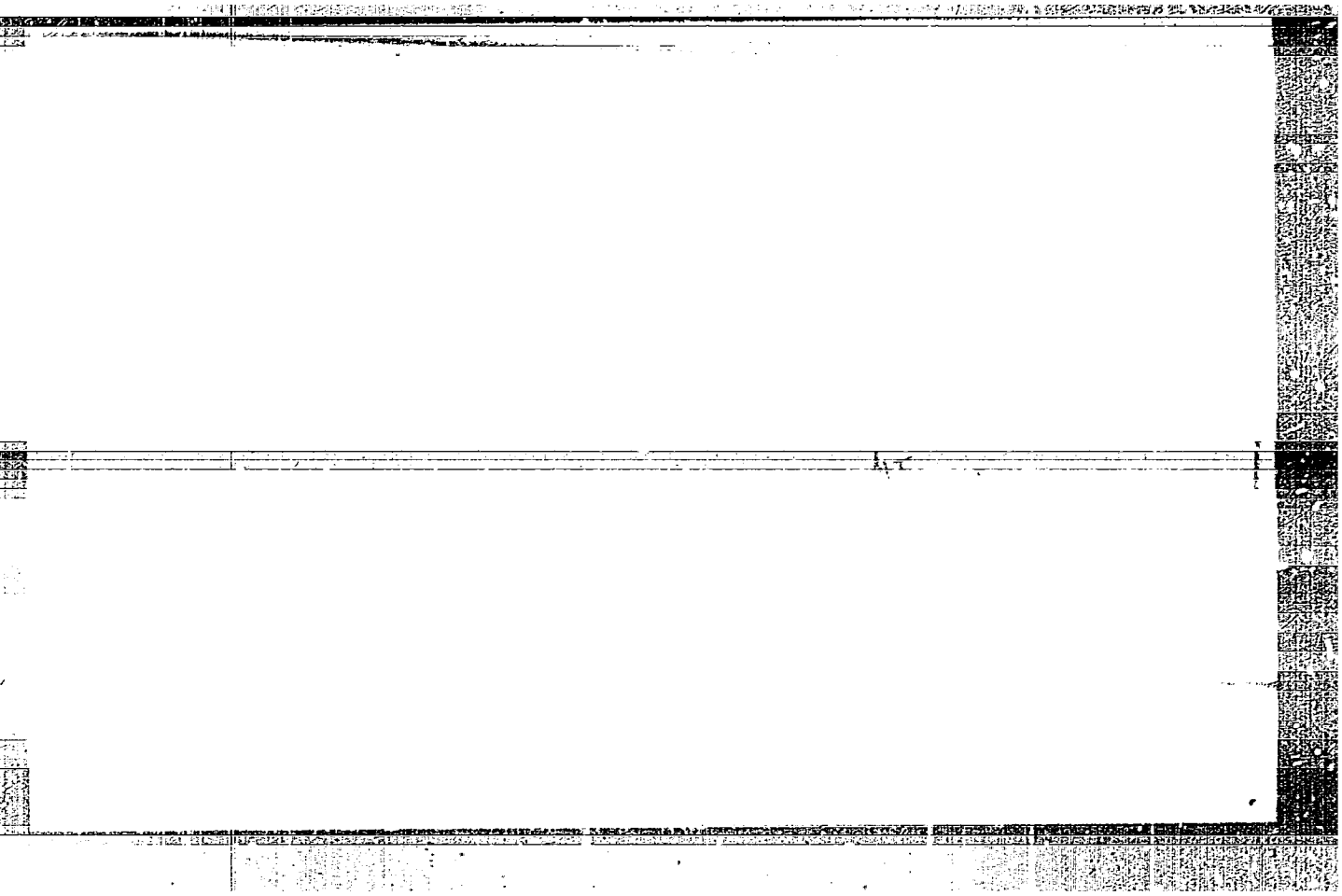
New visual aids for the training of plasterers, painters, and glaziers. Prof.-tekh.obr. 18 no.2:14-16 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Direktor remeslennogo uchilishcha No. 42, Leningrad (for Nakhutin).
2. Remeslennoye uchilishche No.42, Lenigrad (for Nazarenko).
(Building trades—Audio-visual aids)

DVORKIND, M.M., inzh. V rabote prinimali uchastiye: VAS'YAS, I.P.; KOKSHAROV, V.D.; DRESVYANKIN, V.I.; PARAMONOVA, A.P.; GOLOKHMATOV, S.N.; SHISHARIN, B.N.; GOLIKOVA, T.A.; KLISHA, Ya.A.; KOZHEVNIKOVA, Ye.L.; VYDRINA, Zh.A.; BUSHUYEVA, T.N.; NAZARENKO, G.A.

Behavior of open-hearth furnace crowns under the effect of feeding oxygen into the burner flame and into the bath. Stal' 20 no.2:117-121 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Open-hearth furnaces)
(Firebrick)



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26278
S/073/61/027/004/002/004
B127/B203

5.1230 1087, 1273, 1204

AUTHORS: Delimarskiy, Yu. K., and Nazarenko, G. D.

TITLE: Chemical galvanic chains in borate melts

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 4, 1961, 458-466

TEXT: The authors studied the thermodynamic characteristics of lead and bismuth oxides dissolved in borax melt by measuring the e.m.f. A platinum electrode was used as reversible "oxygen electrode". The e.m.f. was measured with a ППТВ-1 (PPTV-1) potentiometer and a mirror galvanometer. The determined thermodynamic functions of PbO in $Na_2B_4O_7$ are given in Table 3. At low PbO concentrations, electrolytic dissociation takes place so that the Pb ion concentration does not deviate too much from the PbO concentration. The activity decreases considerably with rising PbO concentration. Metaborates and polyborates seem to form. The results for the system $Bi/Bi_2O_3/O_2(Pt)$ at temperatures of 900-920°C are given in Table 7.

Card 1/ 5

26278
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B127/B203

Chemical galvanic chains in borate melts

The chemical interaction between Bi_2O_3 and borax melt was shown to be lower than that between PbO and the melt. The chemical reaction of bismuth is probably based on its formation of unstable polyborate-type compounds with borax, the composition of which has not been clarified yet. There are 5 figures, 8 tables, and 19 references: 7 Soviet and 12 non-Soviet. The most important reference to the English-language publications reads as follows: Ref. 15: R. Didstchenko, E. Rochow. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 76, 3291 (1954).

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1960

Table 3. Thermodynamic functions of PbO in melts of the system $PbO-Na_2B_4O_7$.

Card 2/5

NAZARENKO, G.D.

Galvanic concentrated cells in fused borates. Part 1: Lead and bismuth oxides in borax. Ukr.khim.zhur. 27 no.5:618-624 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.
(Lead oxide) (Bismuth oxide) (Electromotive force)

NAZARENKO, G.D.

Thermodynamic properties of NiO dissolved in molten borax.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.8:790-793 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

DELIMARSKIY, Yu.K.; NAZARENKO, G.D.

Solubility of metal oxides in molten borax. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.8:811-817 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

NAZARENKO, G. F.

USSR/Medicine - Yeast
Chemistry - Fusel Oil

Apr 1945

"Utilization of the Products of Autoclave Hydrolysis of Protein for the Nitrogen Nutrition of Yeasts and the Production of Fusel Oil," I. P. Zakharov, G. F. Nazarenko, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Distilling Industry, Moscow, 6 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XIV, No 2

Autoclave hydrolysis of proteins presents definite advantages as compered with the open hydrolysis method in every case in which a large quantity of hydrolyzed proteic substances of individual amino acids is needed. Autoclave hydrolyzed protein forms an excellent source of nitrogen nutrition for yeasts and may be so used. The unpurified leucine preparation obtained from the autoclave hydrolyzate is a very suitable material for producing fusel oil and its utilization can provide high fusel oil yields. Still higher fusel oil yields may be obtained if conditions for a more intense nitrogen metabolism in the yeast organism are created.

PA40T50

NAZARENKO, G. F.

NAZARENKO, G.F., inzhener

Design for contact system pole foundations set in rocky soils. Transp. stroi 5 no.5:18-20 Jl'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Electric lines--Poles)

NAZARENKO, O.F., inzh.

Precast reinforced concrete conveying trestles. Biul. stroi. tekh. 15 no. 7:7-8 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Rostovskiy filial Giprotransmar'yera.
(Trestles)
(Precast concrete construction)

NAZARENKO, G.C.

Dynamics of some biochemical indices of thiamine metabolism in children with tuberculosis. Pediatriia 41 [i.e. 42] no.2: 79-85 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. V.P.Davydov) Rostovskogo-na-Donu meditsinskogo instituta.
(THIAMINE) (TUBERCULOSIS) (CHILDREN—DISEASES)

DAVYDOV, V.P., prof.; NAZARENKO, G.G.; KHACHATRYAN, G.T.

Effectiveness of neuroplegic preparations in the complex treatment of toxic forms of acute gastrointestinal diseases and pneumonia in very young children. Sov. med. 28 no.8:75-79 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Klinika gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. V.P.Davydov) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

USSR

Change of the mechanical properties of steel during the process of fatiguing. I. N. N. Davidenkov and G. V. Nazarenko. Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 23, 731-55(1953).—The yield points of Steels 20 and 60G were studied. II. Ibid. 756-65.—The crit. temp. of embrittlement of Steel 20 was studied. The crit. temp. was observed to increase with the amt. of continuous stress imposed and with the no. of cycles. The increase amounted to 40-50°. G. S. K.

124-58-9-10552

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 158 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Davidenkov, N. N., Nazarenko, G. T., Batyaykin, V. G.

TITLE: On the Spontaneous Failure of Alarm-clock Springs Made of 70S2KhA Steel (O samoproizvol'nom razrushenii budil'nikovykh pruzhin iz stali 70S2KhA)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. proyektir., izgotovleniya i sluzhby pruzhin. Moscow-Leningrad, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 254-266

ABSTRACT: The spontaneous failure of spiral (band-type) springs, in the authors' opinion, is occasioned by the successive propagation of microfissures which appear on the tension side of the tightened spiral. The time elapsing up to the failure point varies sharply as a function of even a moderate (of the order of 30-40°C) change in the anneal temperature. A decisive influence on the fissure propagation is exerted by the humidity of the air. In humid air springs failed after days or even hours, whereas in dry air no failure at all was observed.

1. Clocks--Materials 2. Springs--Failure 3. Springs--Theory

V. I. Feodos'yev

Card 1/1

Nazarenko, G. T.

AUTHOR: Yegorov, G. Ye., Nazarenko, G. T., and Moiseyev, V. P.

TITLE: On Evaluation of Conversion of Residual Austenite in a Strip of Spring Steel (Ob otsenke prevrashcheniy ostatochnogo austenita v pruzhinnoy lente)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 52-55 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe their studies of structural changes taking place in a strip of metal during prccessing by observing the changes in the magnetization of saturation $4\pi I_s$ and the coercive force H_c. By the magnitude of the magnetization of saturation the amount of residual austenite A was determined in accordance with the formula:

$$A = \frac{a-b}{a} \cdot 100\%$$

where a is the highest value of $4\pi I_s$ for a given brand of steel and b the value of $4\pi I_s$ at the tempering temperature being studied. The various steps in the process are described with diagrams and graphs: schematic section of the electromagnet, circuit of the device for measuring the magnetization, circuit of the device for measuring the coercive force, and graphs of magnetization and temperature curves. There is

Card 1/2

On Evaluation of Conversion of Residual Austenite in a Strip of Spring Steel

1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M. I. Kalinina)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

NAZARENKO, O.T.

Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M. I. Kalinina

Metallovedeniye (Physical Metallurgy) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 107 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 202) 2,300 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: V. S. Smirnov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: O. A. Kashchenko, Professor; Tech. Ed.: L. V. Shchetinina; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Design and Operation of Machinery (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): F. I. Fetisov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers, technicians, and research workers in the fields of physical metallurgy and the heat treatment of metals.

COVERAGE: The papers in this collection contain the results of experimental work dealing with the study of constitution diagrams of metal systems, the nature of solid solutions, aging of complex alloys, processes occuring during the heating and cooling of alloys, and the thermochemical treatment of steel.

Card 1/8

Vyaznikov, N. F., S. S. Yermakov, and N. N. Soldatova. Carburizing of Chrome Stainless Steel 37

Regimes are given for carburizing, quenching, and tempering, and results of a determination of the hardness and chemical stability of the case are given.

Vyaznikov, N. F., S.S. Yermakov, and A. N. Popandopulo. Cracks in the Gas Cutting of Steel 91

Results are given of a metallographic investigation of the causes of crack formation in the cut zone of case-hardened alloy steel cut with an oxyacetylene flame. Methods of controlling this problem are presented.

Vyaznikov, N. F., and S.S. Yermakov. Investigation of Steel for Oil Drill Bits 93

Data are given on the testing of three types of case-hardened steel under conditions approximating those under which drill bits made of these steels operate. A method of heat treating these bits is outlined.

Nazarenko, O. T. Decomposition of Residual Austenite During the Tempering of Carbon Steel 99

This article and the one following give the results of an investigation of the dependence of magnetic saturation on tempering temperature in the case of carbon steels having a carbon content of 0.2 to 1.7 percent. It can be concluded from an analysis of the curves that the decomposition of residual austenite is independent of the carbon content and begins at 100° C.

Nazarenko, O. T., and N. V. Rozhdestvenskaya. Investigation of the Tempering of Steels by the Magnetic Method 102

Card 7/8

5

mechanical properties of three spring alloys, tin-phosphorus, beryllium-bronze, and German silver. The elastic limit and elastic aftereffect, little-studied characteristics, are assumed to be of basic importance. It is shown that heat treatment is decidely helpful in improving the alloys with respect to these properties.

7

SOV/129-59-4-6/17

AUTHOR: Nazarenko, G.T. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Relation Between the Structure of Steel and the Yield-Point Plateau (Svyaz' mezhdu strukturoy stali i ploshchadkoy tekuchesti)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov, 1959, Nr 4, pp 27-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Various authors state that the yield-point plateau is characteristic only to below-eutectoidal steels in the annealed state. However, on many occasions this was observed also in the high temperature tempered state, and the author of this paper observed it in annealed U 12 steel. The aim of the work described in this paper was to obtain additional information on this point and for this purpose the following seven Soviet grades of carbon steels were investigated: 20, 35, 50, 65G, U-8, U-12 and U-17. The tests were made with specimens of 5 mm diameter, 36 mm length, and from the recorded elongation curves the relative deformation at the yield-point dip was calculated. Furthermore, the tendency of the material to harden after exceeding the yield-point $\Delta\sigma_{0.5}$, "the initial coefficient of hardening", was determined. The investigations were carried out on specimens after

Card 1/3

Relation Between the Structure of Steel and the Yield-Point Plateau

hardening and tempering according to regimes, data of which are given in a table on p 29, and also for steel specimens in the annealed state. On the basis of obtained results, the following conclusions are arrived at: (1) The yield-point plateau is a characteristic feature of all carbon steels including the steel U-17, whereby for any steel the length can vary within wide limits by varying the heat treatment regime and consequently also the structure. (2) The tempering temperature for which a yield-point plateau was observed for the investigated steels amounted to 300 - 500°C; with increasing tempering temperature the yield-point plateau gets longer. (3) After tempering at 680 to 700°C the length of the yield-point plateau has a maximum value and is equal for all steels irrespective of the carbon content, whilst in the annealed state its length decreases with increasing carbon content. (4) With increasing hardening temperature the yield-point plateau after tempering becomes shorter and the higher the annealing temperature the shorter will be the yield-point plateau. (5) The here-described investigations confirmed that

there is a relation between the length of the yield-point plateau and the tendency of a material to become work-hardened.

There are 6 figures, 1 table and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut
(Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

SOV/129-59-5-6/17

AUTHOR: Cand. Tech. Sci. G.T. Nazarenko

TITLE: Temperature Range of Decomposition of the Residual Austenite during Tempering of Carbon Steels (Temperaturnyy interval raspada ostatochnogo austenita pri otpuske uglerodistykh staley)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov, 1959, Nr 5, pp 28-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of analysis of dilatometric curves, Gulyayev (Ref 1) and Kontorivich (Ref 2) concluded that decomposition of the residual austenite proceeds in the temperature range 200 to 300°C. However, they did not consider data obtained by other more sensitive, particularly magnetic, methods. In this paper, the author gives the results of investigating the dependence of the magnetic saturation on the tempering temperature, relations which are similar to those of the curve published by Maurer and Schroeter (Ref 3) in 1929. Analysis of such curves leads to the conclusion that the literary values on the lower boundary of the temperature range of decomposition of the residual austenite are too high. The investigations were carried out on the steels U-12A and U-9A and also on steel

Card 1/3

Temperature Range of Decomposition of the Residual Austenite during Tempering of Carbon Steels

containing 1.7% C. A method of measuring magnetic saturation was used which has been described in an earlier paper by the author and his team (Ref 4). The specimens were of 4 mm diameter, 60 mm long. The steel U-12A was in the form of a strip of 0.3 x 8 mm; specimens from this steel were quenched from a temperature above the A_{cm} point, whilst the 1.7% C steel was quenched from 1100°C, using in both cases oil as cooling agent. The tempering time was two hours. In Fig 1 the determined dependence of the magnetic saturation and of the speed of variation of the magnetic saturation on the temperature is graphed; in Fig 2 the dependence of the magnetic saturation on the tempering time at 150, 175 and 200° C is graphed for the steel U-9A. The following conclusions are arrived at: 1) The magnetic method is more sensitive than the dilatometric method and permits detecting the dependence of the austenite decomposition at lower temperatures (about 100 °C). 2) For a tempering time of two hours the decomposition of the residual austenite during tempering proceeds in the temperature range 100 to 275 °C, whereby

Temperature Range of Decomposition of the Residual Austenite during Tempering of Carbon Steels

this process proceeds at its maximum intensity at a temperature of 200 °C. With increasing tempering time this temperature range narrows owing to a displacement of the upper boundary towards lower temperature values. The author disagrees with the view of Yu.A. Geller (Ref 5) who stated that the residual austenite becomes transformed in the temperature range 220 to 270 °C. 3) Discrepancies between the results of dilatometric and magnetic methods are attributed particularly to the higher speed of heating the specimens in dilatometric tests (for instance, 400 °C per sec) which is equivalent to short heating times.

Card 3/3 There are 2 figures and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

NAZARENKO, G.T.

Decomposition of residual austenite during the tempering of carbon steel. Trudy LPI no.202:99-101 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Steel--Metallography) (Tempering)

NAZARENKO, G.T.; ROZHDESTVENSKAYA, M.V.

Magnetic method of investigating the tempering of steel. Trudy LPI no.202:102-107 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Magnetic testing) (Steel--Testing)

NAZARENKO, G.T. [Nazarenko, H.T.]; YAROSHEK, A.D.

Studying the fatigue process in rolling friction by the method of eddy currents. Dop. AN URSR no.3:370-374 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR F.P.Belyankinym [Bieliankin, F.P.].
(Metals--Fatigue) (Friction)

NAZARENKO, G.T.

Dependence of the contact fatigue strength of ShKh15 steel on phase transformations in the surface layer. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.10:12-18 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

S/032/63/029/002/016/028
B101/B186

AUTHOR: Nazarenko, G. T.

TITLE: The part played by the boundary effect in contact fatigue tests for rolling friction

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 2, 1963, 205 - 208

TEXT: Studies were made of the distribution of deformation and surface hardening during the running in of steel bearing rollers of 50 mm diameter, 10 mm wide, hardness 62 RC, and of steel rollers, 35 mm diameter, 10 mm wide, hardness 30 - 62 RC, in bearing races 4 to 8 mm wide with spindle oil lubrication. The testing apparatus was as described by M. A. Puzanov (Povysheniye iznosostoykosti detaley mashin [Increase of the durability of machine parts] Sb. trudov Instituta mekhaniki AN USSR, no. 22, Izd. AN USSR (1958)). The distribution of the plastic deformation over the width of the bearing race was determined by measuring the change in the distance between the imprints of a diamond pyramid. Surface hardening was determined on the basis of the increasing microhardness. Results: (1) the relative deformation $\varepsilon = \Delta l/l$ % is distributed irregularly over the width. At the rims of the roll it is about 20%, but in the center only 1%. Deformation in the

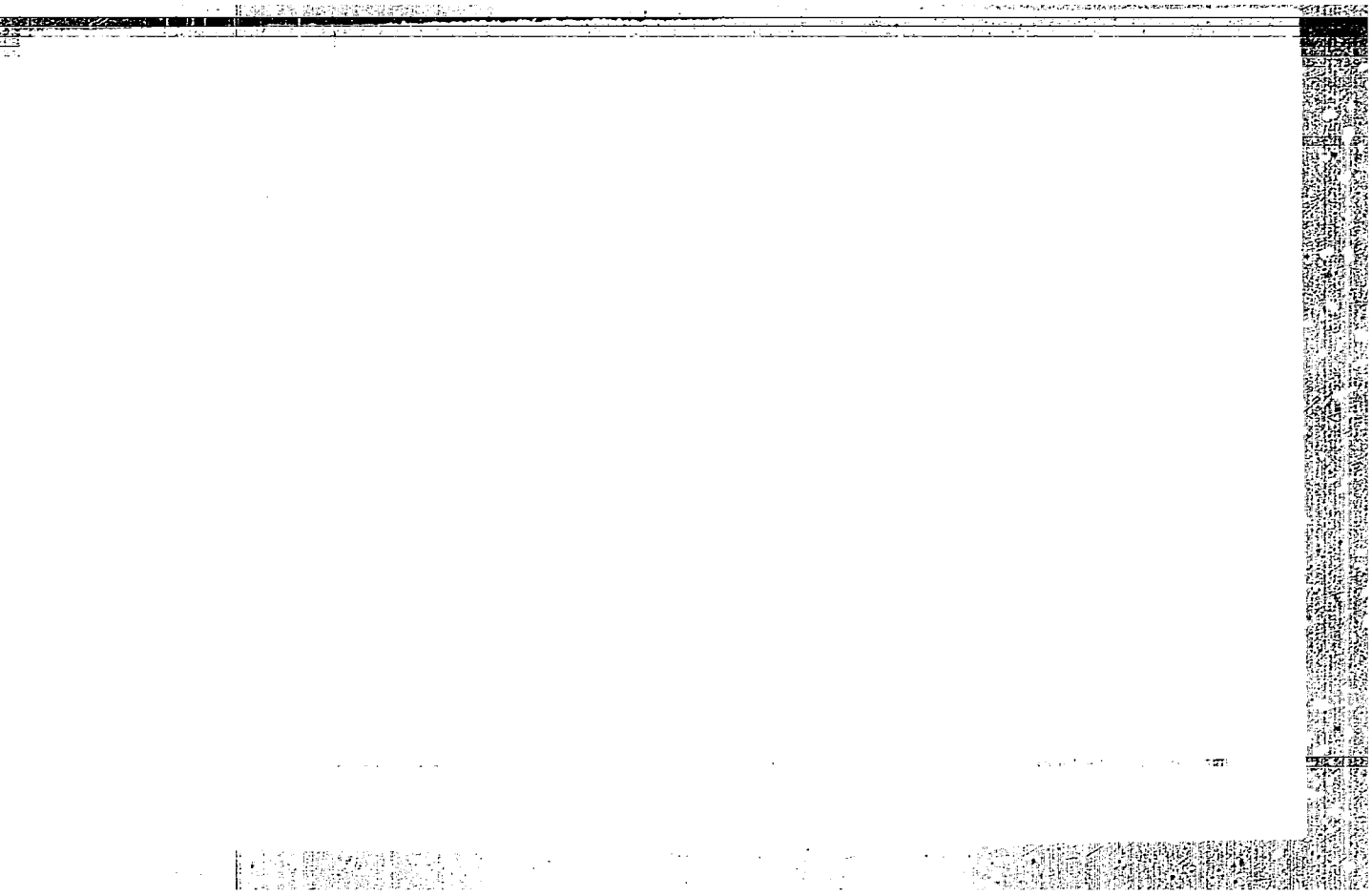
The part played by the boundary...

center is elastic, at the rims it is plastic. The mean value ε_{mean}, therefore, is not a reliable characteristic. (2) Hardening too is distributed irregularly. At a pressure of p/b = 185 kg/mm (b - width of the race in mm) and hardness 46 RC, after $20 \cdot 10^6$ cycles, the microhardness increased from ~ 425 kg/mm^2 to ~ 530 kg/mm^2 in the center of the roll, but at the rims only to ~ 500 kg/mm^2. Hardening increased with pressure. At p/b = 110 kg/mm it is approximately 15%, at p/b = 185 kg/mm it is $\sim 25\%$. (3) In rolls of a hardness of 31 RC, in races, 4 mm wide, crumbling was observed in the center of the roll after $1 \cdot 10^6$ cycles, at p/b = 70 kg/mm. The sides of the crumbled surface formed an angle of 45° with the direction of rolling, which indicates the action of tangential stresses. With equal dimensions and equal shape of the specimen, the shape of the crumbled surface depends on the hardness of the material. (4) When the race is narrower the boundary effect depends on the angle at which the narrowing takes place. For specimens having a hardness of 62 RC, at p/b = 205 kg/mm, the durability was $1.3 \cdot 10^6$, $3.7 \cdot 10^6$, $2.9 \cdot 10^6$ cycles when the angle of transition from the wide to the narrow race was 15, 30 or 45°. Conclusion: the boundary

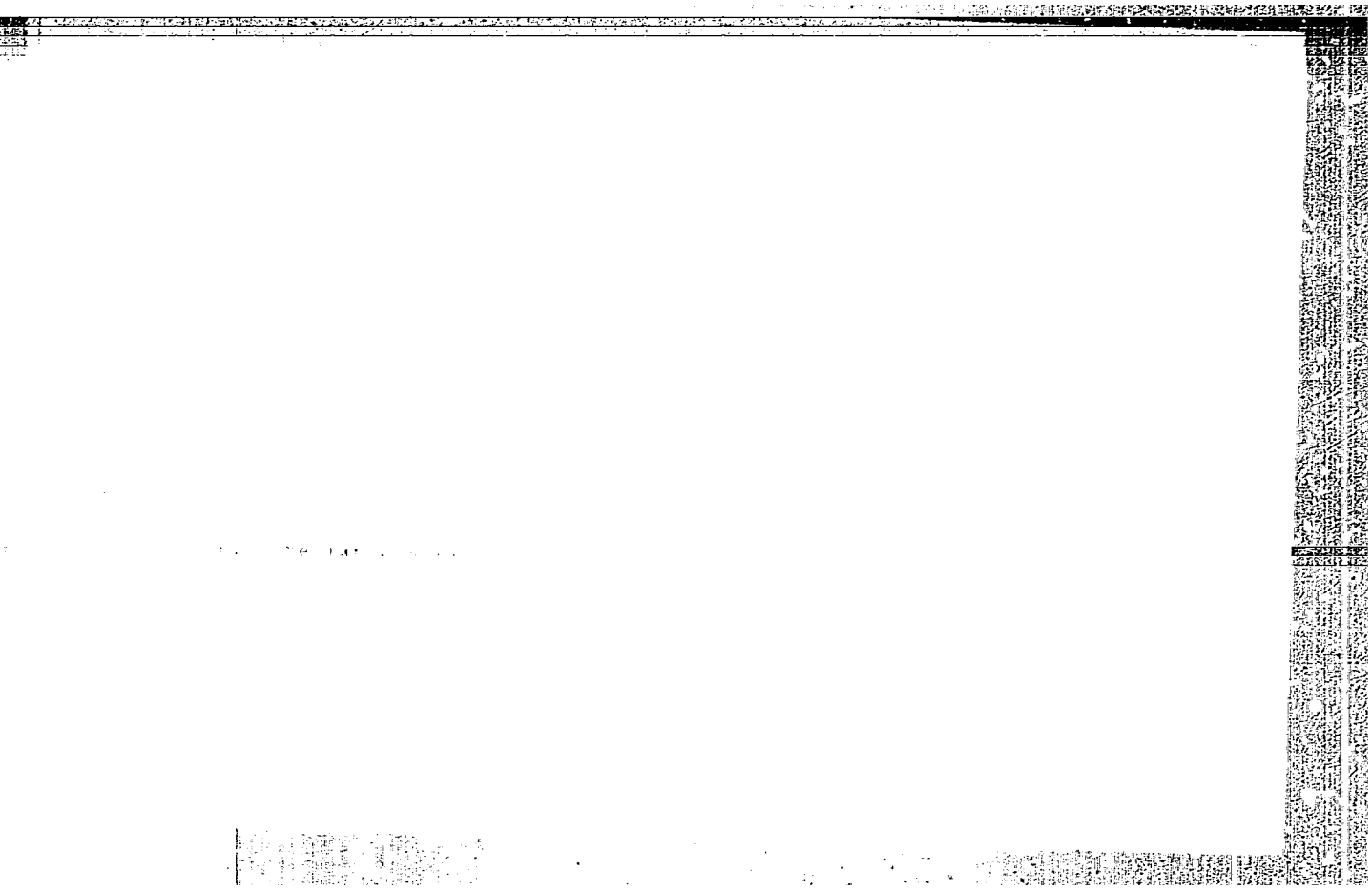
effect differs as between narrow and wide specimens, so it is not possible to compare the results of durability tests performed on specimens of the same material but having different widths and shapes of the race. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mekhaniki Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

Card 3/3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136220



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136220

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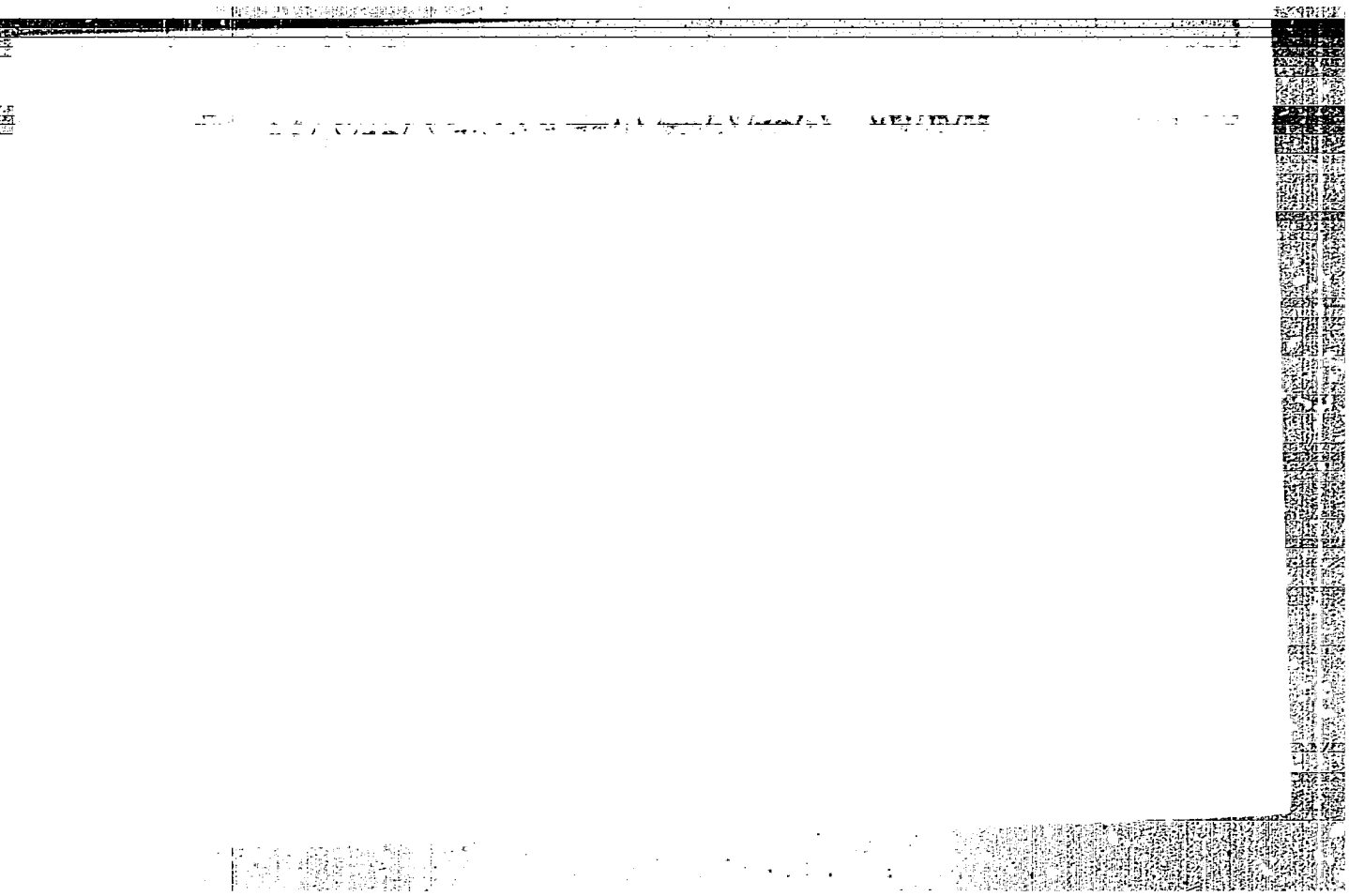
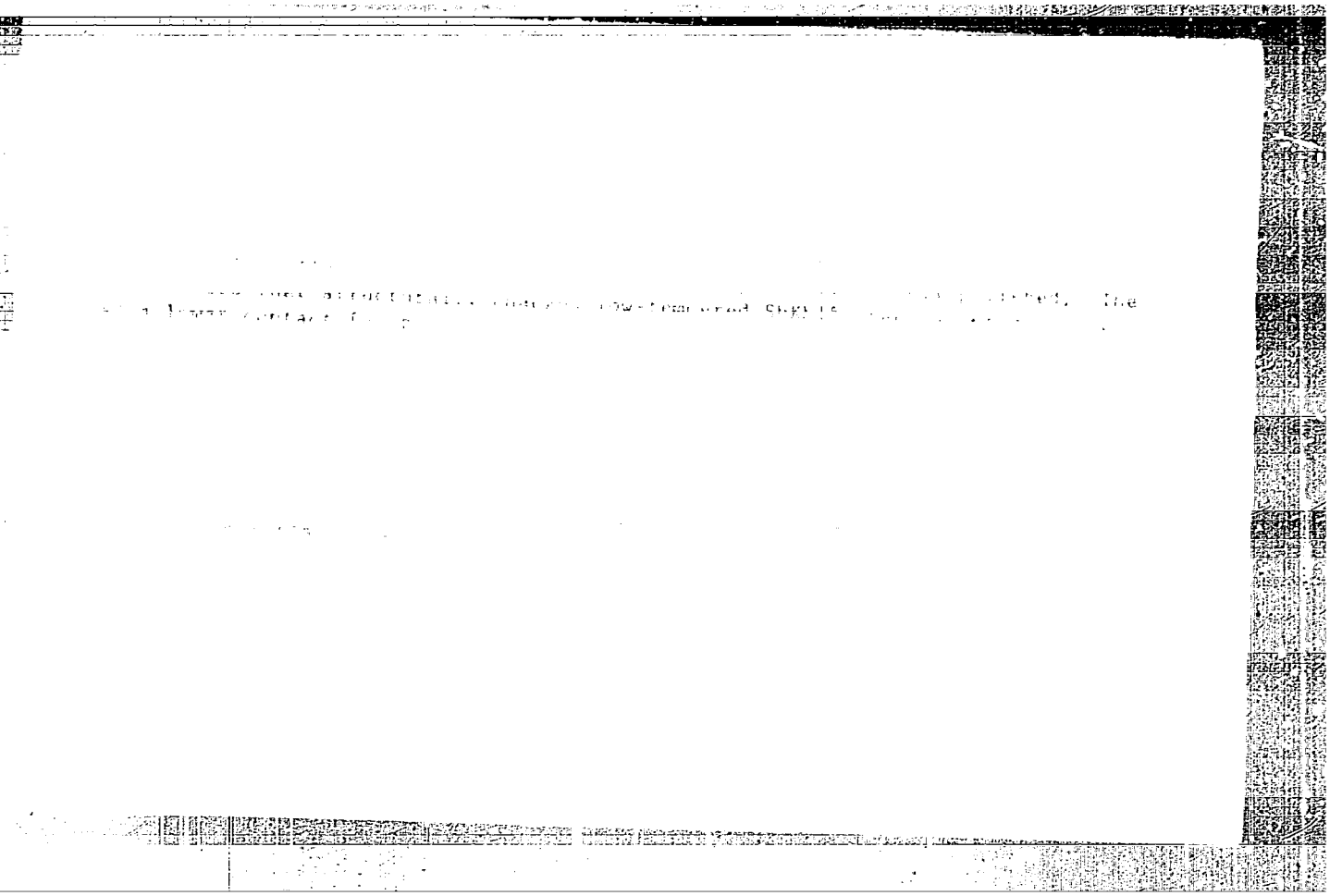


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136220



ACCESSION NR: AP4037070 S/0129/64/000/005/0056/0058

AUTHOR: Nazarenko, G. T.

TITLE: Steel hardening by electronic beam

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 5, 1964, 56-58

TOPIC TAGS: surface hardening, electronic beam, vacuum irradiation microhardness, martempering

ABSTRACT: Surface hardening by a powerful electronic beam was tested under vacuum in 10-mm wide "ShKh15" steel rings with 40 mm OD. Highest hardness was observed after an appreciable fusion of the irradiated surface. The etchability of the zone affected by irradiation was much lower than that of the base metal. Accelerating voltage was 35 kv, current 35 Int. amp; beam 1.2 kwt, specific power 1.5 kwt/mm^2. Irradiated specimens were tempered at 275, 400 and 525 C for 90 minutes. Microhardness increased with the depth reaching H_μ = 980 at 0.1 to 0.2 mm. The high-intensity heat loss in depth observed during rapid quenching caused martempering. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4037070

ASSOCIATION: Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Mechanics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 05Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 7010-65 EWP(m)/EWP(a)/EWP(b) [illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP4023366 S/0198/64/010/002/0166/0172

TOPIC TAGS: steel, steel structure, alloy steel, stress strain curve, plastic deformation, [illegible] chromium steel, hardening [illegible]

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l_0} 100, \quad (1)$$

Card 1/4

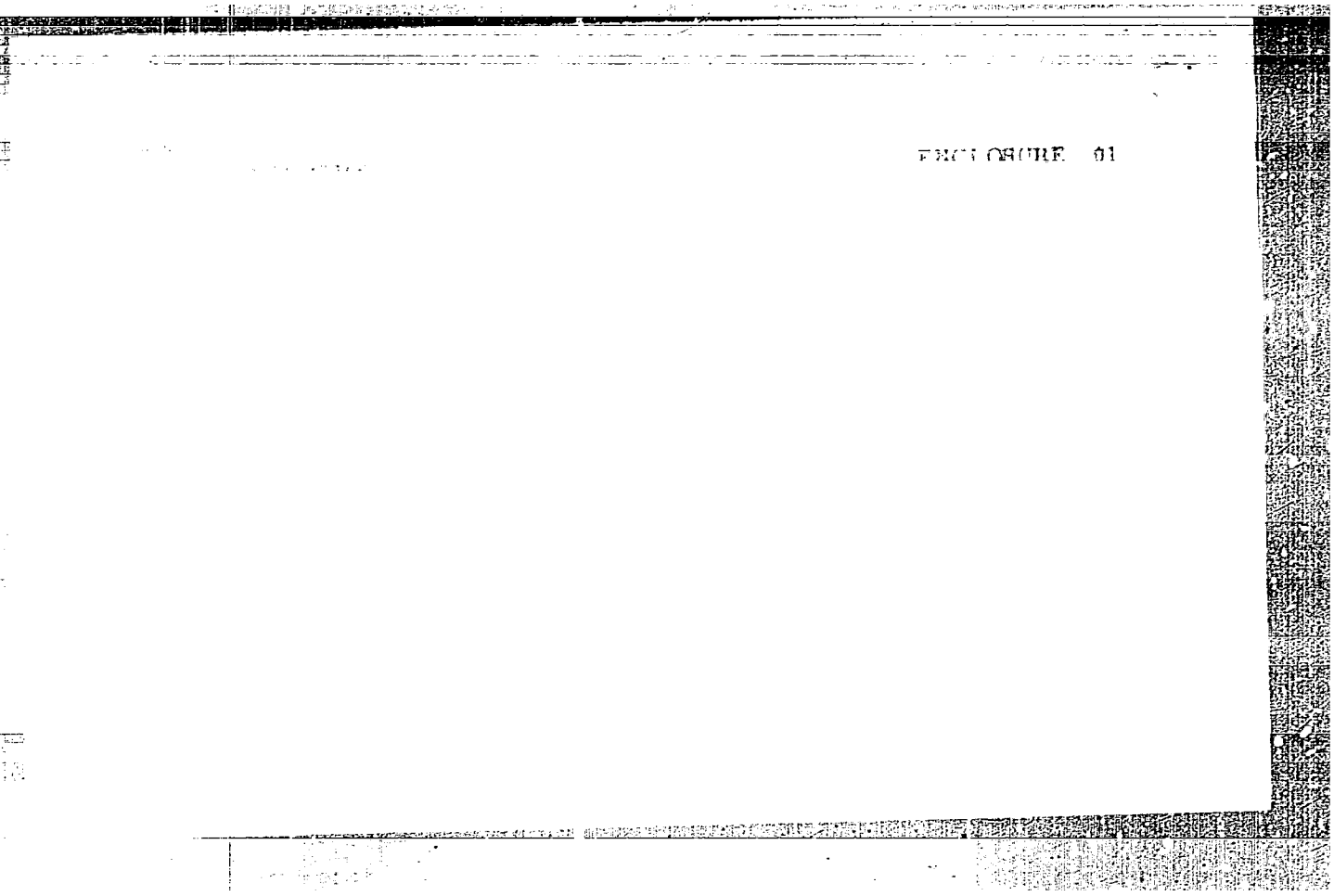
[105ZKhA designation should be 105KhLA]

where l_0 = initial length of the sample, Δl = elongation corresponding to end of yield and

$$\Delta\sigma_{0.5} = \frac{\Delta P}{F_0}, \qquad (2)$$

where F_0 = initial cross sectional area of the sample and where ΔP is defined in

mechanism remains unknown. In alloy steels there was a marked connection between the



NAZARENKO, I.

Port operations should be organized on a scientific basis.
Mor.flot 26 no.1:13 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Nachal'nik normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii po portam Chernomorskogo parokhodstva.

NAZARENKO, I. D.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Doctor of Philosophical Sciences at the Institute of Philosophy

"Struggle of T. G. Shevchenko for Revolutionary Democratism and Materialist Philosophy."

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

NAZARENKO, I.D.

Important contribution to historical science. Nauka i zhittia 11 no.10:4-5 O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Direktor Instituta istorii partii TSentral'nogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Ukrainy.
(Ukraine--Communist Party of the Soviet Union)

NAZARENKO, I.P.

Twenty thousand parts made of compressed wood. Mashino-stroitel' no.7:41-42 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. KULIKOV, N.S.,Eng.: NAZARENKO, I.I.,Eng.: ZUBKOV, I.V.,Eng.: CHERNITSKIY,V.S.,Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Kilns, Rotary

7. Problems concerning the further improvement of rotary kilns.
TSement 18 No. 5, 1952.

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

NAZARENKO, I.I.

USSR/History

FD-782

Card 1/1 : Pub 129-19/24

Author : Nazarenko, I. I.

Title : Professor Matvey Afonin and his struggle against the enemies of progressive Russian science in Moscow University (mid 1700's)

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, Vol 9, No 2, 139-152, Mar 1954

Abstract : Historical account of a contemporary of Lomonosov and Linnaeus, who was a defender of Russian culture.

Institution : --

Submitted : August 31, 1953

RYABCHIKOV, D.I.; NAZARENKO, I.I.

Advances in the chemistry of complex compounds of selenium and tellurium. Usp.khim. 33 no.1:108-123 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR.

KAZARENKO, I.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Medical handbook on horses by Vereshchagin. Veterinariia 30 no.5: 62-64 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)

NAZARENKO, I.I.

Some 17th and 18th century manuscript works on zootechny.
Vop. ist.est. i tekh. no.1:235-241 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Stock and stockbreeding)

NAZARENKO, I.

Veterinary measures in animal husbandry in Holland. Veterinariia 33 no.8:89 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Netherlands--Veterinary medicine)

NAZARENKO, I.

Tuberculosis in cattle in Finland. Veterinariia 34 no.2:87 F '57.
(Finland--Tuberculosis in animals) (MLRA 10:11)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals.
The Swine.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 12052

AUTHOR : Lazarenko, I. I., Gorskaya, E. V.
INST. : Institute of Agricultural Information.
TITLE : Testing Sire-Boars and Sows according to Their Progeny in Denmark (A Review).

ORIG. PUB. : Sb. in-ta s.-kh. inform., 1958, No 5, 30-36

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

NAZARENKO, I.I.; KUMYANTSEVA, N.V.

Poultry statistics in foreign countries. Ptitsevodstvo 8 no.10:33-35 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Poultry)

NAZARENKO, I.I.

Artificial insemination of cows in the United States of America.
Zhivotnovodstvo 23 no.7:91-94 Jl '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(United States—Artificial insemination)

NAZARENKO, Ivan Ivanovich, pchelovod; SMEKHUN, Andrey Kliment'yevich [Smikhun, A.], kand. sel'khoz. nauk, nauchn.sotr.; VINNITSKIY, S.[Vinnyts'kyi, S.], red.; MOLCHANOVA, T., tekhn. red.

[Bees and crops] Pchely i vrozhai. Odesa, Odes'ke knyzhkove vyd-vo, 1960. 29 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kolkhoz im. Tatarbunarskogo vosstaniya, Odesskoy oblasti (for Nazarenko, Smekhun).
(Fertilization of plants)

USSR.

Methylglyoxime and methylethylglyoxime in the determination of nickel. V. M. [illegible], E. A. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] Pashkova. [illegible] no. 9, Ser. Fiz. Mat. i Estestven. Nauk No. 6, 49–65(1952). Methylglyoxime (I) can be used in the gravimetric detn. of Ni in the pH range 7.4–9.1, also colorimetrically, alone, or in the presence of Co following a room-temp. C_6H_6 extn. of the Ni complex at pH 8.2–10.0. HON : CMeCEt : NOH is suitable for the gravimetric Ni detn. at pH 5.4–9.8, alone or in the presence of Fe, Al, Cr, [illegible] metrically [illegible] Gerard Kathson

NAZARENKO, I. I

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30362

Author : Borodin, L.S., Nazarenko, I.I., Rikhter, T.L.
Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR
Title : The New Mineral Zirconolite -- A Complex Oxide of AB_3O_7 Type.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 110, No 5, 845-848

Abst : In 1955, was discovered, in a nameless pyroxenic massif, a new zirconium mineral which has been named zirconolite, by analogy with other zirconium minerals (zircon, zirkelite and cyrtolite). In the marginal portions of the massif extensive development of nephelinization processes had occured. By action of solutions inflowing from nephelinization zones various metasomatic rocks were formed and replacement took place of titanium magnetite, the ore mineral of pyroxenites, by perovskite, sphene and garnet. Separations of zirconolite were observed in metasomatic

Card 1/3

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30362

calcite-pyroxene-amphibolite rock with perovskite and sphene, in the form of metamictic separations up to 1 cm in dimension. Single crystalline forms have the shape of depressed octahedrons twinned along (111). The color is grey-brown to black (grownish-yellow streak); color distribution is uneven. Hardness 5.5-6, specific gravity 4.017 (brown) - 4.237 (dark brown). No cleavage cracks. Fracture rough to shelly. Decomposes on heating in HCl and H_2SO_4. In polished sections yellow or brown, isotropic; refraction index 2.06 ± 0.05 (brown) - 2.17 ± 0.03 (dark brown). X-ray and thermal analyses established the amorphous structure of the mineral. Chemical composition of dark-brown and light-brown zirconolite (respectively, in %): Nb_2O_5 - 3.26, 2.86; TiO_2 31.69, 29.91; Fe_2O_3 5.49, 4.60; Al_2O_3 1.03, 1.04; MgO 0.45, 0.50; ZrO_2 32.84, 31.17; U_3O_8 1.53. 1.75; ThO_2 0.58, 0.46; Ce_2O_3 6.22, 6.00;

Card 2/3

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30362

CaO 11.05, 10.79; FeO -, 0.36; MnO 0.06, 0.13; Na_2O 0.37, 0.46; SiO_2 2.05, 4.50; loss on calcining 3.35, 5.66; total 99.98, 100.20. TR composition, according to roentgeno-spectral analysis data, is the same for both varieties (in %): Ce_2O_3 2.5, Nd_2O_3 2.0, Sm_2O_3 0.7, Gd_2O_2 0.4, Pr_2O_3 0.3, La_2O_3 0.2, Y, Eu, Tb and Dy n . 10^{-2}.

Crystallochemical formula: $(Ca_{0.76}Ce_{0.15}Na_{0.04}U_{0.02}Th_{0.01})_{0.98}Zr_{1.03}(Ti_{1.53}Fe_{0.27}Nb_{0.09}Al_{0.08}Mg_{0.04})_{2.01}O_7$.

In the opinion of the authors, zirkelite from Ceylon (Blake G.S., Smith H., Mining Mag., 1913, 16, No 77) and zirconolite are, respectively, the uranium-thorium and the rare-earth varieties of the same mineral species.

Card 3/3

SOV/137-58-7-16109

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 310 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nazarenko, I. I.

TITLE: On the Problem of Determination of Niobium and Tantalum in Ores (K voprosu ob opredelenii niobiya i tantala v rudakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-t mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii red. elementov AN SSSR, 1957, Nr 1, pp 188-194

ABSTRACT: The work is dedicated to the verification of the application of various coprecipitators for Nb and Ta in tannic-acid treatment and to the study of the effect of the Ti remaining after the tannic-acid treatment on the results of colorimetric determination of Nb and Ta. For the determination of 0.01 - 0.1% Nb_2O_5 a 0.5g test sample is used. The specimen is decomposed with a mixture of HF and H_2SO_4, the resulting reagent mixture is treated with a 1% solution of tannic acid in 5% HCl with an addition of 1 cc of 1% gelatin solution. The Nb precipitate is filtered out and fused with $K_2S_2O_7$, the melt is leached out with a solution of tartaric acid and read colorimetrically. It is shown that the presence of 0.05% Ti does not affect the results. In determining Nb

Card 1/2

NAZARENKO, K., inzh.

Increasing production of local building materials. Sil'.bud. 7 no.6:21 Je '57. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Ternopol'skogo oblastnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh.
(Belobozhnitsa District--Building materials)

KLIMENKO, V.M.; MELESHKO, V.I.; CHERNANOV, V.D.; PAVLOV, V.L.; VOROBYNTSEV, Yu.V.; BORZUNOV, Ye.M.; NAZARENKO, Zh.N.; SHAFRAN, I.K.

Increasing the output of blooming mills. Trudy Inst.chern.met. Ad URSR 11:175-181 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

(Rolling mills)

NAZARENKO, K.S.

Results of state variety tests with farm crops. Agrobiologiia no.4:496-509 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Field crops--Varieties)

SEROV, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], V.V., inzh.; [illegible], L.D., inzh.; ORLOV, L.D., inzh.

Studying the beam rising from the work of rotary percussion boring machines. Ger. prom. no.1:23-[illegible] 1956. (MLRA 10:9)

NAZARENKO, L.F.

Birds with colonial nesting habits in the lower Dniester Valley and their economic significance. Mat. po gidrobiol. i rybol. lim. severozap. Pricher. no.2:151-163 '53. (MIRA 12:8)
(Dniester Valley--Birds)

NAZARENKO, L.F.

Attracting agriculturally useful birds to the forest plantations of Odessa Province. Pratsi Od. un. Ser.biol.nauk no.8(vol.147): 201-206 '57. (MIRA 12:4)
(Odessa Province--Birds, Injurious and beneficial)
(Forest fauna)

NAZARENKO, L.F.; YUZKFIK, M.F. [Yuzefik, M.F.]

Nesting of the cormorant Phalacrocorax pygmaeus Pall in the Dniester Valley. Pratsi Od. un. Ser.biol.nauk no.8(vol.147): 207-208 '57. (MIRA 12:4)

(Dniester Valley--Cormorants)

NAZARENKO, L. F.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "The ornithological fauna of the lower Dnepr region and its economic significance". Odessa, 1959. 20 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Odessa State U im I. I. Mechnikov), 150 copies (KL, No 8, 1959, 136)

PUZANOV, I.I.; NAZARENKO, L.F.

Recent discovery of the common eider in the Black Sea. (MIRA 14:6)
Ornitologiia no.3:440 '60.
(Black Sea—Ducks)

PUZANOV, I.I.; KAZARENKO, L.F.; YAKUBOVSKIY, M.I.

Effect of synoptic conditions on the passage of migratory birds in the environs of Odessa. Trudy Probl. i tem. sov. no.9:136-145.'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Odessa region--Birds--Migration)

PUZANOV, I.I., prof.; NAZARENKO, L.F., kand.biolog.nauk

Eider on the Black Sea. Priroda 50 no.12:84 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I.I.Mechnikova.
(Black Sea--Ducks)

NAZARENKO, L.F.; GURSKIY, I.G.

Acclimatization of pheasants in the northwestern Black Sea region. Ornitologiia no.6:477-478 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Forestry. Forest Biology and Typology. K

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10748

AUTHOR : Nazarenko, L. I.
INST. : -
TITLE : On the Problem of the Biology and Natural Renewal of Juniper.

SRTG. PUB. : Tr. Gorno-lesn. gos. zapovedn., 1958, vyp. 1, 46-79.

ABSTRACT : In 1950-1952, the conditions of seed germination and sprout growth of self-sown juniper were being ascertained at the base of the forest reserve "Gurlash" on the northern slopes of Turkestan Ridge. Juniperus seravschanica, J. semiglobosa and J. turkestanica were studied. Particular attention was devoted to the study of the moisture of the upper soil horizons and to the variations in the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere. Here, the natural renewal of juniper proceeds normally. The prin-

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 10748

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ginal obstacle to the renewal of juniper is the divergence in spring of the optimum wetting and the optimum temperature of the surface layer and soil. For the most part, the sprouts develop in the forest litter having an excessive content of humus which contributes to their survival. Low-crowned juniper plantations and those with clearings are characterized by unfavorable conditions of renewal. The growing over the clearings proceeds slowly and their transformation into high-crowned plantations does not take place. In the closed-top juniper plantations, the microclimate favors the renewal under the canopy. The limiting factor

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 10748

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : in the rooting of sprouts and second growth is the dryness of the soil in midsummer. It is recommended to gather the juniper berry cones late in autumn or in winter and scatter them on the snow starting in February. — V. I. Klimov

CARD: 3/3

BALANINA, O., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; LEVINA, L., nauchn. sotr.;
NAZARENKO, L., red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

[Practices in growing chicks for meat in Kazakhstan]
Opyt vyrashchivaniia miasnykh tsypliat v Kazakhstane.
Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz, 1962. 26 nos. in 1 v. 13 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

BUCHNEV, Kirill Nikolayevich; RED'KO, Andrey Semenovich; BUKREYEV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; NAZARENKO, L., red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

[Rabies of farm animals and its control] Beshenstvo sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh i mery bor'by s nim. Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz, 1962. 49 p. (MIRA 17:2)

KHONIN, V.A.; SUCHKOV, M.A.; BESSONOV, A.A.; Prinimala uchastiye TAVILDAROVA, T.F., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, prof.; NAZARENKO, L.I., red.; NAGIBIN, P.A., tekhn. red.

[State herdbook of Red Steppe cattle] Gosudarstvennaia plemennaia kniga krupnogo rogatogo skota krasnoi stepnoi porody. Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz. Vol.14 [Karaganda and North Kazakhstan Provinces in the Kazakh S.S.R.] Karagandinskaia i Severo-Kazakhstanskaia oblasti Kazakhskoi SSR. 1962. 410 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kazakh S.S.R. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva.

MESYATSEV, Aleksandr Stepanovich, st. nauchn. sotr., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; NAZARENKO, L.I., red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

[Pregnant mare's serum and multiparity] SZhK-ego mnogoplodie; 23-letnii opyt primeneniia gormonal'nogo metoda povysheniia plodovitosti ovets. Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz, 1963. 75 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Direktor sovkhoza "Chim-Kurgan", Kazakh SSR i starshiy sotrudnik Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhivotnovodstva (for Mesyatsev).

PETROV, Georgiy Aleksandrovich; SINYAVSKIY, N.N., dots., otv. red.; NAZARENKO, L.M., red.

[Variable mass hydraulics; fluid flow with changing flow rate along the way] Gidravlika peremennoi massy; dvizhenie zhidkosti s izmeneniem raskhoda vdol' puti. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo un-ta, 19[illegible]. [illegible] p[illegible]

KLIMUSH, Igor' Vasil'yevich; [illegible], Garik Grigor'yevich; SHEVCHENKO, Pavel Ivanovich; KAPLAN, I.A., dots., otv. red.; NAZARENKO, L.M., red.; [illegible], A.S., red.

[Textbook on mathematics for students enrolling in technical schools] Posobie po matematike dlia postupaiushchikh v tekhnikumy. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos. univ. 1964. [illegible] p. (Title illegible)

1. Khar'kovskiy stroitel'nyy tekhnikum (for Kaplan).

NAZARENKO, L.S.

Prednisone and prednisolone treatment in infectious hepatitis (Botkin's disease. Vrach.delo no.2:104-109 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. G.I. Khomenko) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (PREGNADIENEDIONE)
(PREGNADIENETRIONE)

NAZARENKO, L.V. (Kiyev)

Peacetime fractures of the jaws. Probl. stom. 3:347-351 '56
(MLRA 10:5)

(JAWS--FRACTURE)

NAZARENKO, L. V., Cand. Medic. Sci. (diss) "Fractures of the Jaw in Peacetime and Their Treatment," Kiev, 1957, 18 pp. (Kiev Med. Inst.) 220 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 287).