CHERCHENKO, G.V.; NAZAROV, N.N.; ASTRAKHANKIN, V.A.

Determining the propagation velocity of ultrasonic waves in oils of middle Volga Valley. Trudy Giprovostokneft no.3. 363-372 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Volga Valley—Petroleum—Analysis)
(Ultrasonic waves—Industrial applications)

ASTRAKHANKIN, V.A.; NAZAROV, N.N.; CHERCHENKO, G.V.

Measuring the speed of ultrasound in petroleums of the middle Volga Valley. Prim. ul'traakust. k issl. veshch. no.14:77-85 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Ultrasonic waves--Speed) (Volga Valley--Petroleum geology)

NAZIROV, N.N.

Effect of gamma rays on the content of various ascorbic acid forms and reduced glutathione in cotton. Uzb. biol. zhur. 9 no.1:5-10 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rastenii AN UzSSR.

15-57-5-6752

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 145 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nazarov, N. O.

TITLE: Mud Volcanoes of the Keymir-Chikishlyar Area of Southwestern Turkmen SSR (Gryazevyye vulkany Keymir-Chikishlyarskogo rayona yugo-zapadnogo Turkmenistana)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, presented to Turkm. un-t (University of Turkmen SSR), Ashkhabad, 1956

ASSOCIATION: Turkm. un-t (University of Turkmen SSR)

Card 1/1

NAZAROV, M.O.

Ak-Patlauk, a mud volcano. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.5:26-32 '56.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Turkmenskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Turkmenistan--Volcanoes)

NAZAROV, Nurnazar Orazovich; ALI-ZADE, A.A., prof., doktor geologo-mineral. nauk, red.; OGLIKOV, A., tekhred.

[Mud volcanoes of the Keymir-Chikishlyar region in southwestern Turkmenistan] Griazevye vulkany Keimir-Chikishliarskogo raiona IUgo-Zapadnogo Turkmenistana. Pod red. A.A.Ali-Zade. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, 1957. 116 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Turkmenistan--Mud volcanoes)

SOV/120-59-4-20/50

AUTHOR: Nazarov, N. S.

TITLE: A High-Frequency Ion Source

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 4, pp 93-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The high-frequency field is applied externally (i.e. as a magnetic field only) at right angles to the ultimate direction of motion of the ions (see Fig 1). An axial magnetic field is also applied. The source is meant to work with hydrogen, and is said to be very economical in that gas. It provides a current of about 300 μA to a target 2-7 m from the source with a flow of 1 cm^3/hour (at NTP). The axial field is about 40 oersted. Fig 2 shows how the current to the target depends on the design of the cathode extractor (part 4 in Fig 1) for two anode voltages (given in kV on the curves). Fig 3 shows how the current to the target depends on the anode voltage at the optimum axial magnetic field. Fig 4 shows how the ion current depends on the gas

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A High-Frequency Ion Source

flow, in cm^3/hr; the top scale indicates the pressure in the source, in 10^{-3} mm Hg. The hydrogen is used with about 30% efficiency. The paper contains 4 figures and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 4 English and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN USSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1958.

Card 2/2

STRIZHAK, V.I. [Stryznak, V.I.]; KOZAR', A.A. [Kozar, A.O.]; NAZAROV, N.S. [Nazarov, M.S.]

Angular distribution of 2.9 Mev neutrons elastically scattered by atomic nuclei. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 5 no. 5:704 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut fiziki AN USSR.
(Neutrons--Scattering) (Nuclei, Atomic)

21399

S/120/61/000/002/009/042
E032/E114

21.2100

AUTHORS: Strizhak, V.I., and Nazarov, N.S.

TITLE: Neutron generators

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.2, pp. 72-75

TEXT: Four types of neutron generators are described. The first of these is shown in Fig.1 and consists of three sections: 1) vacuum section, accelerating tube ion source and target; 2) supplies for the ion source; 3) high-voltage supplies. The high-frequency ion source is similar to that described by the second of the present authors in Ref.1 (PTE, 1959, 4, 93). A sectional drawing of the source is shown in Fig.2. The screening is achieved by means of a quartz tube inserted on the cathode. The frequency of the generator is 40 Mc/s. All the supplies, namely the anode supplies (9 kv), the focussing voltage source (20 kv), the high-frequency oscillator supplies (6.3 and 800 v), the palladium filter heater (30 v), the solenoid voltage source (120 v) and ventilator supplies, are assembled on the upper plate of an isolating oil filled transformer and are covered by an aluminium screen. The total power consumption is 500 w. With a gas

Card 1/8

Neutron generators

consumption of 10 cm^3/hr, and the target at a distance of 250 cm from the source, the beam current at the target is 1.5 ma. The sectionalized accelerating tube is made up of 10 porcelain rings (20 x12 x 5 cm^3) and plain dural electrodes with central apertures (8 cm in diameter). The working length of the tube is 35 cm and the ion optics is designed in accordance with the paper of M. Elkind (Ref.2: Rev.Scient. Instrum., 1953, 24, 129). The source is at a distance of 60 cm from the tube, and the target at 150 cm. The ion beam diameter at the target is not more than 2 mm at 300 μa and can be continuously adjusted within a small range by changing the potential on the focussing electrode in the ion source The target chamber is separated from the rest of the apparatus by bellows and can be changed without releasing the vacuum in the rest of the apparatus. Heavy ice and D-Zr and T-Zr targets can be used The apparatus shown in Fig.3 is a horizontal version of the above generator, the only difference being in a slightly modified form of the supplies. The generator shown in Fig.4 is also of the horizontal type. This generator incorporates the high-frequency ion source shown in Fig.5. The overall power consumption of the

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E032/E114

Neutron generators

source is 1000 w and the ion current at the target is 600 μa. A further neutron generator mentioned in this paper incorporates the ion source and accelerating tube shown in Fig.7. The ion source is similar to that described by K. Keller (Ref.3) and V.I. Strizhak (Ref.4: Ukr.fiz.zh., 1958, 3, 273). With the gas consumption of about 40 cm^3/hr, an ion current of up to 2500 μa can be obtained at the target. The maximum neutron outputs of these generators (obtained by comparison with a radium-beryllium source) was found to be 2×10^8 neutrons/sec in the case of the $D(d,n)He^3$ reaction and 10^{10} neutrons/sec in the case of the $D(t,n)He^4$ reaction. Acknowledgements are expressed to V.M. Blazhchuk, V.V. Bobyr', A.A. Kozar', M.Ye. Lazikov and Ye.S. Frid for their assistance.
There are 7 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN USSR
(Institute of Physics, AS Ukr.SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1960

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21399

S/120/61/000/002/009/042
E032/E114

Neutron generators

Legend - Fig.2. High-frequency ion source and accelerating tube: 1 - quartz envelope; 2 - screen; 3 - cathode; 4 - high-frequency coil; 5 - solenoid; 6 - focussing electrode; 7 - attachment to accelerating tube electrode; 8 - accelerator-tube electrode.

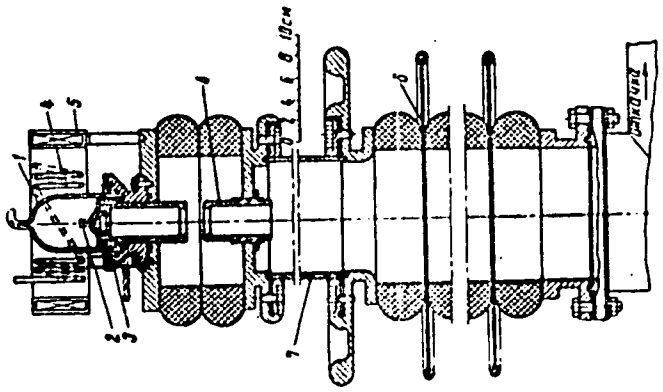

Fig.2

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S/120/61/000/002/009/042
E032/E114

Neutron generators

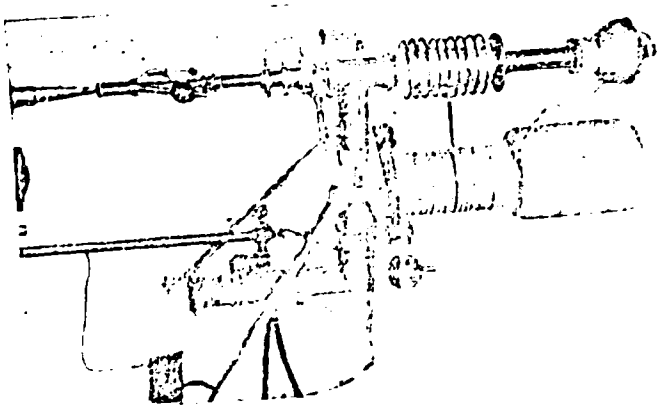

Fig. 1

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/120/61/000/002/009/042
Neutron generators E032/E114

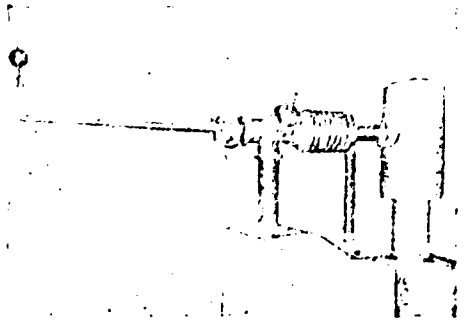

Fig.3

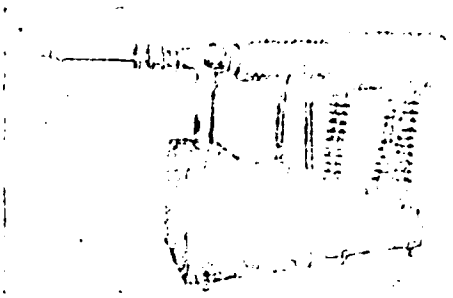

Fig.4

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Neutron generators

Legend, Fig.5
High-frequency ion source and accelerating ion tube

1. quartz envelope
2. high-frequency coil
3. quartz screen
4. screen holder (pyrex)
5. extracting electrode
6. gas inlet
7. focussing electrode
8. accelerator tube electrode

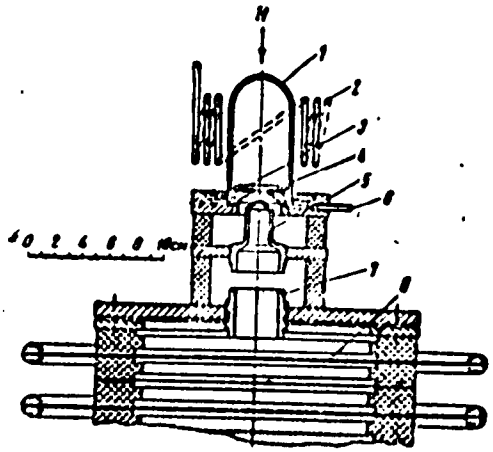

Fig.5

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21399
S/120/61/000/002/009/042
E032/E114

Neutron generators

Legend, Fig.7
Ion source and accelerating tube:
1 - electromagnet coil; 2 - gas inlet; 3 - high-voltage lead;
4 - rubber seal; 5 - anode ring; 6 - porcelain cylinder;
7 - extracting electrode; 8 - accelerating tube electrode;
9 - glass envelope.

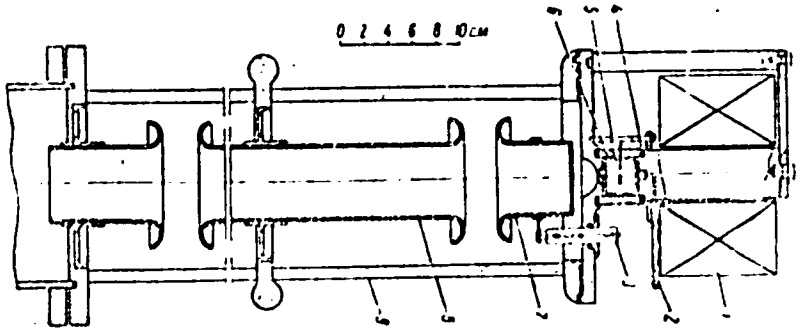

Fig.7

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BOLTNEVA, L.I.; BUYA[illegible]VA, L.I.; DMITRIYEV, A.V.; [illegible]NOV, V.A.; [illegible]GAN, R.M.; NAZAROV, L.M.

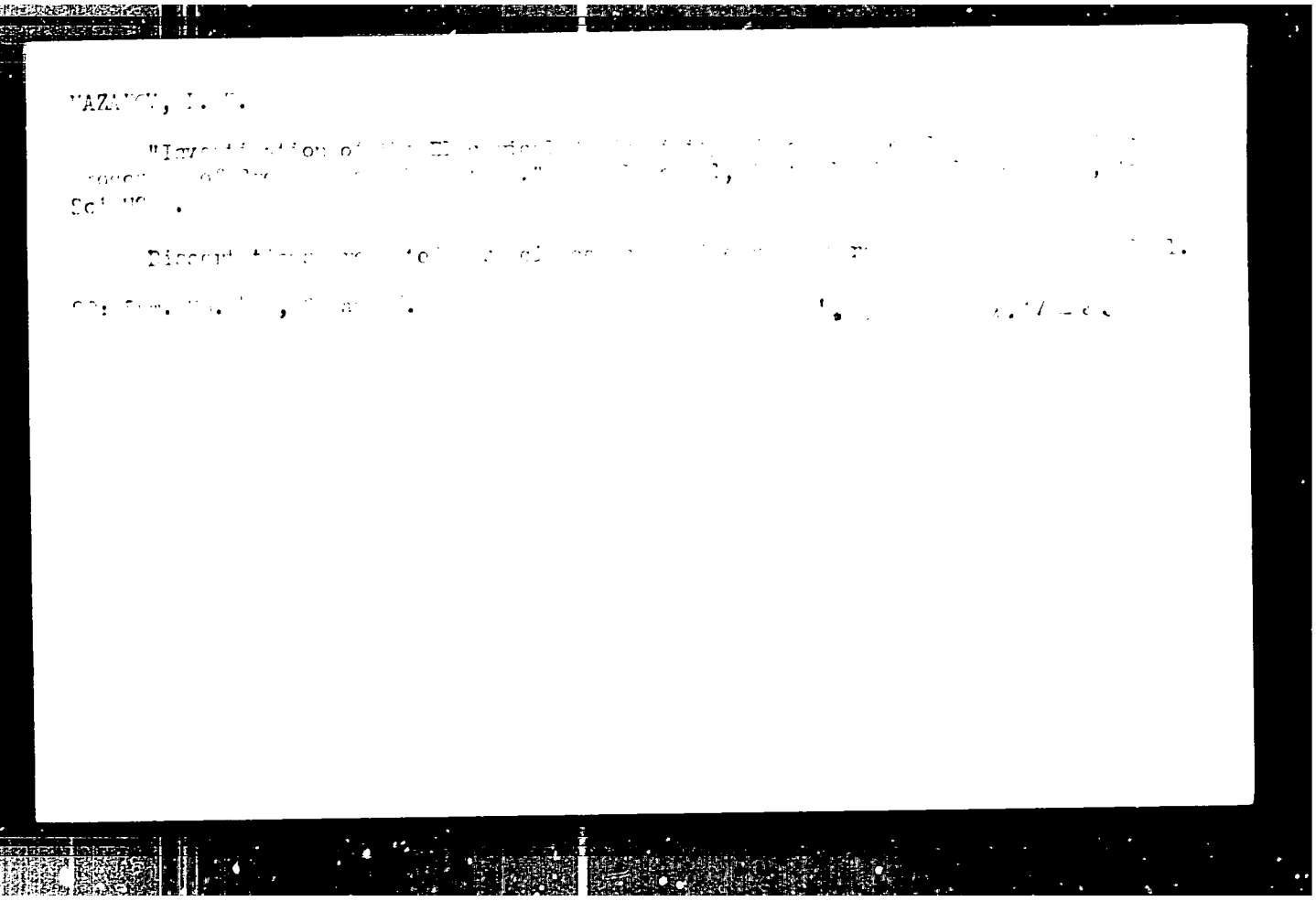
Radioactivity of sands in Central Asia. Dokl. AN S[illegible] 165 no.1:183-18[illegible] N '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Submitted March 1[illegible], 1965.

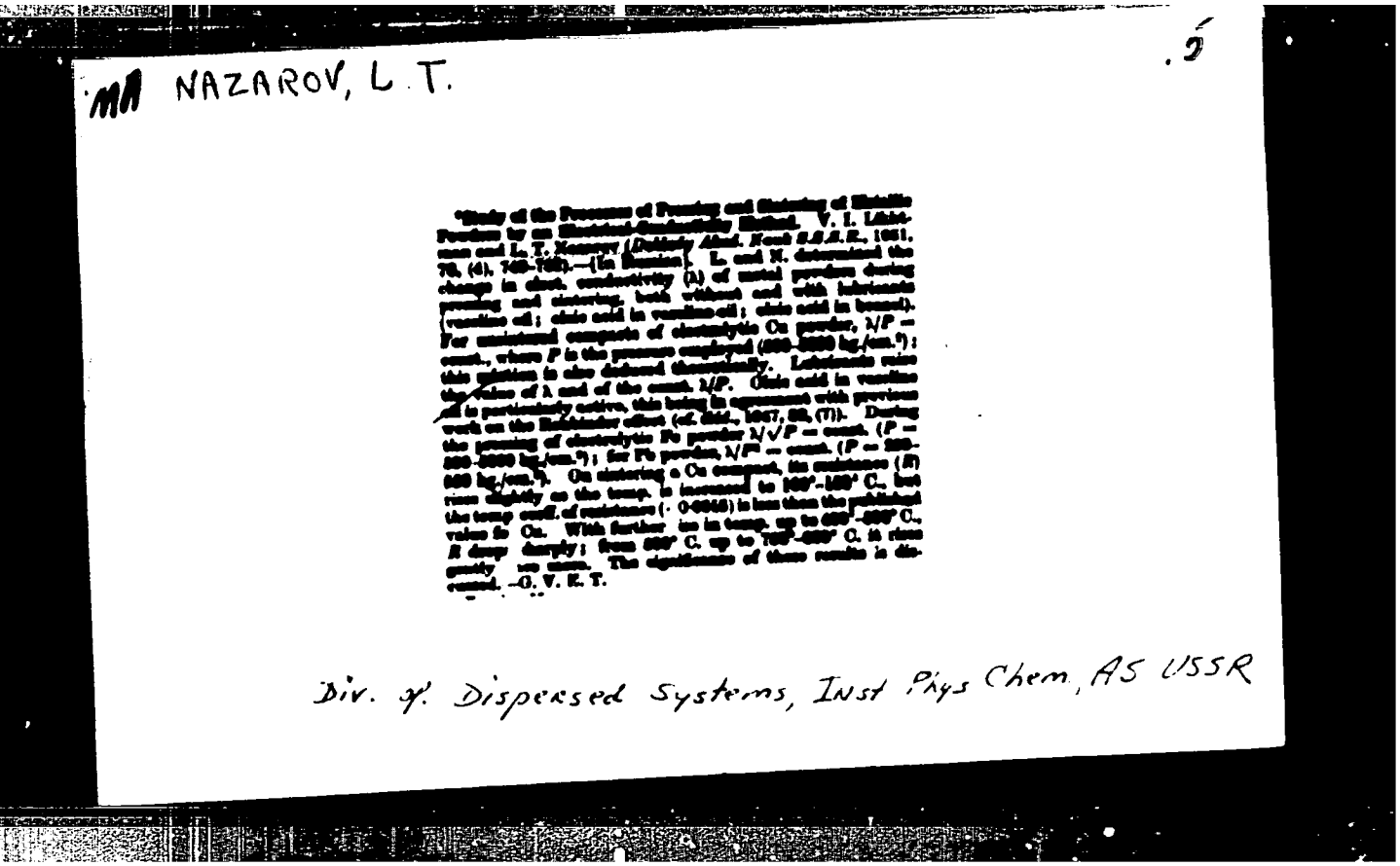
NAZAROV, L.S., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAYTSEV, A.I., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOKOLOV, A.P., inzh., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Rheostatic tests of the TE3 diesel locomotive can be conducted less frequently. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.3:10-11 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Diesel locomotives—Testing)



MM NAZAROV, L. T.



Div. of Dispersed Systems, Inst Phys Chem, AS USSR

NAZAROV, L. T.

USSR/Metals-Powder Metallurgy Apr 52

"Investigation of Pressing and Sintering Processes of Metallic Powders by the Method of Electric Conductivity," V.I. Likhtman, L.T. Nazarov

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXII, No 4, pp 696-702

Subject method is advantageous for recording the contact surface in powder briquettes, which cannot be achieved by any other method; it clarifies processes of fritting and formation of contact surface and allows one to evaluate the solidity of contacts formed. Received 13 Apr 52.

216T59

RYZHIKH, A.N. prof.; NAZAROV, L.I.

Treatment of rectovaginal fistulas and postpartum deformities of the perineum. Akush. i ginek. no.2:64-67 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

YUKHVIDOVA, Zh.M.; KAZAKOV, A.V.

Malignant degeneration of [illegible]. Kl. v. [illegible]
no.2:51-54 '63 (MIRA 16:1)

NAZAROV, I.V.

Surgical treatment of fistulas of the re[illegible] late results; analysis of [illegible] observations. Zdr. v Ta[illegible] (MIRA 18:1) no.2:29-31 '63

NAZAROV, L.V.

Optimum angle for placing rollers in drill bits. Uch. zap. SAIGIMSa no.7:197-206 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Tashkent.

CHUMAKOV, I.D.; MISHCHENKO, V.V.; NAZAROV, L.V.; SMIRNOV, Yu.T.

Results of experimental work on the electric rotary drilling in solid rocks. Biul.nauch.-tekh.inform VIMS no.1:70-73 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Tashkent.

CHUMAKOV, I.D.; SMIRNOV, Yu.T.; NAZAROV, L.V.

Efficient types of bottom-hole tips for rotary drilling in hard rocks. (MIRA 17:2)
Uch.zap. SAIGIMSa no.1 :100-121 '63.

L 3103-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FCC/EWA(h) GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023935 UR/0000/65/000/000/0181/0185

37
B+1

AUTHOR: Gaziyev, Ya. I.; Nazarov, L. Ye. 44,55 44,55

TITLE: Dispersion of radioactive aerosols in the stratosphere

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 196 44,55 Radioaktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 181-185

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, 12,44,55 atmospheric pollution, radioactive fallout, radioactive aerosol, aerosol dispersion, radioactive tracer, stratospheric dispersion

ABSTRACT: Results are given for studies carried out to determine the dispersion of radioactive aerosols (Ce^{144}, Sr^{90}, and Cs^{137}) present in the stratosphere (19—21-km level and 2—3 years after nuclear testing) over the central part of European USSR in 1961. The procedures and instruments used are briefly described. The low rate of influx into the stratosphere of radioactive aerosols from the mesosphere during this period is also discussed. Results are compared with the findings of other investigators. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [ER]

Card 1/2

L 3103-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023935 O

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 007 ATD PRESS: 4101

PC

Card 2/2

L 3104-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/EWA(h) GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023936 UR/0000/65/000/000/0186/0192

AUTHOR: Gaziyev, Ya. I.; Nazarov, L. Ye. 44,55 44,55

TITLE: Fluctuations in the dispersed composition of radioactive aerosols in the surface boundary layer of the atmosphere

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. Radioaktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965, 186-192

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, micrometeorology, atmospheric pollution, radioactive aerosol, radioactive fallout, aerosol dispersion, atmospheric boundary layer

ABSTRACT: This paper describes the equipment and procedures used in and the results of a study of coarsely and finely dispersed, artificial, radioactive aerosols in the surface boundary layer of the atmosphere over the Moscow region for the period January-May 1964. Continuous aerosol measurements made daily for a 10 to 12-hr period were averaged for a two-day period, instead of the much longer periods used

Card 1/2

L 3104-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023936

in previous studies. Relationships found to exist between changes in aerosol particle sizes and volumes and several meteorological parameters are summarized. [ER]
Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, NP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003 ATD PRESS: 4101

GC
Card 2/2

L 61479-65 EWT(m) Peb DIAAP DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020194 UR/0089/65/018/005/0535/0537

AUTHOR: Gaziyev, Ya. I.; Malakhov, S G.; Nazarov, L. Yo.

TITLE: Fractionation of radioactive isotopes in hot particles 19 B

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 535-537

TOPIC TAGS: radioisotope, nuclear particle, gamma spectrometer

ABSTRACT: Fractionation of ^{141}Ce, ^{103}Ru, and $^{95}Zr + ^{95}Nb$ in various hot particles was measured in the Moscow region in 1962. Aerosol samples collected at sea level and 5000 m were grouped according to their beta activity. The content of $^{141}Ce + ^{144}Ce$, ^{103}Ru and $^{95}Zr + ^{95}Nb$ was measured with a gamma spectrometer with the order of error not exceeding 10% and ^{103}Ru not exceeding 20%. The maximum error in determining the activity ratio of $A(^{95}Zr + ^{95}Nb)/A(^{141}Ce + ^{144}Ce)$ was 15% and for $A(^{95}Zr + ^{95}Nb)/A(^{103}Ru)$ and $A(^{103}Ru)/A(^{141}Ce)$ was 25%. The tabulated data on fractionation

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L 61479-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020194

of hot particles ^{103}Ru and $^{141}Ce + ^{144}Ce$ in ratio to $^{95}Zr + ^{95}Nb$ and in relation to beta activity showed that in 10^{-10} C particles and over there is a shortage of ^{103}Ru and $^{141}Ce + ^{144}Ce$ in proportion to $^{95}Zr + ^{95}Nb$; in particles with a high level of beta activity the content of ^{103}Ru is negligible in comparison to $^{95}Zr + ^{95}Nb$. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 graph, 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 004 NA

Card 2/2

L 08491-67 EWP(m)/EWT(l)/EWT(m) DE/DJ

ACC NR: AR6016463 SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/012/B069/B069

40

B

AUTHOR: Nazarov, N. T.

TITLE: Hydraulic losses in an ejector

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 12B495

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t nerudn. stroit. materialov i gidromekhaniz., vyp. 4, 1965, 68-76

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulics, ejector, friction loss, ejector design

ABSTRACT: The author studies the origin of hydraulic losses in a subsonic ejector operating on incompressible fluids with a cylindrical mixing chamber. The following semiempirical formula is proposed for determining these losses

$$h_\omega = \zeta \frac{Q'}{Q} \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + KQ^2$$

where h_ω is hydraulic resistance in meters water gauge; ζ is the drag coefficient (determined by trial and error); Q' is the virtual rate of flow in l/sec defined as the product of the velocity of the low-pressure jet v_2 at the input to the ejector (i. e.

Card 1/2

L 08491-67

ACC NR: AR6016463

0

the velocity close to the wall of the mixing chamber) by the area of the flow cross section; Q is the actual rate of flow in ℓ/sec in the given cross section; K is some constant (determined by trial and error). It is shown that the proposed formula may be used to account for hydraulic losses in the ejector with a fair degree of accuracy if ζ is taken as 0.25 and K is taken as $1.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$. In this case the calculated characteristics of the ejector agree satisfactorily with experimental data for all experimental ratios between the cutoff area of the active nozzle and the cross sectional area of the mixing chamber. Bibliography of 5 titles. Yu. A. Lashkov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20, 13

Card 2/2

NAZAROV, N.Ye.

New system for calculating the work of motor transport and earth-working machinery. Transp. stroi. 12 no.3:11-12 Mr '62.
(MIRA 16:11)

SOV/124-58-8-8648

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 44 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nazarov, N.T.

TITLE: In the Matter of Devising the Most Rational Shape for a Water-intake Funnel (K voprosu otyskaniya ratsional'noy formy ochertaniya vodopriyemnogo rastruba)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. inzh.-stroit. in-ta, 1956, Nr 3, pp 119-136

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the flow of an ideal weightless incompressible liquid confined by two parallel walls, one of which (the upper one) terminates at a curvilinear obstacle from beneath which the liquid flows into a region of constant pressure. If a curve made up of segments along which either the direction or the magnitude of the velocity remains constant is taken as the obstacle, the solution to the problem of calculating the flow will be obtained in implicit form. The author examines two such flows. In one of them the obstacle is a straight-line segment (a so-called "gate valve"); in the other it is a curve consisting of an arc along which the velocity remains constant and a straight-line segment. In the case of the

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In the Matter of Devising the Most Rational Shape for a Water-intake Funnel

first flow a solution has been obtained by N.Ye. Zhukovskiy, R. von Mises, and others, in the case of the second flow a solution is obtained in the present paper by the method of conformal representation of the hodograph region and the region of variability of the complex flow potential on the upper auxiliary semiplane. From these solutions and from the experimental data the author concludes that the most rational contour for a water-intake funnel of a hydraulic structure would be a line, initially straight, then becoming curved, the curvature corresponding to the free surface of one of the two flows examined.

G.N. Pykhteyev

Card 2/2

SOV/112-57-9-18485

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 57 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nazarov, N. T.

TITLE: Level Fluctuations in the Gate Cavity of a Water Intake and Ways of Eliminating Them (Yavleniye kolebaniy urovnya v shchitovoy polosti vodopriyemnika i puti ikh ustraneniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-ta, 1956, Nr 16, pp 118-123

ABSTRACT: During water-intake tests at a channel-type hydroelectric station integrated with the dam, periodic water-level oscillations were observed in the gate cavity; the lower part of the intake beam had a reverse slope. These fluctuations were undesirable because of the proximity of the water intake to the turbine. Investigations have shown that the amplitude and period of fluctuations depend on the amount of discharge through the structure, on the aqueduct diffusivity within the intake-beam section, and on the beam submersion depth. Shapes of the intakes used are presented, and their disadvantages (diffusivity along the intake wall, stream breakaways from the intake contour) are indicated.

Card 1/2

SOV/112-57-9-18485

Level Fluctuations in the Gate Cavity of a Water Intake and Ways of Eliminating

In designing a water intake, it is recommended that a smooth contour line and even pressure around the stream be secured.

Ye.I.D.

Card 2/2

NAZAROV, N.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; SLASTENIN, Ye.V.; SOLOV'YEV, P.P., inzh.

Laboratory studies of an ejector. Sbor. trud. VNIIGorud no.2:53-63 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Kuybyshevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Pumping machinery--Testing)
(Sand and gravel plants--Equipment and supplies)

NAZAROV, N.T., kand. tekhn. nauk

Hydraulic losses in ejectors. Sbor. trud VNII Nerud no.4:68-76 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Ukrainskiy institut inzhenerov vodnogo khozyaystva.

NAZAROV, N.T., kand. tekhn. nauk

Method of designing jet apparatus. Sbor. trud. VNIINerud no.4:122-124 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Ukrainskiy institut inzhenerov vodnogo khozyaystva.

NAZAROV, N.V.; ANDREYEV, V.M.

Servicing numerical code automatic blocking appratus. Avtom., telem.i sviaz' no.6:26-27 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tatarskoy distantsii signalizatsii i svyazi Omskoy dorogi (for Nazarov).
2. Starshiy inzhener distantsii.
(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

NAZAROV, N. YE

Factory Management

Two-hour work cycle at the Mozhga Tannin Extractor Mill. Leg.prom. 12 no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1958. Unclassified.

SOV/86-58-8-8/37

AUTHOR: Nazarov, O.A., Maj

TITLE: Search for Aerial Targets in the Stratosphere (Poisk vozdushnoy tseli v stratosfere)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 8, pp 26-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the interception of aerial targets at altitudes close to the service ceiling. The author discusses certain methods of target search at high altitudes and stresses the importance of well coordinated work between the fighter pilot and the ground controller in ground-controlled interception.

Card 1/1

SOV/86-59-1-7/39

AUTHOR: Nazarov, G.A., Maj

TITLE: A Heavy Bomber Approaches the Target (Tyazhelyy bombardirovshchik vykhodit na tsel')

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1959, Nr 1, pp 23-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes the planning and carrying out of low-level bombing flights. The author states that in many circumstances a bombing mission can be carried out successfully by flying at low altitudes. A thorough study of the tactical situation is important for such flights. The rules of flak evasive maneuvers at medium and high altitudes cannot be applied for flights at low altitudes. Any maneuvering at low altitudes over an area protected by antiaircraft causes the bomber to remain unnecessarily long over the target. Thus, the advantages

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of the surprise factor are lost. The flight route to the target should be plotted not as a straight line, but as a broken line which consists of many short legs at various angles. For [illegible] the best maneuver is to alter the heading periodically at short intervals.

Card [illegible]

NAZAROV, O., mayor

We are devoting deeds and words to the party. Vest. Vozd. Fl. no.11:9-13 N '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Military education) (Russia--Army--Military life) (Russia--Air force)

ASTAKHOV, S., general-mayor aviatsii, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa; GOLYSHEV, M., polkovnik; SHIPILOV, I., polkovnik; NAZAROV, ..., podpolkovnik

When the flight commander is an instructor. Av.i kosm. 44 no.3: 33-43 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Flight training)

NAZAROV, O., podpolkovnik

Airplane carries a rocket. Av.i kosm. 45 no.7:68-72 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Airplanes, Military--Armament) (Rockets (Ordnance))

NAZAROV, O., podpolkovnik

Sentinel of the sky. Znan. ta pratsia no.2:14 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Air pilots)

NAZAROV, O., podpolkovnik

Teachers. Av. i kosm. 45 no.1:49-52 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Flight training)

NAZAROV, O., podpolkovnik

A regular flight day. Av. i kosm. 46 no.12:12-18 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

NAZAROV, O., pocpolkovnik

In the surdo-altitude chamber. Av. i kosm. 47 (ekstr. vyp.) : 48-56 O '64. MIRA 18:3

NAZAROV, G., podpolkovnik

Comrade commander. Av. i kosm. 47 no.7:10-15 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:6)

NAZAROV, O., podpolkovnik

Control wheel of a rocket plane is in reliable hands. Av. i kosm. 42 no.8: 52-55 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:7)

NAZAROV, O.N. [deceased]; CHERKASOVA, Ye.M.

Synthetic anesthetics. Part 22: 1-phenyl -3-dimethylamine -1-propanol phenoxy acetates. Zhur. ob. khim. 28 no.1:122-126 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Anesthetics) (Acetates)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042858 S/0142/64/007/003/0393/0396

AUTHOR: Nazarov, O. P.

TITLE: Investigation of the recovery processes in a positive-feedback sawtooth oscillator

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 7, no. 3, 1964, 393-396

TOPIC TAGS: electronic oscillator, sawtooth oscillator, relaxation oscillator, transistorized relaxation oscillator

ABSTRACT: An elementary circuit of a sawtooth oscillator and waveshapes of voltages at its various points are theoretically analyzed. This formula is developed for the recovery time:

$$t = R C_1 \frac{\Delta U_{b1m}}{E_1 - U_0},$$

where R is the load resistance; C_1 is the switching capacitance; ΔU_{b1m} is the

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ANDRATSKIY, N.I., inzh.; [illegible]

Transistorized speedometer. Trudy NIIT no.207:40-48 '65.
(NIIA 19:1)

NAZAROV, Oleg Stepanovich; YARTSEV, N., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn.red.

[Our apartment house] Nash zhilei dom. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1962. 62 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nachal'nik Oktyabr'skogo rayzhilupravleniya (for Nazarov).
(Apartment houses)

MAKARTSEV, N. (Novosibirsk); KHAYT, A., neshtatnyy korrespondent (Sverdlovsk); DANILOV, V. (Leningrad); NAZAROV, P. (Ural'sk, Kazakhstanskoy SSR)

Labor safety is a national responsibility. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 4 no.2:27 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Tekhnicheskiy inspektor Novosibirskogo oblastnogo professional'nogo soveta (for Makartsev). 2. Starshiy inzhener Leningradskogo oblastnogo upravleniya mestnoy promyshlennosti (for Danilov). 3. Neshtatnyy inspektor Ural'skogo oblastnogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh mestnoy promyshlennosti i kommunal'nogo khozyaystva (for Nazarov).

KORF, M.; NAZAROV, P.

Experience in promoting the participation of workers in management. Avt.transp. 42 no.3:11-13 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vneshtatnyye instruktory TSentral'nogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabotnikov svyazi, rabochikh avtomobil'nogo transporta i shosseynykh dorog.

SADYKHOV, Yu.V.; NAZAROV, P.G.

Preventing well deflection in the western part of the Apsheron Peninsula. Azerb. neft. khoz. no.9:17-19 S '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Apsheron Peninsula--Oil well drilling)

SOV/92-59-1-8/36

14(5)

AUTHOR: Nazarov, P.G., Chief of the Production and Technical Section of a Drilling Office

TITLE: We Prefer Sectional Turbodrills (My predpochitayem sektsionnyye turbobury)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1959, Nr 1, p 12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Sectional turbodrills were tested for the first time in the Karadag region three years ago. They were found to be much superior to conventional turbodrills. Thanks to the introduction of sectional turbodrills the production quota of the drilling office was exceeded. However, many drillers still prefer to apply the rotary drilling method. There are regions where drillers are obliged to use a highly viscous drilling mud which makes the application of turbodrills almost impossible. This does not mean, however, that rotary drilling must be used instead of turbodrilling in regions where drilling conditions are normal. Since the introduction of turbodrilling by the Karadag drilling office breakdowns of drill pipes are now rare, but tool failures in rotary drilling are still frequent. The success of the drilling crew headed by engineer Yashar Gadzhiyev, who drilled a 4,224 m well in 22 days, is mostly due to the use of the TS-4-8 sectional turbodrill at the 2520-4224 m interval. The new turbodrill of the TS5-9 was also successfully

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tested by the crew of engineer D.Avanesov. The use of this new turbodrill permitted drillers to double the mechanical drilling rate and to increase the per bit footage 60 percent. While the average operating period of each TS4-8 turbodrill is only 33 days, that of the TS5-9 turbodrill is 55 days. As a result of the new efficient drilling method, the mechanical and commercial drilling speed increased substantially, and the drilling of a well was completed 34 days earlier than was planned.

ASSOCIATION: PTO kontory bureniya upravleniya Karadagneft' (The Production and Technical Section of the Drilling Office of the Karadagneft' Administration)

MEN'SHCHIKOV, F.S.; NAZAROV, P.G.

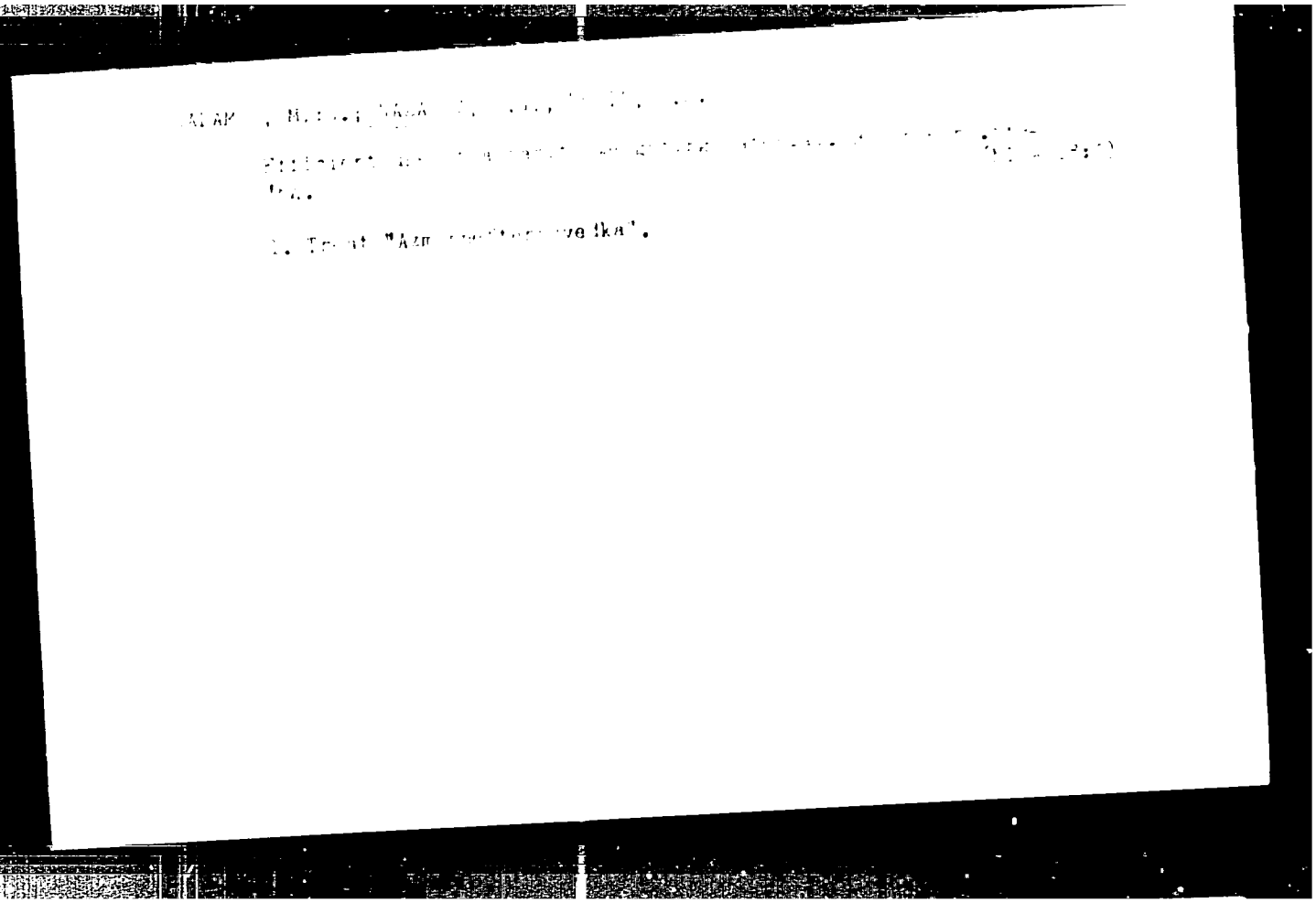
Intensification of the process for removing water from very fine coal by combined reagents. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 10:17-23 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut dobychi uglya gidravlicheskim sposobom.
(Coal--Drying) (Surface-active agents)

MEN'SHIKOV, F.S.; NAZAROV, P.G.

Ways of improving the dewatering processes of very small coal. Trudy VNIIGidrouglia no.2:96-103 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut dobychi uglya gidravlicheskim sposobom.



KOLLODIY, K.K., inzh.; BOLODULIN, V.A.; NAZAROV, P.G.

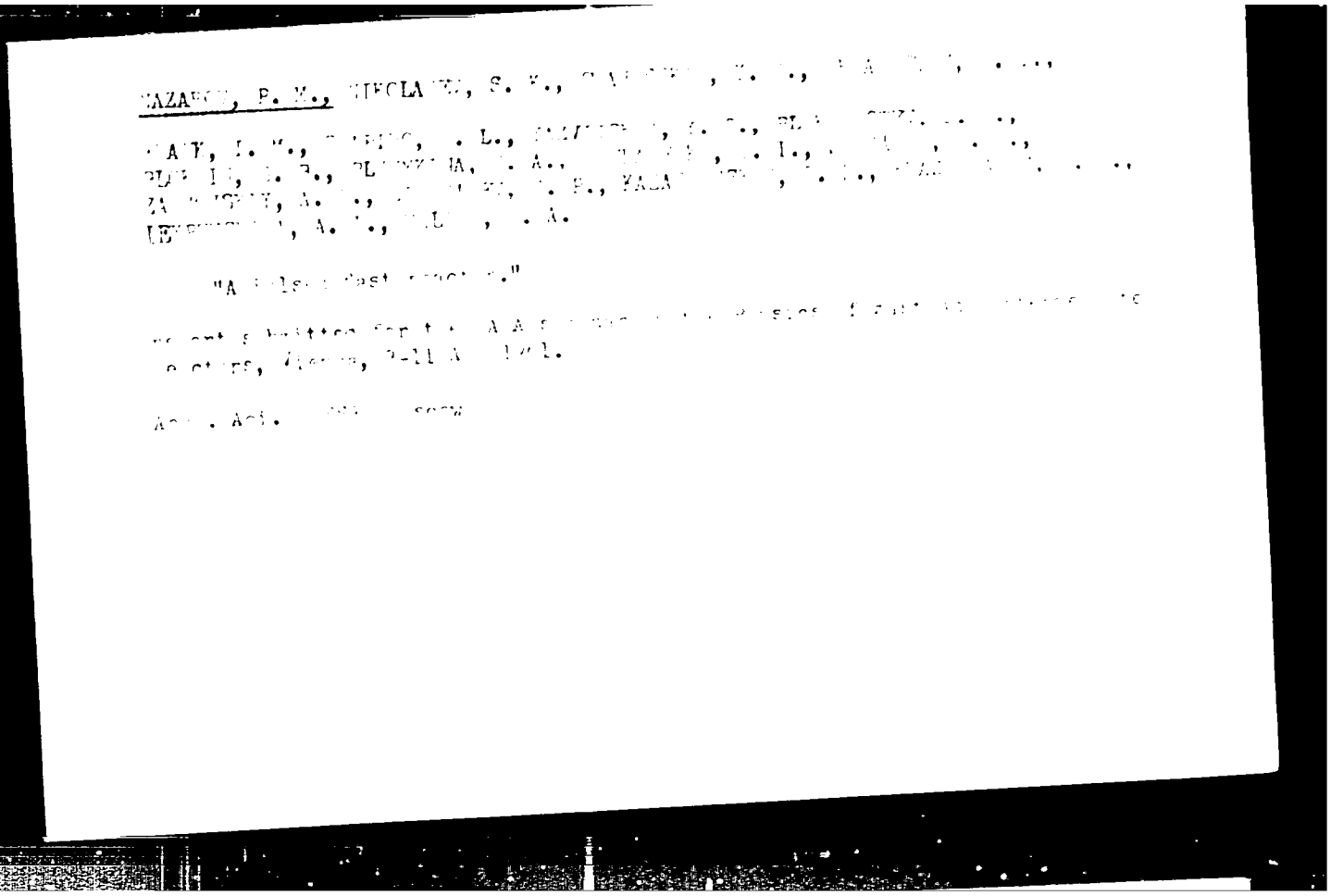
Processing coal mined by the hydraulic method. Ugol' 39 no.9: 64-69 S '64. (MIA 17:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po toplivnoy promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR (for Kollodiy). 2. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno konstruktorskiy institut ugleobogashcheniya (for Borodulin). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut dobychi uglya gidravlicheskim sposobom (for Nazarov).

NAZAROV, P.G.; DADASHEV, N.G.; DADASHEVA, S.S.

Weighted cement slurry for deep wells. Burenie no.12:19 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Trest "Azmorneftеrazvedka".



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26.2200

AUTHORS: Blokhin, G. Ye., Blokhintsev, D. I., Blyumkina, Yu. A., Bondarenko, I. I., Deryagin, B. N., Zaymovskiy, A. S., Zinov'yev, V. P., Kazachkovskiy, O. D., Kim Khen Bon, Krasnoyarov, N. V., Leypunskiy, A. I., Malykh, V. A. Nazarov, P. M., Nikolayev, S. K., Stavisskiy, V. Ya., Ukraintsev, F. I., Frank, I. M., Shapiro, F. L., Yazvitskiy, Yu. S.

TITLE: A pulsed fast reactor

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1961, 437-446

TEXT: The present paper gives a description of the pulsed fast reactor of the Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) which became critical in June, 1960. This reactor, called ИБР (IBR) reactor, serves as pulsed fast neutron source (mean power ≤1 kw) for physical investigations, particularly for time-of-flight experiments. Its most distinguishing feature is the very small contribution (~10-4) of the delayed neutrons in its normal operation; it is about

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A pulsed fast reactor

one hundredth of that of the usual steady uranium reactor. The pulses appear because whenever the reactor becomes overcritical a burst of prompt neutrons results. The half width of these pulses is 36 μsec. The frequency with which the pulses are repeated can be varied between 8 and 80 pulses/sec. Fig. 2 shows the construction of this reactor. The periodic change in the reactivity is brought about by the displacement of the two U^{235} blocks placed in two disks that can be rotated. The main block is pressed in the form of a disk, 1100 mm in diameter, and can be rotated with a peripheral velocity of 276 m/sec (at 6000 rpm) during which it passes through the core center. The reactivity change obtainable from the motion of the main block is 7.4 %, that obtainable from the motion of the auxiliary block is 0.4 %. The stationary part of the core consists of plutonium lumps in steel jackets. The reactor is started by a rough regulator, in this case a movable part of the reflector. It gives a reactivity change at the rate of $13 \cdot 10^{-5} - 1.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ sec^{-1}. The manually operated rod is also a part of the reflector. Two plutonium rods in electromagnetic suspension serve as scram. They can be separated from the core with an acceleration of 20 g. Their separation causes a reactivity

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A pulsed fast reactor

decrease of 2-1.1 %; the rough regulator allows a reactivity change of 2.4 %, the manual regulator 0.1 %, and the automatic regulator 0.036 %. The reactor possesses also a reactivity booster for the production of one intensive pulse. The control and shield system is an automatically functioning electronic arrangement with BF_3 counters and ionization chambers. The whole reactor is placed in a room of size 10·10·7 m whose concrete walls allow complete protection from radiation. The most important experimental arrangement consists of a 1000 m long neutron conductor, a metal tube, 400 mm in diameter in the first part and 800 mm in the second part in which a pressure of 0.1 mm Hg is maintained. This conductor connects a chain of so-called "intermediate pavilions" (at distances of 70, 250, 500, 750, and 1000 m from the reactor) in which experiments can be carried out. There is also an additional neutron conductor of 100 m length. The reactor chamber is joined to an experimental chamber in which four neutron beams of up to 800 mm diameter are available. There is such an experimental chamber also above the reactor chamber. Various experiments were carried out with the reactor and they are described in the present paper. These are experiments with stand

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A pulsed fast reactor

assemblies and slowly moving main block for the determination of the most important parameters of the reactor; experiments with a core assembly (unmoved), experiments with rotating (5000 rpm) main block and a Ra-α-Be source in the core for the investigation of the effect of the multiplication factor, etc. The most important results are represented graphically. For example, Fig. 8 shows the dependence of the half width θ of a pulse on the reactivity; the dashed line holds for the quasistationary case, the dot-dash line for the case of $\theta = K(\tau/\alpha)^{1/3}v^{-2/3}$, where v is the velocity of motion of the (rotating) main block; in the quasistationary case $\theta = 2\sqrt{\epsilon_m/\alpha v^2}$, where ϵ_m is the reactivity at the maximal multiplication factor; $\epsilon = \epsilon_m - \alpha x^2$, where x is the displacement of the main block. The reactor has been actually used for the measurement of the total, scattering, capture, and fission cross sections by the time-of-flight method. Further experiments will be carried out with a view to obtaining increase of power and decrease of the pulse duration. There are 10 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: J. Orndorf, Nucl. Sci. and Engng, 2, No. 4, 450 (1957).

Card 4/4

NAZAROV, P.N.

Initial composition and factors governing the accumulation of ferruginous sediments in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Geol.zhur 18 no.3:85-90 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron ores)

NAZAROV, P.P. [Nazarov, P.P.]

Paragenetic associations of minerals in connection with the nomenclature of Krivoy Rog rocks. Geol. zhur. 19 no.3:69-73 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

(Krivoy Rog Basin--Petrology)

PA 18T63

NAZAROV, P. P.

USSR/Mines and Mining - Equipment
Drilling Machinery

Jul 1947

"Inspection of Bits of Percussion-Cable Drills at the Bazhenov Mines," P. P. Nazarov, 1 p

"Gornyy Zhurnal" Vol CXXI, No 7

In 1945 and 1946 the PEU, Soviet Blasting Industry conducted experiments on the effectiveness of carbon steel bits for drills at the Bazhenov Mines. Speed of drilling with carbon steel bits was 1.3 times faster when the teeth were sharp than after they had been slightly worn.

18T63

PA 19T59

NAZAROV, P. P.

USSR/Mines and Mining - Equipment
Drilling Machinery

Jul 1947

"General Theories of Percussion - Cable Drilling of Bores in Blasting," P. P. Nazarov, 4 pp

"Gornyy Zhurnal" Vol CXXI, No 7

Diameter of bore must be as large as possible. In the case of apparatus constructed by "Metalist" factory, this is 175 to 200 mm. Rate of percussion is dependent on height of apparatus and strength of bore head. Angle of inclination must not exceed 90 to 120 degrees. Mathematical formulae for various aspects of the drilling and a photograph and diagram of apparatus.

19T59

NAZAROV, P. P., (Engr)

Dissertation: "Technological Procedure of Cable-Tool Drilling of Holes for Blasting Operations." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Mining Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, 10 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 1 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

SHATAYEV, Mikhail Georgiyevich; NAZAROV, P.P., nauchnyy redaktor; SHPAYER, A.L., redaktor; PENOVA, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Drilling blast holes; textbook for training master drillers] Burenie skvashin dlia vzryvnykh rabot; uchebnoe posobie po podgotovke burovykh masterov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'nym materialam, 1954. 175 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Boring)

NABOKOV, Mefodiy Nikonovich; STOROZHENKO, Arkadiy Mikhaylovich; YEZDOKOVA, M.L., redaktor; NAZAROV,P.P., redaktor; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Percussion boring machine operator] Mashinist stanka udarno-kanatnogo bureniia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 176 p. (MLRA 9:1)
(Boring machinery) (Boring)

Nazarov, Petr Petrovich

MEL'KUMOV, Lev Georgiyevich; NAZAROV, Petr Petrovich; ORLOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; FILIMONOV, Nikolay Andreyevich; KOZIN, Yu.V., redaktor; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Mining machinery] Gornye mashiny. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1955. 458 p. (MIRA 9:4)

(Mining machinery)

BURDOV, Alekseey Ivanovich; KUZNETSOV, Sergey Nikiforovich; SOROKIN, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; NAZAROV, P.P., redaktor; YEZDAKOVA, M.L., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

["Uralets" BU-2 boring machinery; textbook for master workman schools and courses] Burovoi stanok "Uralets" BU-2; uchebnoe posobie dlia shkol i kursov masterov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 106 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Boring machinery)

KULESHOV, Nikolay Andreyevich; NAZAROV, P.P., otvetstvennyy redaktor; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Open-cut mining] Otkrytye gornye raboty. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 187 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Strip mining)

DIDKOVSKIY, Dmitriy Zakharovich, inzhener; NIKONOV, German Pavlovich, inzhener; STAKHEVICH, Yekaterina Borisovna, inzhener; SOKOLOVSKIY, Mikhail Mironovich, inzhener; TRAKHMAN, Aleksandr Ivanovich, inzhener; [redacted] otvetstvennyy redaktor; OKHRIMENKO, V.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A manual for coal mine foremen] Spravochnik gornogo mastera ugol'nykh kar'erov. Izd. 2-e, ispr. i perer. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 372 p. (MIRA 9:11)

(Coal mines and mining)

NAZAROV, P.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; REPIN, N.Ya., gornyy inzhener.

Investigation of roller bit boring of blast holes in strip mines. Gor. shur. no.4:22-24 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Moskovskiy gornyy institut.
(Boring machinery) (Strip mining)

NAZAROV, P.P., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; REPIN, N.Ya., gorn.inzh.

Analysis of modern boring practices in open pit mines of the "Vakrushevugol'" trust. Nauch. trudy VGI no.22:51-62 '57. (MIRA 11:9)

(Sakhalin Basin--Strip mining) (Boring)

Nazarov, P. P.

VV

Fuchsite from Krivoi Rog. P. P. Nazarov (Mining Inst., Kharkov). *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* 86, 602-6(1957).—The chromium muscovite occurs in talc schists, together with eprouite, or in veinlets or nests, of dense-scaly aggregates of bluish green color, with crystals mostly below 0.2 mm. in size; inclusions of finest rutile needles are abundant. The mineral is slightly pleochroic with pale yellowish green colors. It contains Cr_2O_3 1.13, Fe_2O_3 1.67, FeO 0.85%; complete analyses are given. Neg., with $2V$ 45° (calcd.); γ = 1.605; β = 1.599; α = 1.566. These data, in comparison with those of several fuchsites from other occurrences, are plotted as a function of the Cr_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3 contents, and show a linear proportionality. The crystallochem. formula of the fuchsite from Krivoi Rog is $K_{0.93}(H_2O)_{0.31}(K,Fe)_{0.09}(Al_{1.45}Fe_{0.38}Cr_{0.14})_{1.97}(OH)_4[Al_{0.45}Si_{3.55}O_{10}]$. The genesis of the Cr muscovite in the talc schists is probably connected with a serpentinization of ultrabasic rocks, but the veinlet formations indicate some pneumato- or hydrothermal origin, together with quartz. The geol. position of the fuchsite-contg. talc schists indicates an important relation of the assumed ultrabasic magmatism to the formation of the Fe ores of Krivoi Rog. If the explanation of the Cr muscovite veinlets from serpentinized ultrabasics is correct, then is it possible that later one may prospect chromite deposits in those horizons which are not yet made visible by erosion.

W. Eitel

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NAZARCV, P. P.: Master Geolog-Mineralo Sci (4100) -- "Petrographic investigation of the rock of the middle stratum of the Krivoy Rog series in the central portion of the Sakmagan' band (R/u "Bol'shevik" im Komintern)". Kiev, 19[illegible]. 20 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Kiev State [illegible] im T. G. Shevchenko), 150 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 130)

NAZAROV, P.P.

ANDROS, I.P., inzh.; ASSONOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.; BERNSHTEYN, S.A., inzh.; BOKIY, B.V., prof.; BROVMAN, Ya.V., inzh. BONDARENKO, A.P., inzh.; BUCHININ, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; VERESKUNOV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLKOV, A.F., inzh.; GELESKUL, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; GORODNICHEV, V.M., inzh.; DEMENT'YEV, A.Ya., inzh.; DOKUCHAYEV, M.M., inzh.; DUBNOV, L.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZHDANOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZIL'BERBROD, A.F., inzh.; ZINCHENKO, N.M., inzh.; ZORI, A.S., inzh.; KAPLAN, L.B., inzh.; KATSAUROV, I.N., dots.; KITAYSKIY, N.F., L.M., kand. tekhn. nayk; LITVIN, A.Z., inzh.; MALEVICH, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAN'KOVSKIY, G.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; MATKOVSKIY, A.L., inzh.; MINDELI, E.O., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZAROV, P.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; NASONOV, I.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEYMENBURG, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; POKROVSKIY, G.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; PROYAVKIN, N.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROZENBAUM, inzh.; ROSSI, B.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHCHEVSKIY, V.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; SKIBNELLO, O.B., inzh.; SUKHUT, A.A., inzh.; SUKHANOV, A.F., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; TARANOV, P.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; TOKAROVSKIY, D.I., inzh.; TRUPAK, N.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FEDYUKIN, V.A., inzh.; KHOKHLOVKIN, D.M., inzh.; KHRABROV, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHEKAREV, V.A., inzh.; CHERNAVKIN, N.N., inzh.; SHRAYBER, B.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; EPOV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKUSHIN, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; YANCHUR, A.M., inzh.; YAKHONTOV, A.D., inzh.; POKROVSKIY, N.M., otvetstvennyy red.; KAPLUN, Ya.G. [deceased], red.; MONIN, G.I., red.; SAVITSKIY, V.T.,

(Continued on next card)

ANDROS, I.P.---(continued) Card 2.
red.; SANOVICH, P.O., red.; VOLOVICH, M.Z., inzh., red.; GORITSKIY, A.V., inzh., red.; POLUYANOV, V.A., inzh., red.; PADEYEV, E.I., inzh., red.; CHECHKOV, L.V., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.; NADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Mining; an encyclopaedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav. red. A.M. Terpigorev. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo lit-ry po ugol'noi promyshl. Vol.5 [Mining and timbering] Provedenie i krepleniie gornykh vyrabotok. Red-kollegiia toma: N.M.Pokrovskii... 1958. 464 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Mine timbering) (Mining engineering)

NAZAROV, P.P.

Relative age of iron carbonates in Krivoy Rog magnetite. Nauch. trudy KHGI no.6:69-77 '58. (MIRA 14:4)
(Krivoy Rog--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Siderite)

NAZAROV, P.P., geolog

Formation of rutile in replacement of leucoxene in rocks of the lower stratum of Krivoy Rog series. Sbor. nauch. trud. NIGRI no.2:269-270 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Rutile)

SUKHANOV, A.F., prof. , doktor tekhn. nauk; NAZAROV, P.P., kand. tekhn. nauk
KUTUZOV, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; [redacted], inzh.

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