MAZAKOV, V. K., Cand Agric Sci -- (diss) "On the optimum level of A-vitamin feeding of cows with calves during the winter," Moscow, 1957, 19pp (Moscow Agricultural Academy im K. A. Timiryazev), 110 copies (KL, 37-57, 106)

USSR/Farm Animals - Large Horned Cattle. 1-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 83376

Author : Nazarov, V.K.

Inst : Moscow Academy of Agriculture imeni K.A. Timiryazev.

Title : The Problem of Feeding Optimal Quantities of Vitamin A to Dry Cows with Calves during the Period of Their Being Kept under Stall Conditions.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiryazeva, 1957, vyp. 30, ch. 2, 34-39.

Abstract : It is recommended that for cows with calves whose live weight amounts to 600-700 kg and whose milk productivity equals 5,000 kg, daily norms of carotene be augmented to 60-70 mg per 100 kg of live weight. This promotes better satiation of the organism with vitamin A and better growth and development of the fetus, as well as assures greater productivity of the cows after calving.

Card 1/1

POLYANINOV, V.D.; KHATSAREVICH, TS.M.; NAZAROV, V.K.

Semiautomatic line for the production of hide glue flakes.
Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no.4:29-33 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Taganrogskogo kozhevennogo zavoda (for Polyaninov). 2. Starshiy inzh. tekhnicheskogo otdela Taganrogskogo kozhevennogo zavoda (for Khatsarevich). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika konstruktorskogo byuro Taganrogskogo kozhevennogo zavoda (for Nazarov).

ACC NR: AP6022031 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0198/0202

AUTHOR: Nikol'skiy, A. P.; Belitskiy, I. Z.; Protsenko, V. M.; Yevlanov, I. Ya; Nazarov, V. K.; Varenov, B. N.; Shmelev, V. I.; Kordonskiy, G. A.

ORG: Central Laboratory of Automatics, GKChTsMET, Moscow (Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki)

TITLE: Automatic fluorescent x-ray spectrometer

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 198-202

TOPIC TAGS: automatic spectrometer, x ray spectrometer

ABSTRACT: A newly developed all-wave vacuum fluorescent automatic x-ray spectrometer is briefly described; intended for both qualitative and quantitative analyses, the two-beam spectrometer permits programing of 24 lines. The programing unit has storages for these parameters: the Wulf-Bragg angle, discrimination threshold, discrimination-window width, standard or timer pulses, collimator type, sequence of interrogation of lines. These units are mentioned or described: x-ray optical system; primary and secondary collimators; crystal analysers (LiF and $NH_4H_2PO_4$); radiation detectors (proportional and NaI(Tl) scintillation counters); amplifiers, supply packs, etc. The BKhV-6 x-ray tube (50 kv, 100 ma) permits exciting the K-series of elements with Z = 12--60 and the L-series with Z > 60. Data regarding counting rates of pure elements is supplied. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [03]

SUB CODE: 20, 09/SUBM DATE: 14Apr65/ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

UDC: 543.426

Card 1/1

DALMATOV, Vsevolod Yakovlevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BELOUSOV, Yevgeniy Dmitriyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZAROV, Valeriy Mikhaylovich, inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.S., inzh., red.

[Floors of particle board tiles in apartment houses and public buildings; practices of the Moscow Woodworking Combine No.3, the Vitebsk Housing Construction Combine, and the Main Administration for Housing and Civilian Construction in Moscow] Poly iz drevesno-struzhechnykh plit v zhilykh i obshchestvennykh zdaniiakh; opyt Moskovskogo DOK No.3, Vitebskogo DSK i Glavmosstroia. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 35 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Rukovoditel' sektora polov TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy Gosstroya SSSR (for Dalmatov). 3. Rukovoditel' gruppy polov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Glavnogo otdeleniya po zhilishchnomu i grazhdanskomu stroitel'stvu v gorode Moskve (for Belousov).

NAZAROV, V.M.

Method of arranging microscopes in a vertical position. Sbor. st. po geod. no.4:57-60 '53. (MLRA 9:6)
(Surveying--Instruments) (Microscopy)

NAZAROV, V.M.

Geodetic metrology and the light wave as a unit of length. Sbor.st. po geod. no.5:17-26 '53. (MIRA 9:7)
(Length measurement)

NAZAROV, V. I.

"An Analysis of the Accuracy of the Line Measurements of Geodetic Interferential Comparators and the Choice of a Rational Design for a Comparator." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography, 17 Dec 54. (VM, 7 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended At USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

NAZAROV, V.M.

A source of errors in the interference comparator. Sbor.st.pogeod. no.7:65-66 '54. (MLRA 8:11)

(Interferometry)

NAZAROV, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GENIKE, A.A.; PRILEPIN, M.T.; LAZAROV, P.Ye.

New apparatus for measuring distances in geodesy. Geod.i kart. no.7:42-43 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Telemeter)

3(4)

AUTHORS: Nazarov, V. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Prilepin, M. T., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Genike, A. A., Mikhaylov, V. S. SOV/6-58-11-2/15

TITLE: Results of Field Tests of the Test Model of the Large Optical Range Meter of the TsNIIGAiK (Rezul'taty polevykh ispytaniy opytnogo obraztsa Bol'shogo svetodal'nomera TsNIIGAiK)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 12-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of tentative tests of this range meter carried out in 1956 were published in Geodeziya i kartografiya. In 1957 the design of the range meter was somewhat modified and it was subsequently tested on the base net. The block scheme of the range meter is given here. A quartz generator produces high-frequency oscillations (10 Mcy.) which are mixed with the oscillations from the second generator. The resulting high-frequency oscillations are applied to a Kerr-cell after being multiplied and amplified. These oscillations are used as supporting oscillations for the phase-detecting. Two frequency measuring methods were tested: One according to the calibrated scale of the generator (using calibration points), the other with a conversion device. The second

Card 1/2

Results of Field Tests of the Test Model of the Large Optical Range Meter of the TsNIIGAiK SOV/6-58-11-2/15

method was preferred, as it proved to be more simple, convenient, exact, and faster. The test runs were carried out in the [illegible] on the Sarata base net from September 9 to November 1, 1957. From the results presented in this paper it is to be seen that this optical range meter of the TsNIIGAiK complies with the requirements placed upon big range meters. At present the design is somewhat altered and the principal electronic scheme is improved. It is intended to reduce the weight and the size of the device. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 1 Soviet reference

Card 2/2

3(4)
AUTHOR: Nazarov, V. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

SOV/154-5?-1-5,19

TITLE: Scientific Work for the Building of Optical Range Finders of High Accuracy and Experiences in Using Them (O nauchnykh rabotakh po sozdaniyu svetodal'nomerov vysokoy tochnosti i opyte ikh primeneniya)

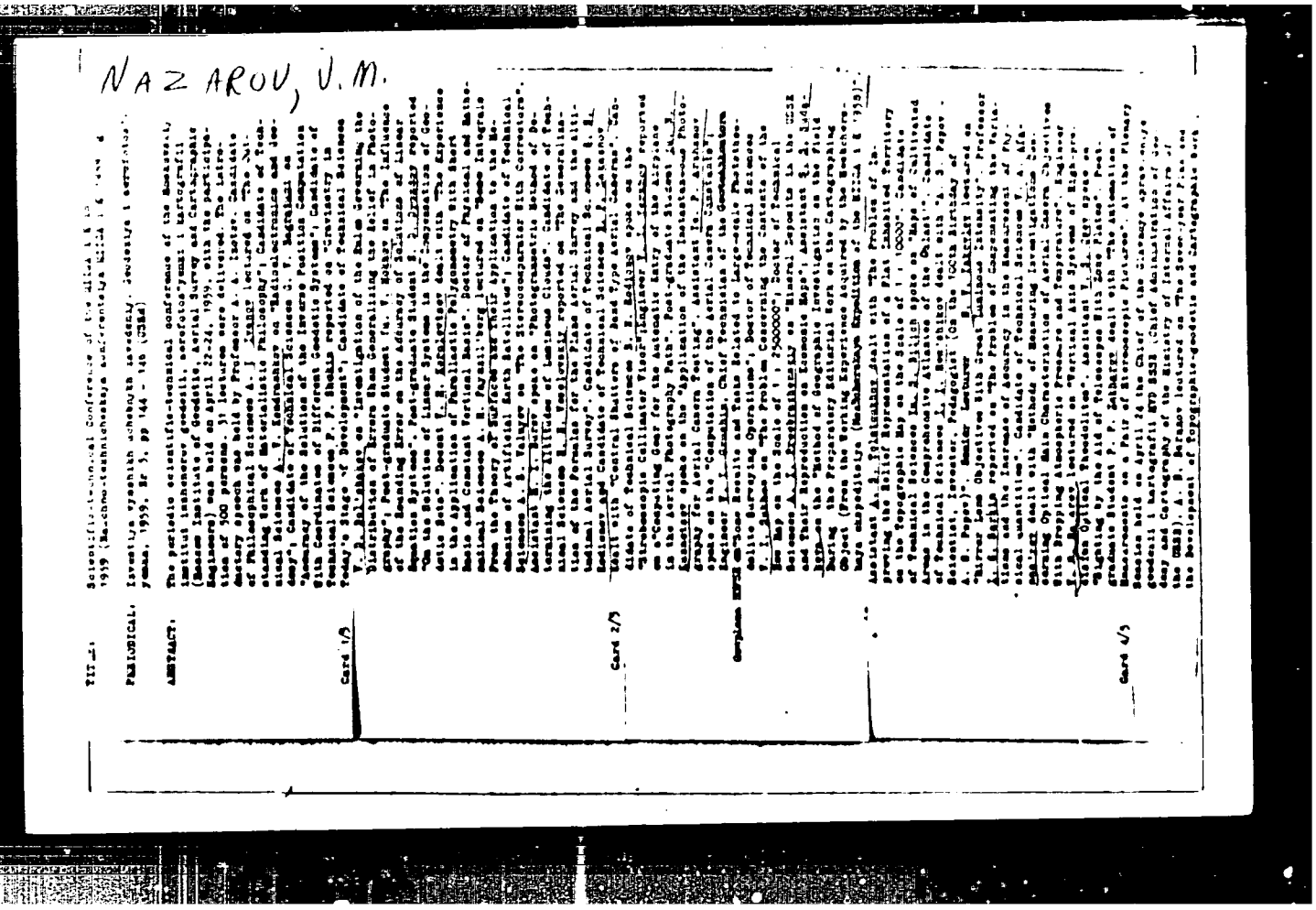
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Geodeziya i aerofotos"-yemka, 1959 Nr 1, pp 39-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A classification of range finders and a survey of them in the form of tables are at first given here. The individual elements of optical range finders are also shown in the table. These elements are described in short. Among the large optical range finders, of which a production model is already available only the geodimeter by Bergstrand is actually present. The geodimeter bought in 1957 by the USSR (in the TsNIIGAiK) showed a systematic error in the measurements. The constant of the apparatus has to be checked. - The TsNIIGAiK has been working at a large optical range finder since 1954. Its prototype was completed in autumn 1956. On account of investigations at this prototype, an optical range finder

Card 1/2

with variable modulation frequency was designed in 19[illegible]. Its diagram is given and described in short. The tests were carried out at the base network of Saratov in autumn 1957. The results of the measurements (of the survey) are given here in the form of tables. The tests showed that this optical range finder fulfilled the requirements put to large optical range finders. The construction is being improved at present. It is pointed out that it would be inconvenient to develop principally new range finders. The available schemes have to be improved and prepared for production. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying and Cartography)



NAZAROV, V.M.

3(2),3(4)

AUTHOR: None Given

SOV/6-59-6-21/22

TITLE: Chronicle (Khronika)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografia, 1959, Nr 6, pp 74-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Institute of Geodetic, Aerial Survey and Cartographic Engineers), the Ordinary Scientific Conference took place on April 22-24. A. I. Ivanov, Docent, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences, spoke on "The Outstanding Work of Materialistic Philosophy". A. N. Baranov, Chief of the Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii (Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography) spoke "On the Seven-year Plan for the Development of Topographic-geodetic and Cartographic Work". The following reports were delivered in the geodetic section: A. H. Faynmil'ber, Professor, "Some Integrals of the Surface Theorems and Their Application to the Mechanics of Artificial Satellites of the Earth".- A. V. Kondrashkov, Docent, "Radio-electronics and Geodesy".- G. V. Bagratuni, Docent, "Accuracy in the Solution of Inverse Position Computations by the Coordinates of Different Geodetic Systems".- P. F. Shokin, Docent, "Gravimetry in the Present Stage of Development".- Yu. V. Bykhov, Assistant, reported on the influence of rounding errors on the accuracy of solution of linear equation systems.- V. D. Bol'shakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, spoke on the "Investigation of the Rules of Distribution of Errors in Generalizing the Relief in Surveys".- N. D. Drizhin, Post-graduate Student, reported on the solution of linear systems for the adjustment of geodetic networks.- V. M. Korolevtsev, Docent, demonstrated an apparatus designed by him for parallactic traversing with a short constant vertical basis.- The following reports were delivered in the aerophotogeodetic section: A. S. Fainger, Docent, reported on a parallactic reducer, an additional device to the stereo-comparator.- M. N. Veselovskiy, Docent, spoke on the possibility of generalizing the formulas for the air survey of outlines and altitudes.- B. S. Rodionov and N. P. Zakatnov, Docents, reported on a band-shaped central shutter for aerial cameras, B. N. Rodionov on a stroboscopic collimator sight, B. N. Rodionov and Engineer V. I. Yershov on the scheme of a computing device for the automatic entry of the airplane into the route for air surveys.- Ye. P. Arshanov presented some simplifications for the computation of constants of aerial cameras.- Yu. N. Kuznetsov,

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Post-graduate Student, spoke on the use of rapid film recording for the investigation of aerial-camera shutters.- V. I. Grishin, Engineer of the Geotekhkontora Gosplana RSFSR, spoke "On Some Results and Tasks in the Execution of Large-scale Photo-theodolite Surveys".- The following reports were delivered in the cartographic section: Professor V. I. Sukhov spoke on the content of the new map on a scale of 1 : 2,500,000.- Professor A. I. Preobrazhenskiy spoke on "Mineral Resources of the USSR and Their Representation on Economic Maps".- S. S. Tuishkova, Assistant, reported on the method of geographic field research during the preparatory editorial work at the object of cartography.- A. S. Tolstoukhov, Assistant, reported on the improvement of relief representation of wooded flat country on the topographic map on a scale of 1 : 10,000.- Yu. S. Bilich, Assistant, reported on maps of apartment building in the atlases of the oblast'.- In the section of building of apparatus, I. I. Men'shikov, Docent, spoke on the life of A. S. Popov.- N. V. Yakovlev, Assistant reported on reflecting lenses, Professor I. G. Sarkis on the increase in accuracy in measuring physical magnitudes, Engineer V. M. Bazarov on vertical axial systems for highly accurate [illegible] theodolites, V. S. Gusev, Assistant, on sighting with telescopes with some plates,

Card 2/4

P. P. Zakharov, Assistant, on the automatization of evaluation of image couples.

Card 3/4

3(4)
AUTHORS: Larin, B. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Nazarov, V. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Genike, A. A., Mikhaylov, V. S., Fel'dman, G. A.

SOV/6-59-10-1/21

TITLE: A Large Optical Range Finder of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying, and Cartography

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 3-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the end of 1958, the TsNIIGAiK (Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying, and Cartography) constructed a test model of a large optical range finder which is intended for the measurement of distances of up to 25 km with a relative error of 1 : 350,000. A scheme of alternating modulation frequency of light was used for the test model. Further, two narrow frequency ranges with 30 megacycles each were used, which were distant from each other by 800 megacycles approximately. This scheme permits reliable frequency measurement and precise determination of distances over 6-30 km. The block diagram of the instrument is shown in figure 1, the instrument itself in figures 2 and 3. Its mode of operation and design

Card 1/2

are then illustrated. Preliminary work and the course of measurement on this instrument are described. The model was tested in the open air near Moscow in March 1959 and near Kirzhak town (Vladimir oblast') in May and June, 1959. The results obtained are tabulated. Herefrom it follows that the differences arising from the distances measured do not exceed the root mean square error of the sides measured by the method of triangulation. Tests have shown that the large optical range finder guarantees great accuracy in linear surveying. It is recommended to use the instrument for measuring the line of departure in triangulation and for measuring the sides of polygonal traverses that are laid instead of the triangulation of first order. There are 4 figures and 4 tables.

SOV/6-59-10-16/21

3(2)

AUTHOR: Nazarov, V. N.

TITLE: Method of the Continuous Collation Maps

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 57-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author first mentions the disadvantages of a collation map: application of a graduated scale which leads to insufficient differentiation, and difficult reading of the maps. These disadvantages can be eliminated to a certain extent by applying the method of a continuous collation map. It is based on the shading or marking of the maps to be drawn. The method is illustrated in figure 1, and formulas are given for calculating the density of signs and shading. Further, it is shown that this method has numerous advantages over the conventional one, as for example continuity of the scale, comprehensive cartographical representation taking into account the qualitative and quantitative characteristic features of the cartographed phenomena. In addition, further data can be entered in the map by means of hues, which ensures wide application of the continuous collation map for the compilation of agricultural and soil maps. The maps are to be marked with the usual topographical signs. There

Card 1/2

Method of the Continuous Collation Maps SOV/6-59-10-16/21

are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Larin, B. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Nazarov, V. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Prilepin, M. T., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Entin, I. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Genike, A. A., Lazanov, P. Ye., Mikhaylov, V. S., Shevelev, A. P. S/006/60/000/04/018/019 B007/B005

TITLE: On the Book by A. V. Kondrashkov, "Electrooptical Range Finders"

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, Nr 4, pp 73-76 (USSR)

TEXT: This is a review of the book by A. V. Kondrashkov (Ref, Footnote on p 73) published in 1959. It is thoroughly discussed as far as it first tries to generalize and systematize the data required for optical range finders. The book consists of two parts. The first part (60% of the volume) gives data from physics, radio engineering, electrical engineering, and electronics. The second part deals with problems directly connected with optical range finders. The incoherent data of varying level on the fields mentioned in the first part are too extensive and inconvenient. The division and mode of representation of these chapters is also failure. The theory of optical range finders is not well explained. Several concrete mistakes of the book are pointed out. The great number of such mistakes

Card 1/2

On the Book by A. V. Kondrashkov, "Electrooptical Range Finders"

S/006/60/000/04/018/019
B007/B005

reduces the value of the book considerably. It is regretted that the editor of the book Yu. V. Popov paid his principal attention to the title, not to the contents of the book, as can be seen from the introduction. There is 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

NAZAROV, V.M.; MIKHAYLOV, V.S.; LAZANOV, P.Ye.

Large EOD-1 geodimeter. Geod.i kart. no.4:8-16 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Geodimeter—Testing)

S/006/63/000/002/002/003

AUTHOR: Nazarov, V. M.

TITLE: Symposium on use of new techniques in geodetic measurements

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 2, 1963, 74-75

TEXT: The symposium (Simpozium po ispolzovaniyu novoi tekniky v. geodezicheskikh ismereniyakh) was held in Petsen, Czechoslovakia on 20-28 August 1962, with delegates from Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Rumania and the USSR. Purpose was to compare techniques and use of technical equipment, and to demonstrate some items of equipment.
Participating organizations: Tsentral'noye Upravleniye geodezii i kartografii Czechoslovakii (Central Administration for Geodesy and Cartography of Czechoslovakia) Geodezicheskaya Observatoriya Petsny (Petsen Geodetic Observatory)
Participants: B. Delong, B. Sokolik, O. Valka, V. Saga.
Titles of papers: "Experience of the Geodetic Service of Czechoslovakia in the Field of Practical Use of Light- and Radio-Rangefinders;" "Mathematical Calculation of Results of Measurements by Light- and Radio-Rangefinding;" "Establishment of Electro-optical Rangefinding in Czechoslovakia;" "Use of the Automatic Coordinatograph of Czech Manufacture by the Czechoslovakian Geodetic Service;" "Use of Reducing Rangefinder Cross-hairs in Surveys by the Orthogonal Method;" "Mechanization of Geodetic

Card 1 of 2

S/006/63/000/002/002/003

Symposium on use of new.....

Computation by Use of Calculating Machines in Czechoslovakia."
Instruments mentioned: Rangefinders of the "Malykh" group; the Swedish Light-Rangefinders NASM-2a and NASM 4b; Soviet Light Rangefinders SVV-1.
Decision: Symposium was useful and contact between geodetic surveys of Socialist countries should be maintained.

Card 2 of 2

ACC NR: AP6021829 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0151/0151

INVENTOR: Nazarov, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A training gyrotheodolite. Class 62, No. 183086

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 151

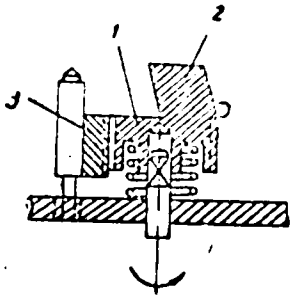
TOPIC TAGS: training equipment, training aid, gyroscope suspension, theodolite, gyrosextant

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a training gyrotheodolite reproducing the azimuthal motion of a gyroscopic indicator that shows the direction of a true meridian. The training gyrotheodolite contains a driving mechanism, a levered sinusoidal mechanism with a mirror, a tachogenerator, and a recording device (see Fig. 1). To imitate the damping of oscillations, the head of the driving shaft of the levered sinusoidal mechanism is provided with an inclined cylindrical or contoured eccentric. This eccentric moves along a thread of a reversible half nut, altering the amplitude of oscillations in accordance with the given magnitude of the angle of friction or with a given decrement.

Card 1/2 UDC: 528.521:53.082.16.001.85

ACC NR: AP6021829

Fig. 1. 1 - head of the driving shaft; 2 - eccentric; 3 - half nut



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 24Nov64

Card 2/2

POMADCHIN, I. V.; NAZAROV, V. N.; RAZIKOV, R. K.

Automatic spindleless remover of linens from scutchers. Biul. tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. no.10:52-53 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Textile machinery)

NAZAROV, V.N.

Converting steam cranes to motor cranes. Transp.stroi. 9 no.12:6 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik Gortransstroya.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

NAZAROV, V N

AID P - 1509

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 5/36

Authors : Bugrinov, Ye. A., Eng., Matyushin, M. V., Eng. and Nazarov, V. N., Eng.

Title : Design of 110-kv indoor switching substation (Discussion of an article by L. I. Dvoskin in Elek. sta., 1954,No.1)

Periodical : Elek. sta., 3, 18-21, Mr 1955

Abstract : The authors discuss the details of 110 kv indoor switching substation designed by L. I. Dvoskin. They attempt to prove the superiority of outdoor substation. They also criticize some of the technical solutions proposed by L. I. Dvoskin.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

NAZAROV, V.N.

The AVSE vibrator should be modernized. Transp.stroi. 10 no.3:56 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Vibrators) (Piling (Civil engineering))

NAZAROV, V.N. (g.Perm')

Using economic maps in geographical excursions conducted by the school. Geog.v shkole 22 no.5:47-53 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Geography--Study and teaching)
(Agriculture--Maps)

NAZAROV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; KOLDAYEV, P.K., red.; KOMAR'KOVA, L.M., red. izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Methods and symbols employed in cartography] Metody i izobrazitel'nye sredstva v kartografii. Moskva, Geodezizdat, 1962. 86 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Maps—Symbols)

NAZAROV, V.O., prof.

Method of quantitative hydrometeorological analogies and its application in long-range hydrological forecastings. Nauk zap. Kyiv. un. 17 no.1:33-47 '58. (MIRA 13:11)
(Hydrometeorology)

37800

S/120/62/000/002/025/047
E039/E435

24.7900

AUTHORS: Kolbasov, V.A., Mukhina, M.M., Nazarov, V.P.

TITLE: A spectrometer for electron paramagnetic resonance absorption with a high frequency modulated magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1962, 107-110

TEXT: This spectrometer can record electron paramagnetic resonance (E.P.R.) absorption in a sample containing paramagnetic centres at room temperature and at 77°K for wavelengths ~ 3 cm. The E.P.R. absorption signal is displayed on a long afterglow cathode ray tube or recorded on tape. A block diagram of the apparatus is given and also a circuit diagram of the recording apparatus. An adjustable rectangular resonator containing the sample is situated between the poles of an electromagnet, the field of which is modulated at a frequency of 465 Kc/s. The constant component of the magnetic field can be varied in the range 50 to 5000 oersteds and is stabilized to 0.01%. The recording apparatus consists essentially of a preamplifier which simultaneously amplifies the E.P.R. signal and the klystron

Card 1/2

A spectrometer for electron ...

frequency (465 Kc/s and 295 Kc/s respectively); an indicator circuit for the amplification and recording of the E.P.R. signal and a high frequency generator. These circuits are described in detail. By simultaneously amplifying the E.P.R. signal and klystron frequency the number of tubes and other components is decreased, thereby increasing the reliability of the apparatus. In addition, the separation of the pre-amplifier and indicating circuits simplifies the problem of screening. The apparatus has been used for recording E.P.R. spectra of different classes of organic compounds. Its sensitivity is about 10^{-11} mole for the free radical of diphenylpicrylhydrazyl. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR
(Institute of Elemental-Organic Compounds, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1961

Card 2/2

NAZAROV, V.P.

In the Technical and Economic Committee of the Chelyabinsk Economic Council. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.1:83-84 '62.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Chelyabinsk--Economic councils)

NAZAROV, V.P.

In the Technical-Economic Committee of the Chelyabinsk Province Economic Council. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst. nauch.i tekh.inform. no.5:89-90 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Chelyabinsk Province--Economic councils)

NAZAROV, V.P.

Principle of control and schematic realization of automated systems of heat supply. Avtomatiz. otop. kot. no.3:97-114 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva imeni K.D. Pamfilova.
(Heating) (Automation)

L 63652-65 EEC(b)-2/EWG(r)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)/EWA(k)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FBD/EWP(1)/EWP(b)/T/
ACCESSION NR: AP5016280 EWA(m)-2/EWP(e) Pf-4/Pi-4/UR/0386/65/001/005/0023/0025
Pl-4/Pn-4/Pm-4/Po-4/Pc-4/Peb SCTb/IJP(c) WG/GG/JAJ/WH

AUTHOR: Livshits, B. L.; Nazarov, V. P.; Sidorenko, L. K.; Tsikunov, V. N. 87 73 B

TITLE: Dependence of spectral composition of stimulated emission on the velocity of motion of the crystal 21

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 23-25, and insert between pages 24 and 25

TOPIC TAGS: laser, stimulated emission, glass laser, crystal laser, line narrowing, population inversion

ABSTRACT: The authors report on an effect previously predicted by them (DAN SSSR, in press) in which the inhomogeneity of the inverse population in stimulated emission from solid media (crystals, glasses, etc.) becomes smoothed out when the crystal moves relative to the resonator. Because of this, the number of modes decreases and the stimulated-emission spectrum becomes narrower, but the total intensity remains unchanged, so that the spectral density of the stimulated emission increases. In the tests, a ruby crystal 12 cm long was made to execute reciprocating motion with maximum velocity ~ 35 cm/sec inside a plane resonator with

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distance 50 cm between mirrors. The light-pump pulse could be turned on at different phases of crystal motion, corresponding to reciprocating velocity relative to the resonator from 0 to ~ 35 cm/sec. The spectrum of the induced emission was analyzed with the aid of a Fabry-Perot etalon. The interference patterns were photographed. Measurements were made at different air gaps between mirrors. Comparison of the interference patterns (5 mm gap) of emission from the stationary and moving (~ 35 cm/sec) crystal near the lasing threshold (V = 1800 V) shows that when the crystal moves a whole series of side modes ceases to generate, the intensity of the central modes increasing. This means that as the crystal moves the central modes draw energy from the large volume occupied by the active centers (compared with the stationary crystal), thereby suppressing the weaker modes. In the case of a higher pump level (V = 2000 V) and the same ~ 35 cm/sec velocity, the effect of the increased spectral density is less pronounced. This means that in order to approach single-mode generation it is necessary to increase the velocity of the crystal. In general, the motion of the crystal makes it possible to eliminate the inhomogeneity of the transition responsible for generation of the active centers

The authors are grateful to Academician I. V. Obreimov for interest and continuous attention to the work, Ch. K. Mukhterov for fruitful discussion of the problem, N. K

L 63652-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016280

6

Hel'akiy and D. A. Mukhamedova for participating in the measurements, and A. Strel'-tsov, D. D. Brezhnev and V. I. Lantsov for help in constructing the generator with moving crystal." Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [02]

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Apr65	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: EC, OP	
NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 004	ATD PRESS: 4055	

KC

Card 3/3

L 21429-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(h) IJP(c) WG/WH
ACC NR: AP6011491 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/007/0279/0281

AUTHOR: Livshits, B. L.; Nazarov, V. P.; Sidorenko, L. K.; Tursunov, A. T.; Tsikunov, V. N.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Features of the time behavior of the generation in a laser with moving ruby crystal

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 7, 1966, 279-281

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, laser emission, laser pulsation, laser r and d

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Pis'ma ZhETF v. 1, no. 5, 35, 1965) where it was shown that a laser with a ruby crystal moving along the axis of a planar resonator with speed v ~ 30 cm/sec radiates energy in a narrower spectral interval than a laser with stationary crystal, and that this increases the spectral density of the stimulated emission. To check whether continuous generation can be realized in a laser with moving crystal, and to investigate the influence of crystal motion on the time behavior of the laser generation mode, the authors used high-speed photography partially supplemented with oscillograms pertaining to the start

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ACC NR: AP6011491

2

of generation. All measurements were made at room temperature. It was observed first that in a wide range of above-threshold pumping, even at speeds v ~ 40 cm/sec, a sharp increase takes place in the frequency of the lasing spikes, until they merge into continuous regions which are short compared with the generation duration. Further increase in the speed, at ~1.1 of threshold pump, resulted in a gradual expansion of the continuous regions. At speeds v ~ 80 cm/sec the generation becomes continuous in a number of cases practically from start to end, but the intensity oscillations still disclose traces of the spike regime. The transformation of spike generation into continuous generation is greatly improved by introducing into the resonator a round diaphragm of 1 mm diameter, which increases the diffraction losses and prevents by the same token the generation by modes with high transverse indices. The level of the continuous generation then becomes approximately stationary. Detailed investigations of the conditions necessary to ensure continuous generation in a laser with moving crystal should make it possible in the future, on the one hand, to formulate the principles of continuous operation of a solid-state laser with a moving crystal, and, on the other, explain the spike character of the generation of most contemporary solid-state lasers. The authors thank Academician I. V. Obreimov for interest in the work and Ch. K. Mukhtarov for useful discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Jan66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4221

Card 2/2

NAZAROV, V. I. (Cand. of Vet. Sci.)

"Rabies of [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] measures."

SO: Vet. 29 (5), 1952, p. 53

NAZAROV, V. P.

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary FD-1310

Card 1/1 : Pub 137-10/22

Author : Nazarov, V. P., Candidate of Veterinary Sciences

Title : Significance of microflora in the pathogenesis of plague

Periodical : Veterinariya, 9, 38-41, Sep 1954

Abstract : Results of examinations of dogs that died of plague revealed that some of the microorganisms isolated from them play a definite role in the pathogenesis of that disease and cause development of various secondary complications. The foremost of these microorganisms are those of paratyphoid group, Alcaligenes, and Streptococci. Biology of the causative organism, the character of its development in the morbid organism, and differentiated diagnosis of plague have not yet been determined. No specific prophylaxis against plague has as yet been discovered. It is necessary to find a vaccine that would be effective both against plague and against microbial types of infection that complicate the situation. Tables.

Institution :

Submitted :

LYUBASHENKO, S.Ya., doktor veterinarnykh nauk, professor; PETROV, A.M., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk; PANKOV, V.A., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; NAZAROV, V.P., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; DUBNITSKIY, A.A., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk; KNYAZEVSKIY, A.V.; DIKOMEV, P.I., redaktor; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Infections and parasitic infestations of dogs] Infektsionnye i invazionnye bolezni sobak. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 242 p. (MLRA 9:12)
(Dogs--Diseases and pests)
(Parasites--Dogs)

SHEN, R.M.; ORLOVA, N.N.; TUREVICH, S.T.; LIKHACHEV, N.V.; NAZAROV, V.P.

The dry formol rabies vaccine applied with a stimulant.
Veterinariia 33 no.1:30-32 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (for Shen, Orlova, Turevich).2.Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov Ministerstva sovetskikh khozyaystv SSSR (for Likhachev).3.TSentral'naya shkola voyennogo sobakovodstva (for Nazarov).
(RABIES--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

NAZAROV, V.P.

Methods for titering rabies vaccines. Veterinariia 33 no.12: 75-76 D '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. TSentral'naya shkola voyennogo sobakovodstva.
(Rabies--Prevention inoculation)
(Titration)

NAZAROV, Viktor Petrovich

[Diseases of pigeons] Bolezni golubei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry, 1958. 55 p. (MIRA 11:11)
(Pigeons--Diseases and pests)

GERD, M.A.; IN'KOV, N.M.; MAZOVER, A.P.; NAZAROV, V.P.; ORLOV, A.P.; SAKHAROV, M.A.; BABKINA, N.G., red.; GOH'KOVA, Z.D., tekhn.red.

[Principles of the raising of working dogs] Osnovy sluzhebnogo sobakovodstva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sol'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 367 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Dogs)

NAZAROV, V.P.

Infectious diseases of pigeons. Ptitsevodstvo 8 no.11:35-37 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Pigeons--Diseases and pests)

ZAVOLOCHIKOV, Petr Alekseyevich; KURBATOV, Valerian Vladimirovich; MAZOVER, Aleksandr Pavlovich; NAZAROV, Viktor Petrovich; BOLOGOV, G.M., red.; BARANOVA, L.G., tekhn.red.

[Manual on dog breeding] Spravochnaia kniga po sobakovodstvu. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 317 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Dog breeding)

NAZAROV, Viktor Petrovich; USACHEVA, I.G., red.; PROKOF'YEV, L.N., tekhn. red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Rabies in animals] Beshenstvo zhivotnykh. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1961. 159 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Rabies) (Veterinary medicine)

LUZHKOV, F.M.; NAZAROV, V.P.; NEMTSOV, K.Ye.; ORLOV, A.P.; POLTAVETS, I.S.; SHAR, Yu.I.; KANEVSKAYA, M.D., red.; MIKHLINA, L.T., tekhn. red.

[Keeping and training working dogs] Soderzhanie i dressirovka sluzhebnykh sobak. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1963. 227 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Dogs--Training)

LIKHACHEV, N.V.; SYURIN, V.N.; TSION, R.A.; SHCHERBATYKH, P.Ya.; ZOTOV, A.P.; SKOMOROKHOV, A.L.; PIROG, P.P.; PINUS, A.A.; BAZYLEV, P.M.; NAZAROV, V.P.; ORLOV, F.M., dots.; USACHEVA, I.G., red.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Virus diseases of animals] Virusnye bolezni zhivotnykh. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 564 p. (MIRA 17:1)

NAZAROV, V.P., doktor veterin.nauk; AGEYEVA, L.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Cultivation of Newcastel disease virus in tissue culture and its use for chicken immunization. Veterinariia 40 no.9:32-33 S '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov.

IVANOVSKIY, E.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NAZAROV, V.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Virus vaccine against African horse sickness. Veterinariia 40 no.10:70-72 O'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov.

ORLOV, I. . ., [illegible] ...'SKIY, I.I., prof.; NAZAROV, V. F., doktor [illegible] ., kand. b[illegible]og. nauk

Book review [illegible] ...graphy. Veterinariia [illegible]
(MIRA [illegible])
Ja [illegible]

LIKHA[illegible], N.V.; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible],
S.Ya.; [illegible]; [illegible], Yu.[illegible]; [illegible]

Book reviews and bibliography. Veterinariia 40 [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00113[illegible]

NAZAROV, V.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHISHKOV, V. Ye.

Rabies and the prophylactic immunization of animals. Veterinariia 39 no.5:58-61 My '62 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov (for Nazarov). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR (for Shishkov).

NAZAROV, V.S.

Trassa Severnogo morskogo puti. [The North Sea Route] (Sovetskaia Arktika, 1938, no. 6, p. 33-40, illus.,map, tables).

DLC: G600.S6

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952,Unclassified.

NA[illegible], V.[illegible].

[illegible] /C[illegible] [illegible]7 [illegible]
[illegible].
Trudy Arktic[illegible] Institut[illegible], [illegible](1): [illegible], [illegible].

NAZAROV, V. S

Historical Variation of Ice Conditions in the Kara Sea

Bulletin of the All-Union Geographic Society, USSR, 1961, [illegible]

NAZAROV, V. S. PA 30T1

USSR/Arctic Studies Jul 1947
Ice

"Fluctuation of the Ice in the Northern Seas," V. S. Nazarov, Candidate in Geographical Sciences, 3 pp

"Nauka i Zhizn'" No 7

Short description of the boundaries of ice in the northern seas and their fluctuation from year to year. Discusses in particular eras of heavy and light ice conditions and the intervals which have been observed between these two phenomena.

LC 30T1

NAZAROV, V.S.

USSR/Geography
Icing
Ice Formation

Nov/Dec 47

"Historical Trend of Kara Sea Icing Conditions," V. S. Nazarov, 2½ pp

"Iz v-s Geograf Obshch" Vol LXXIX, No 6

Analysis of records reveals 100-year periodicity in icing of Kara Sea, i.e., 1620-1629, 1720-1729, 1820-1829, and 1920-1929. Tabulates and plots data.

23/49150

[illegible], V. [illegible]

[illegible]azarov, V. [illegible] "The [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] Islan[illegible]", [illegible] Arkti[illegible] 1[illegible], No. [illegible], p. 117-1[illegible].

[illegible]

NAZAROV, V. S.

USSR/Oceanology - Iciness Jul/Aug 48

"Fluctuations of Iciness in North Atlantic Regions," V. S. Nazarov

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 3, pp 60-65

Compiles and analyzes material from two American, two German, and one Danish source. Concludes iciness has been decreasing in North Atlantic regions (except Newfoundland) since 1900. Curve of iciness anomalies for Newfoundland exhibits fairly clear 24-25 yr period. Despite geographical differences of Newfoundland and Iceland,

PA 162T100

162T100

USSR/Oceanology - Iciness (Contd) Jul/Aug 48

iciness maxima occur in May and minima in October in both regions. Submitted 3 Jul 47.

162T100

NAZAROV, V.S.

Fluctuations in the formation of ice in regions of the North Atlantic. Meteor. i gidrol. no.4:60-65 '48. (MLRA 8:2)
(Atlantic Ocean--Ice)

NAZAROV, Vasiliy Stratonikovich; KUROMTSEV, Alekseey Mikhaylovich; DRAL-KIN, A.O., redaktor; KAN, P.M., redaktor; KRASNAYA, A.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Oceanography] Okeanografiia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1954. 165 p.
(Oceanography) (MLRA 7:12)

KRAVTSOV, N.D.

NAZAROV, V. S.

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1637

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Kompleksnaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya.

Opisaniye ekspeditsii na dizel'-elektrokhode "Ob'", "1955-1956 gg." (Description of the Expedition Aboard the Diesel-electric Ship "Ob'" 1955-1956) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 237 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po antarkticheskim issledovaniyam. Chief Ed.: I. P. Bardin, Academician; Resp. Ed. for this vol.: V.G. Kort, Professor, Chief, 1st trip of the Marine Antarctic Expedition, USSR Academy of Sciences; Editorial Board: A.A. Afanas'yev (Chief, Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route, Sea Route, MMF),V.G. Bakayev (Minister of Sea Transport), V. F. Burkhanov (Deputy Chief, Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route), A.A. Zolotukhin (Chief, Main Administration of the

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Hydrometeorological Service), V.G. Kort (Professor, Chief, 1st trip of the Marine Antarctic Expedition, USSR Academy of Sciences), M.M. Somov (Chief, Combined Antarctic Expedition, USSR Academy of Sciences), V. V. Frolov (Director, Arctic Scientific Research Institute, Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route), D. I. Shcherbakov (Chairman, Council for Antarctic Research, USSR Academy of Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: L.I. Sprygina, and B. S. Shokhet; Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

PURPOSE: This volume is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The Report of the Combined Antarctic Expedition of the AN SSSR, headed by M. M. Somov, contains an account of the work on the first trip of the Diesel-electric ship "Ob'" to the Antarctic and the aims and problems involved, including the establishment of an observatory at Mirnyy. A major part of the book is devoted to scientific research in aerology, meteorology and actinometry,

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conducted in cooperation with the IGY program. A large part of the observations and preliminary findings cited are in the field of hydrology and hydrochemistry, marine geology, geophysics, hydrography, and hydrobiology. A roster of the members of the expedition together with their specialities is included. There are 72 figures, including maps. Bibliographic references accompany separate chapters.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 3/9

NAZAROV, V.S.

Snow spout in Antarctica. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.5: 64-65 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Antarctic regions--Snow)

3(7), 3(9) SOV/[illegible]-2-17/25

AUTHOR: Nazarov, V. S.

TITLE: Scale for the Observation of Icebergs (Shkala dlya nablyudeniya nad aysbergami)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 54 - 55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Mention is made of the fact that with the exception of Soviet and Japanese vessels some expedition vessels just note down icebergs tut do not make statements concerning their number, shape, size, etc. The important role of icebergs in the freshwater and cold transport is pointed out. The Polar waters of the southern hemisphere are estimated to receive two to three times more freshwater than the northern Polar sea receives from rivers. Experience has shown that the shape and size of icebergs allow a determination of the place where they detached from the ice coast. A scale of 11 grades which was already used in the Antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya AN SSSR (Antarctic Expedition of the AS USSR) is described. As to their shape icebergs are classed as follows: plate-like, pyramide shaped, dome-shaped, rounded-off (mostly overturned), inclined, and dissolving icebergs. There is 1 table.

Card 1/1

KLEPIKOV, V.V., kand. geogr. nauk; MOROSHKIN, K.V.; BOGOYAVLENSKIY, A.N.; NAZAROV, V.S.; MAKSIMOV, B.A.; ZHIVAGO, A.V.; BRODSKIY, K.A.; KOLTUN, V.M.; ANDRIYASHEV, A.P.; PAKHAREVA, M.M., red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition] Trudy Sovetskoi antarkticheskoi ekspeditsii, 1955. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport." Vol.22. [Third Sea Expedition of the diesel-electric ship Ob', 1957-1958; observational data] Tret'ia morskaia ekspeditsiia na d/e "Ob'" 1957-1958 gg.; materialy nabliudenii. Pod red. V.V.Klepikova. 1961. 233 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955.
(Antarctic regions—Oceanographic research)

NAZAROV, Vasiliy Stratonikovich; TSURIKOV, V.L., otv. red.; BELOUSOV, I.M., otv. red.; ZHITNIKOVA, S.A., red.; SUSHKOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Papers]Sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. (Rezul'taty issledovanii po programme Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda). No.6. [Ice of the Antarctic waters]L'dy antarkticheskikh vod. 1962. 72 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. X razdel programmy MGG. Okeanologiya.
(Antarctic Ocean—Sea ice)

NAZAROV, V.S.

Amount of ice in the Pacific Ocean and variations in it.
Okeanologiia 3 no.3 no.2:243-249 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut.
(Pacific Ocean--Sea ice)

ACC NR: AT6023962 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3095/66/036/000/0163/0167

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, A. S.; Nazarov, V. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: Equipment for detecting anchored hydrological buoys

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 36, 1966. Metody i pribory dlya issledovaniya fizicheskikh protsessov v okeane (Methods and instruments for studying physical processes in the ocean), 163-167

TOPIC TAGS: ocean current, oceanographic equipment, oceanographic ship, oceanography, electronic engineering, radar equipment, marine equipment, electronic equipment, acoustic detection equipment, individual floating equipment, hydrologic instrument/ Mikhail Lomonosov oceanographic ship

ABSTRACT: The Marine Hydrophysical Institute [Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut] of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukranian SSR has recently been using anchored, self-contained, buoys to measure current parameters, particularly in conjunction with the expeditions embarked in the scientific research ship Mikhail Lomonosov. However, the buoys are difficult to find, particularly since they are set out in the ocean anywhere from 4 to 100 miles and more apart. Use has been made of shipboard radar, buoy reflectors and radio transmitter beacons, and signal lights, usually of the flashing type. Those developed by the Institute are described, and tests of them

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ACC NR: AT6023562

made by Mikhail Lomonosov have proved the circuitry to be reliable and the operating ranges satisfactory for the purposes intended. The author expresses his thanks to his coworkers in the Marine Instruments Laboratory, A. G. Sukhoveya and L. N. Dobruskina, who were of considerable help in designing and testing the equipments described. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/SUBM DATE: None/ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6023563 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3095/66/036/000/0168/0172

AUTHOR: Sukhovey, A. G.; Nazarov, V. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: Transistorized radio buoys

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 36, 1966. Metody i pribory dlya issledovaniya fizicheskikh protsessov v okeane (Methods and instruments for studying physical processes in the ocean), 168-172

TOPIC TAGS: oceanographic equipment, oceanographic instrument, oceanography, germanium transistor, transistorized circuit, radio equipment, ~~radar equipment, electronic equipment, communication equipment, individual floating equipment~~, hydrologic instrument, ~~hydrography~~, RADIO TRANSMISSION

ABSTRACT: While conventional radar reflectors and flashing beacons are adequate for finding self-contained buoys used in hydrologic work at close range in the oceans, that is, within 8 to 10 miles, the same is not true in fog, precipitation or when a sea is running, and it is particularly difficult to pick up the buoys at long range. The result is probable loss of the station and its valuable information. This difficulty has resulted in the recent use of radio transmitters in hydrologic buoys, but those manufactured by Soviet industry have serious faults, many of which are described,

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ACC NR: AT6023563

faults which led the Marine Hydrophysical Institute [morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut] of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukranian SSR to develop a transceiver free of many of the faults indicated. The principle feature, and major improvement over previous models, is the use of the type P602 germanium triode. The unit is described and its advantages depicted as small size and weight, economy, long self-contained life, reliability, use of transistor, ability to monitor the buoy and determine its position at any moment in time at considerable ranges. The transceiver can be used to take long-range bearings on the buoys, and to transmit information from buoy to ship. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08,17/SUBM DATE: None/ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6023563 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3095/66/036/000/0168/0172

AUTHOR: Sukhovey, A. G.; Nazarov, V. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: Transistorized radio buoys

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR, Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 36, 1966. Metody i pribory dlya issledovaniya fizicheskikh protsessov v okeane (Methods and instruments for studying physical processes in the ocean), 168-172

TOPIC TAGS: oceanographic equipment, oceanographic instrument, oceanography, germanium transistor, transistorized circuit, radio equipment, ~~radar equipment, electronic equipment, communication equipment, individual floating equipment~~, hydrologic instrument, ~~hydrography~~, RADIO TRANSMISSION

ABSTRACT: While conventional radar reflectors and flashing beacons are adequate for finding self-contained buoys used in hydrologic work at close range in the oceans, that is, within 8 to 10 miles, the same is not true in fog, precipitation or when a sea is running, and it is particularly difficult to pick up the buoys at long range. The result is probable loss of the station and its valuable information. This difficulty has resulted in the recent use of radio transmitters in hydrologic buoys, but those manufactured by Soviet industry have serious faults, many of which are described,

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6023563

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SUB CODE: 08,17/SUBM DATE: None/ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

STADNICHENKO, N.V., dots; NAZAROV, V.T., gornyy inzh.

Most advantageous borehole diameter. Ugol' 34 no.10:20-22 O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1.Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Stadnichenko).
2.Nachal'nik stroitel'stva shakhty No.1 "Gukovskaya" (for Nazarov).
(Blasting) (Boring)

STADNICHENKO, N.V.; NAZAROV, V.T.

Advantageous borehole diameters. Ugol' 35 no.11:51-52 N '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Boring) (Blasting)

EVENTSOV, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZAROV, V.V., inzh.

Preparing emulsions in new semi-stationary units. Avt. dor. 21 no.1: 9-11 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

(Bitumen) (Mixing machinery)

EVENTOV, I.M.; ARKHIPOVA, A.P.; NAZAROV, V.V.

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EVENTOV, I.M.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible], inzh., [illegible]

([illegible]ification [illegible] machines and plants [illegible] [illegible] ma-
shiny i u[s]tan[o]vki. [illegible], Mashinostroenie, [illegible]
[illegible]

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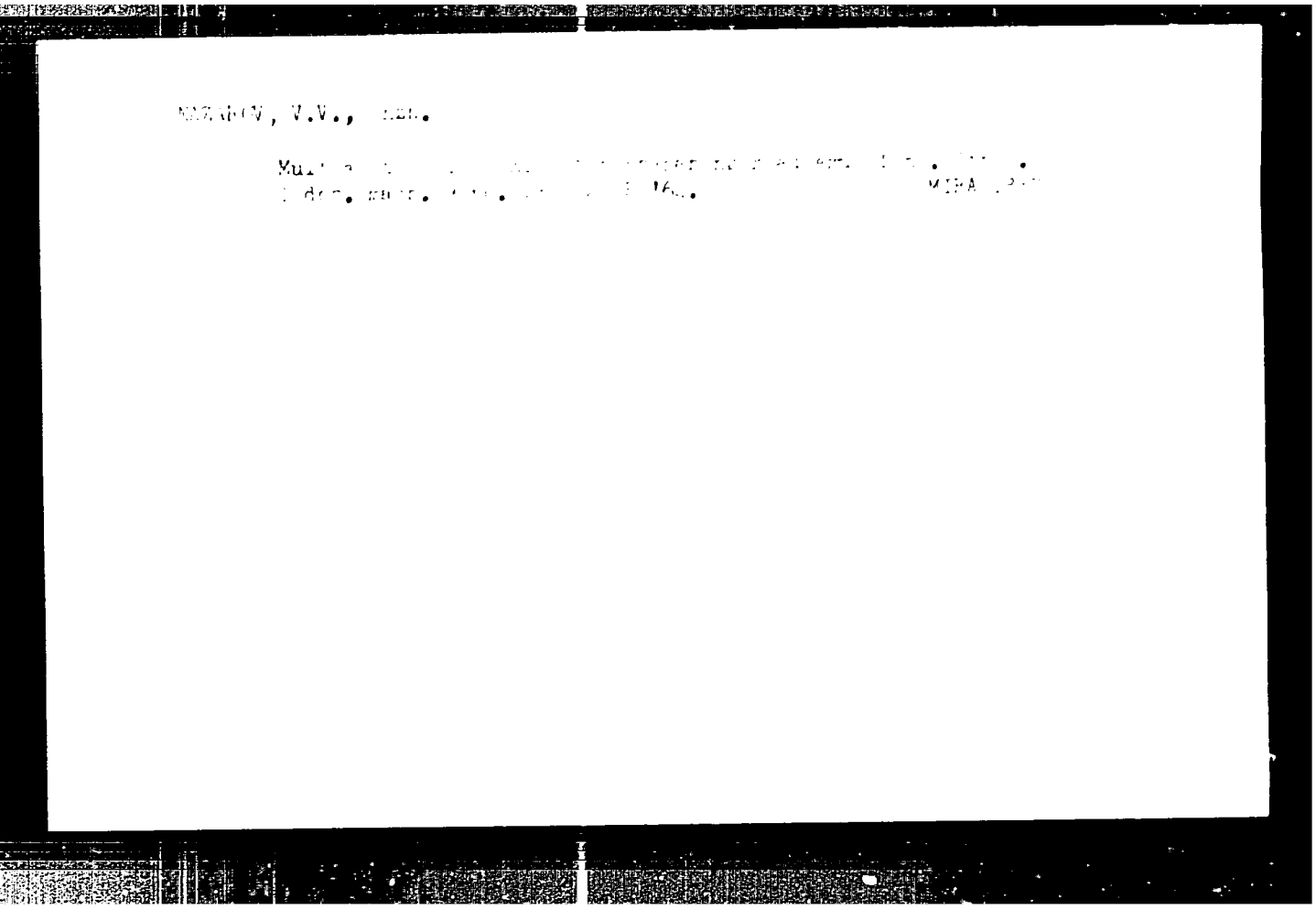

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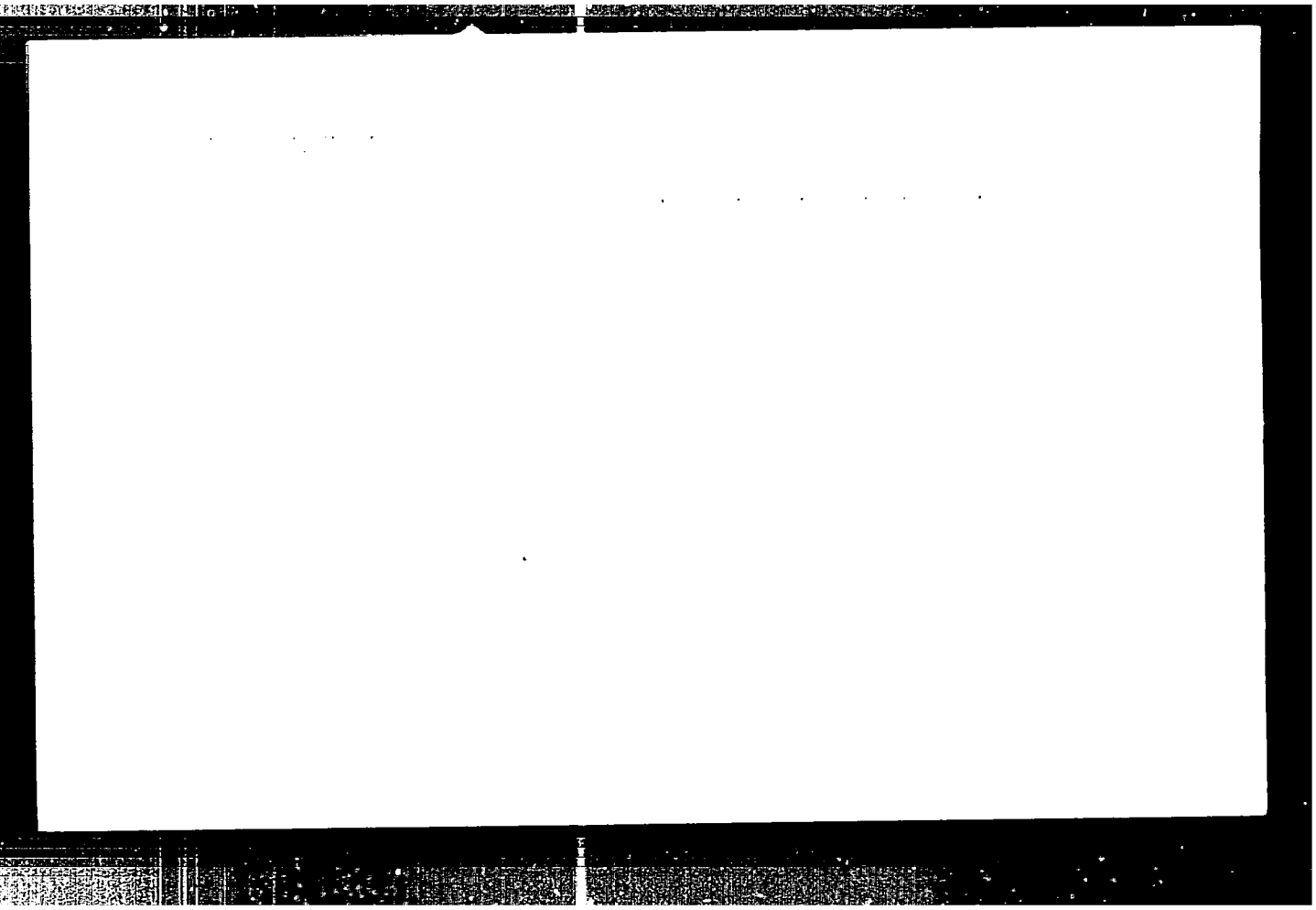

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