

AFANAS'YEV, A.P.; ANUCHIN, V.G.; VINOGRADOV, K.V.; GARANINA, M.M.;
GILEROVICH, M.M.; DUBROVSKIY, Ye.P.; YEVSTIGNEYEV, A.A.; IOKHVIN,
M.R.; KALMYKOV, P.M.; KRENGEL', I.TS.; LOSEV, I.G.; MAYEVSKIY,
F.M.; MAZEL', S.I.; MIZHERITSKIY, G.S.; NOVIKOV, M.I.; NAZAR'YEV,
O.V.; PCHELKINA, I.A.; RAZUMOV, V.S.; ROZENBLYUM, I.M.; SEROV, B.P.;
SKRYPNIK, T.I.; SAL'VIN, Ye.S.; SMOTRINA, V.F.; TELEPNEVA, N.S.;
FIL'CHAKOV, N.I.; KHRAPUNOVA, Ye.L.; UNDREVICH, G.S.; UR'T'YEV, P.P.;
SHILOV, A.A.; SHLYKOV, A.P.; KIRILLOV, L.M., red.; MARKOCH, M.G.,
tekhn.red.

[Regulations on the construction of municipal telephone network lines]
Pravila po stroitel'stvu lineinykh sooruzhenii gorodskikh telefonnykh
setei. 2.izd. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 511 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo svyazi. Glavnoye upravleniye
kapital'nogo stroitel'stva.
(Telephone lines)

IVANOVA, R.M.; ASHRAFI, R.I.; BURIKOVA, Ye.M.; VITTEMBERG, Z.V.;
ZARETSEKAYA, A.R.; MAZAR'YEVA, M.S.; RAFIYENKO, D.V.; BURAKOVA,
G.Ye.; KUTSENKO, I.T.; KAS'YANOVA, Ye.M.; PERSHIN, S.P., inzh.

Observations on the stability of track. Put' 1 put.khos.
no.10:6-7 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Studenty Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozh-
nogo transporta (for all except Pershin).
(Railroads--Track)

CHARNOTSKAYA, N.A.; NAZAR'YEVA, N.N.

Etiology, pathogenesis and therapy of acute leukemia. Arkh.pat.
16 no.2:31-35 Ap-Je '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz kliniko-dagnosticheskoy laboratorii Tambovskoy oblastnoy
bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Yu.I.Melikov). (LEUKEMIA,
*etiol., pathogen., & ther.)

L 39107-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011726

UR/0080/64/037/011/2545/2547

AUTHOR: Sokolova, A. A.; Nazar'yeva, Ye. V.

7

8

TITLE: Hydroxyl groups of lignin

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 11, 1964, 2545-2547

TOPIC TAGS: plant chemistry

ABSTRACT: A comparative study was made of the character of the hydroxyl groups of three samples of alkaline sulfate lignin and "native" cuproxam-lignin. The alkaline lignins were found to differ substantially from the cuproxam-lignin in character and content of hydroxyl groups (the samples of alkaline sulfate lignin contained half as many primary hydroxyl groups as in the "native" form, no secondary hydroxyls in the beta-position to the benzene ring, in contrast to small amounts in cuproxam-lignin, and three times as many phenolic hydroxyl groups). These findings confirmed the fact that substantial changes occur in natural wood lignin during sulfate digestion of the cellulose. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

Card 1/2

L 39707-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011726

ASSOCIATION: Inatitut lesa i lesokhimi (Forest and Forest Chemistry Institute)

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Card 2/2 14

SOKOLOVA, A.A.; BARANOVA, N.A.; MAZAR'YEVA, Ye.V.

Obtaining vanillin from alkali sulfate lignin. *Gidrolis.*
i lesokhim. prom. 10 no.3:6-7 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Arkhangel'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy statsionar AN SSSR.
(Lignin) (Vanillin)

SOKOLOVA, A.A.; NAZAR'YEVA, Ye.V.; SEMAKOVA, L.A.

Study of lignin with the aid of chromatography. Zhur.prikl.khim.
34 no.9:2084-2095 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut lesa i lesokhimi AN SSSR.
(Lignin)

16(1);10(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2659

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mekhaniki

Inzhenernyy sbornik, t. 25 (Engineering Symposium, Vol. 25) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 218 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,200 copies printed.

Ed.: A.A. Il'yushin; Ed. of Publishing House: D.M. Ioffe; Tech. Ed.: Ye. V. Makuni.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for applied mathematicians, physicists and engineers.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of articles published by the Department of Engineering Sciences of the Institut mekhaniki (Institute of Mechanics) of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. The articles discuss various aspects of the mechanics of materials and of fluid mechanics, such as stress and bending of beams, shells, plates and reels, supersonic gas flows, vibrations, etc. The problems are treated in a highly theoretical, i.e., mathematical, manner. References are given at the end of each article.

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Engineering Symposium, Vol. 25

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Karychev, V.A. On the Displacement of a Water-Oil Contact
in Formations With Bottom Water

208

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

LK/gmp
12-29-59

~~HAZDATNYI, Semen Mikhaylovich; DMITRIYEV, K., spetsredaktor; TUROVSKIY, B.,
redaktor; ZAVADSKIY, B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor~~

[For gas distribution engineers] Stroiteliu o gazosnabzhenii.
Kiev, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1957. 157 p.
(Gas distribution) (MIRA 10:7)

NAKAYEMCHIK, Yu.V.

Effect of ... stability of ...

Moskovskaya gosudarstvennaya ...
...skol'nyy ...

NAZDRAVAN, Iliu, ing. (Craiova); TOMA, Gheorghe, ing. (Craiova);
SARPE, Marius, ing. (Craiova); RADULESCU, Costin, ing. (Craiova)

Construction, technological, and manufacturing principles
of the transformer unitary series with aluminum windings
reaching 1600 kva and 35 kv. Electrotehnica 10 no.12:441-
449 D '62.

1. Uzinele "Electroputere", Craiova.

RADULESCU, Costin (Craiova); TOMA, Gheorghe (Craiova); NAZDRAVAN, Ilie (Craiova)

Technical and economical premises considered in the manufacture of transformer series from 6,3 to 80 MVA and 110 kv., when using cold rolled sheet. Electrotehnica 11 no.4:125-136 Ap '63.

1. Colectiv de la uzinele Electroputere, Craiova.

НАЗНОВ. А. С.

Hexachloran against grain beetles. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
5 no.4:23 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

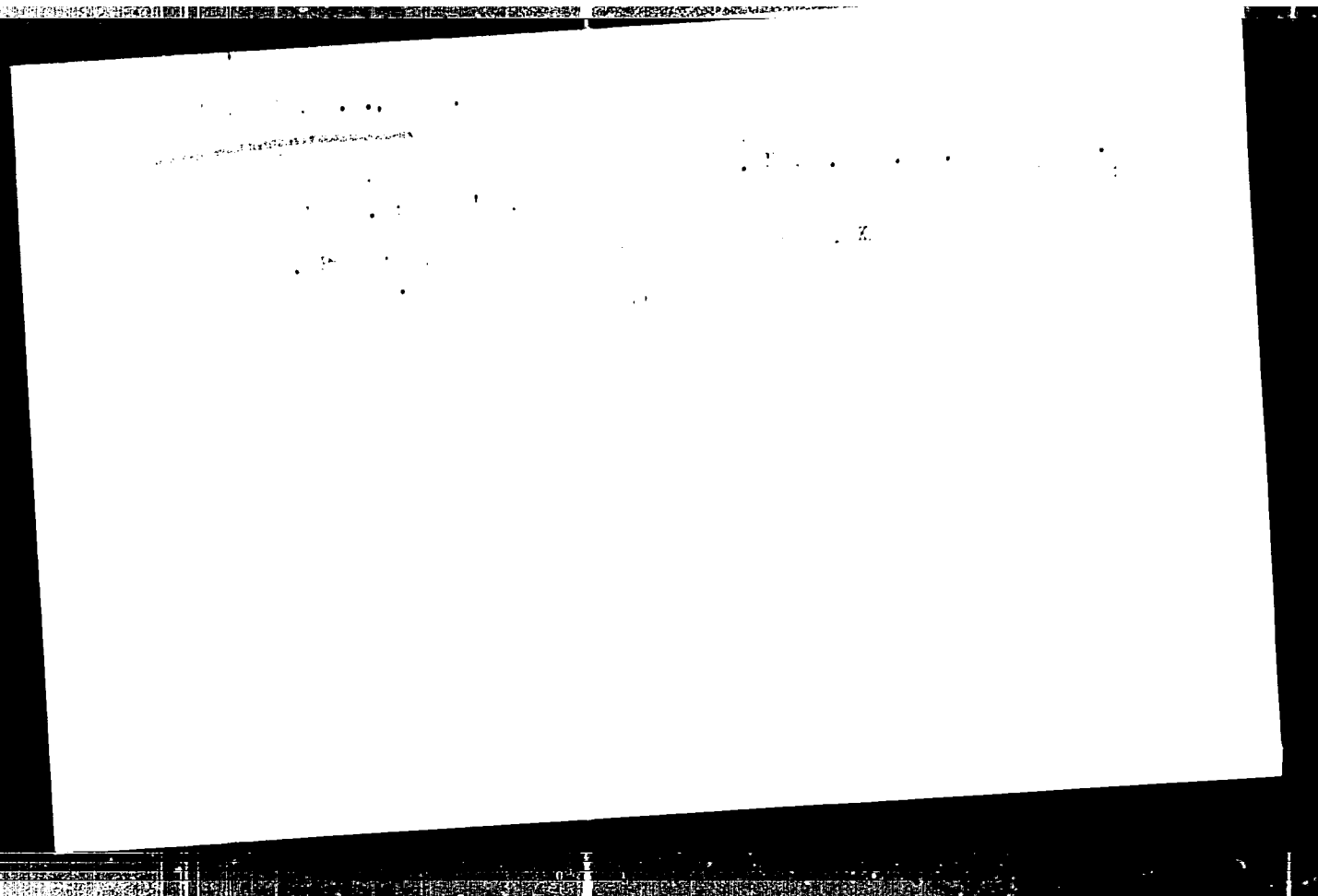
1. Starshiy agronom po sashchite rasteniy oblasl'khozupravleniya,
g.Fenza.

(Benzene hexachloride) (Beetles)

SHABANOV, A.N., prof.; MIKHAYLOV, S.M., kandi. med. nauk; MAMONTOVA, V.I.,
studentka VI kursa.

Postoperative pancreatitis in surgery. Pract. 1962, no. 10,
56-62. Je 1963.

.. Iz kliniki laboratorij i sanitarno-gigijenijskogo
sanitarno-gigijenijskogo fakulteta Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M. Korovin.



NAZHESTKIN, B.P., inzh.

Improving the quality of machine peat in the exploitation of
deposits of lower moisture content. Torf.prom. 76 no.8:21-24
'59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut.
(Peat industry--Equipment and supplies)

NAZHESTKIN, B. P., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss.) "Research into vibration of peat mass of reduced humidity in its formation for the production of small lump fuel of higher quality." Moscow, 1960. 20 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education USSR, Kalinin Perf Inst); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 28-60, 137)

NAZHESTKIN, B.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of vibration on the power consumption in forming
peat mass of lower moisture content. Torf. prom. 38 no.4:
4-7 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut.
(Pout)

SOLOPOV, Sergey Georgiyevich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; MURASHOV,
Mikhail Vasil'yevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIRKIN,
Mikhail Abramovich, inzh.[deceased]; AMISIMOV, Pavel
Fedorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GORTSAKALYAN, Loris
Oganesovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZHESTKIN, Boris Petrovich,
kand. tekhn. nauk; PESKOV, Vladimir Glebovich, kand. tekhn.
nauk; SAMSONOVA, M.T., red.izd-va; YEZHOVA, L.L., tekhn.red..

[Peat machines; their theory, calculation, and design] Torfia-
nye mashiny; teoriia, raschet i konstruirovaniie. [By] S.G. Solopov
i dr. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1962. 353 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Peat machinery)

NAZHESKIN, B.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determination of the wave length of a peat belt in spreading.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 5 no. 2: 62-63 '62. (MIRA 1962)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy torfyanoy
mekhaniki.

(Peat machinery)

SOLOPOV, S.G., prof.; NAZHESTKIN, B.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Physicomechanical properties of vibrated peat and prospects for
using it in the national economy. Izv. vys. uch. zav.; gor.
zhur. 5 no.6:9-12 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy
torfyanoy mekhaniki.

(Peat—Testing)

NAZHESTKIN, B.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of vibrations on peat resistance to cutting. Torf.prom.
39 no.2:7-8 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut.
(Vibrators) (Peat machinery)

NAZHEVENKO, V.F.

Rheological curves of paraffinic asphalts containing different amounts of resin. V. F. NAZHEVENKO (State Inst. Planning of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Khabarovsk). Kolloid Zhur. 16, 196-200 (1954). — An oil contg. 22% paraffin and 2% resin m. 17° and had abnormal viscosity, η , at 30°. An oil contg. 6% paraffin and 3% resin m. -6° and showed abnormal η below 10° and some thixotropy. An oil contg. 6% paraffin and 19% resin m. -13° and showed a finite yield stress and thixotropy below -10°. Resins prevent crystn. of paraffins. I. I. Bikerman

Handwritten initials: "V.F." and "I.I. Bikerman" in the right margin of the text block.

NAZHIKHOVSKIY, R.A.

Adequate form of hydrological forecasts. Trudy TSIP no.94:
67-70 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Hydrology)

NAZHMETDINOV, M.

One must value the authority of the physician. Zdrav. Tadzh. 8
no.3:9-11 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(PENDZHIKENT—PHYSICIANS)

USSR/Medicine - Malaria
Medicine - Chemotherapy

May/Jan 1947

"The Treatment of Malaria with Sulfanilic Acid Preparations" T. Kh. Nazhmidinov, N. G. Kuznetsov.
Tropical Diseases Clinic of the Tashkent Medical Institute, U.S.S.R.

"Meditsinskaya Parazitologiya" No. 1

Brief discussion, with abstract in tabular form, to the effect that sulfanilic acid and sulfathiazole are completely effective antimalarial preparations.

17T38

~~NAZHIDDINOV, T. H.~~, Prof., Merited Scientific Worker of the Uzbek SSR,
NAZHIDDINOV, ~~T. H.~~

T Kh

"Complex Method of Treating Human Brucellosis According to the Phase of the Disease," paper presented at the Joint Scientific Session held by AMS USSR and Min. of Pub. Health S S R on Problems of Regional Pathology, 20-25 Sept 54, Tashkent, page 81.

Attachment to B-98525, 30 Jul 56

In U. of Cal. Library

SINEL'NIKOV, Ye.M.; NAZIKYAN, A.G.

New method for experimental determination of optimum parameters of
auxiliary poles in d.c. machinery. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh
1 no.4:13-26 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Electric machinery--Direct current)

AUTHORS: Sherman, J. (ed.) ...
Head of the Chair, ...

TITLE: ...

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vuzovskogo ...
1991, no. 11, pp. 11-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes the ...
shape of integers ...
commutation ...
condition ...
change in flux-linkage ...
within, ...
machines are inductive, ...
instance ...
self-in ...
de ...
other within ...
flux-linkage needed ...
operation during ...
knowledge of the ...
the magnetic ...
is a ...

Card 1/5

Selective of the Inequality of 1964

The selection that is made by the...
 that is... the flux...
 decrease the flux...
 distribution...
 structure...
 five...
 each...
 at the start...
 determine the flux...
 This flux...
 part of...
 The...
 crisis...
 as...
 which...
 finally...
 flux...
 contribution...
 factors...
 (1)

Card 1/5

Selection of the Interlinkage of the

the single circuit... determine the...
 Ando-frequency... two constant...
 between other... of the constant...
 plotted in Fig. 4, with... the curve of...
 is determined with the... in which...
 in parallel... measured the...
 used to determine the... for the section...
 As a numerical example, figures are...
 for the change in total flux-linkage for the winding...
 sections of two different... of a...
 PN-58 of 110 V, 1000 rpm, 2.5 kW...
 machines with wave winding... flux-linkage for slot...
 The results indicate that for a... of the interlinkage...

Card 3/5

Selection of the Interpole Flux Density

of induction. Experimentally it is difficult to find the optimum point are briefly less than 0.5. It is difficult to obtain the optimum flux density is described with reference to Fig. 1. The interpole shoe for this particular machine configurations of various optimum interpoles for this machine are shown in Fig. 2. The optimum one three can easily be obtained by the method of determining the best results of the computation zone is shown in Fig. 3. The calculations of machine in flux-linkage using the circuit of Fig. 1 and the results are given in Table 1. It will be seen that the optimum in flux-linkage is not quite the optimum of absolute value of the flux-linkage. The following procedure is used to determine the optimum shape of the interpoles. The flux-linkage is first designed in the usual way; the constants μ and μ_0 are then determined.

Sept 4/5

Selection of the Interpole Field Shape

field necessary for optimum commutation is found by the method described above; then the necessary shape of interpole field shoe is determined by the method described by Siner'nikov and Pozni in *1976* *Usp. vysshikh ichebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika*, 1976, Nr 2. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 3 references.

ASSOCIATION: Novosnerkasskiy tekhnicheskii institut, Katedra elektricheskikh mashin i apparatov (Novosnerkassk Polytechnical Institute, Chair of Electrical Machines and Devices)

Card 5/5

KLEYMENOV, V.V., inzh.; ZOLOTAREV, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MASINYAN,
A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study of transient processes in the traction motor networks
of main line electric locomotives. Elektrotehnika 36 no. 8:
35-37 Ag '64. (MIRA 17.9)

S/144/60/000/010/005/010
E194/E355

9,7200

AUTHORS: Sinel'nikov, Ye.M., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Professor, Departmental Head, ~~Nazikyan, A.G.~~
Assistant, Kleymenov, V.V., Head of Laboratory and
Chernyavskiy, F.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Use of Analogue Computers to Investigate the
Commutation of DC Machines

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Elektromekhanika, 1960, No. 10, pp. 58 - 77

TEXT: It is impossible to provide a strict analytical
solution of commutation problems in DC and AC machines because
of the complex nonlinear character of the differential
equations involved. Assumptions that are made to simplify
the equations lead to errors in these solutions. /c
The development of computers offers new prospects of solving
commutation problems. These devices can solve the problems
involving the complex differential equations of the commutation
process without introducing crude simplifying assumptions.
The first practical attempt to use modern high-speed computers

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of DC Machines

for calculations on commutation was reported by Alger and
Bewley in *Power Apparatus and Systems*, August, 1957. These
authors used a digital computer and because of the cumbersome
algorithms it was necessary to make a number of simplifications
and exclude various factors which are important in practice.
In particular, it was necessary to simplify the volt-ampere
characteristic of the brushes and to assume sinusoidal flux
distributions of the interpoles. K

In comparing the advantages of digital and analogue computers
for solving commutation problems it should be remembered that
existing procedures for calculating the parameters that enter
into the equation do not utilise the potential accuracy of
computers. Accordingly, in this case, the accuracy of digital
machines is of no advantage as compared with that of analogue
computers which are adequate for the purpose. With an analogue
computer it is possible to obtain a number of output magnitudes

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of DC Machines

such as the voltage between commutator bars, currents in sections and their differential coefficients, voltages as the commutator bars leave the brush and other magnitudes. With digital machines each of these magnitudes would require a fresh algorithm. Accordingly, at the present time analogue computers have considerable advantages for work of this kind. In the present work the authors show the extensive possibilities of analogue computers for calculating and explaining various factors that influence the commutation process. It would be difficult or impossible to study these factors by existing procedures. The assumptions that were made in applying the method are then stated. The more important are: the self-induction coefficients of short-circuited sections and mutual induction coefficients between simultaneously commutating sections do not depend on the value of current or the angular position of the rotor; for any given slot section the inductance is the same as that of any other corresponding

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section in other armature slots; section and loop resistances are constant; the voltage drop in the brush contact depends on the current density and not on the speed. The direct-current machine for which the differential equations of commutation were formulated was of the following characteristics: 2.6 kW, 220 V, rated current 14 A, speed 1400 r.p.m. The armature has a diametral pitch winding with three sections per slot and the commutator bar width is 7.5 mm with 1 mm of mica between. The brush is 15.5 mm wide and can short-circuit one or two sections simultaneously. Fig. 1 shows a schematic section of the winding undergoing commutation under two brushes of opposite polarity. In view of the assumptions that are made, if the brushes are similarly located relative to the neutral position, brushes of opposite polarity have identical volt-ampere characteristics, and the laws of change of current in analogous sections short-circuited by brushes of opposite polarity are the same. Accordingly, there is no need to

jc

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**The Use of Analogue Computers to Investigate the Commutation
of DC Machines**

write down twice the differential equations of commutation for identical sections and correspondingly to double the electronic model. Hence the circuit of Fig. 1 may be simplified to obtain that of Fig. 2, and as in the real machine the resistance of the risers is small they are omitted. In formulating the equations of commutation it is convenient to measure time from the start of commutation of a section; in particular, the start of commutation of sections 2-3 in Fig. 2 is considered. The commutation process is cyclic and is repeated after the armature has passed through a single-tooth pitch. The commutation cycle may be divided into three stages, each of which introduces new operating conditions in some section. Fig. 3 shows equivalent circuits of section commutation for all stages of a complete cycle. There are nine of them. Eq. (1) is then written for the first section of the slot in operator form for all stages of commutation. In the second stage the equation takes the form of Eq. (2)

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The Use of Analogue Computers to Investigate the Commutation
of DC Machines

which is the equation of damping of current oscillations in the section 1-2. In the next four stages of section 1-2 the first section of the first slot is not commutated. However, the process of modelling commutation of this section is incomplete since no allowance has been made for the start of commutation of the section 1-2. The method of allowing for this is explained, and Eq. (3) is derived. In the next, eighth stage, Eq. (3) is again valid. The ninth stage of commutation commences when electromagnetic oscillations in section 3-1 are terminated and is described by differential equation (4). The nonlinear differential equations (1), (2) and (3) for the first section must be solved simultaneously with similar equations for other sections for the same stages of commutation. Consequently, the electronic model which is required to solve the equations should automatically on completing the solution of one system of equations reconnect in the next stage of

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The Use of Analogue Computers to Investigate the Commutation
of DC Machines

commutation to solve another system of equations to give a continuous solution of the commutation process on the machine output. Thus, from the mathematical standpoint the process of commutation is determined by a system of differential equations with coefficients which are discontinuous functions of time. Differential equations (1) and (2) may be combined to give an expression of the form of Eq. (5). Similarly, expressions (3) and (4) may be united into the general equation (6). Finally, to obtain the most compact electronic model, Eqs. (5) and (6) should be united into a more general equation for the first section of the slot, which will be of the form of Eq. (7). Eqs. (1a) and (3a) are then combined to obtain a general expression (7a). Similar expressions (8) and (8a) are obtained for the second section of the slot and Eqs. (9) and (9a) for the third section of the slot. Eqs. (7), (8) and (9) are solved relative to the differential coefficient of current for the first, second and third sections

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The Use of Analogue Computers to Investigate the Commutation of DC Machines

of the slot, and on introducing other necessary terms Eqs. (7'), (8') and (9') are obtained. The reason for writing the expressions in this form is explained. The Eqs. (7') - (9') and (7a) - (9a) were used to formulate the analogue-computer block-circuit diagram shown in Fig. 4, the notation of the block-circuit components being given in Table 1. Table 2 notes certain parameters of the DC machine investigated; the scales used are stated. Table 3 gives coefficients of the block-circuit of the electronic model with the circuit of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 shows the law of change during the process of commutation of the area of contact between the brush and the corresponding commutator bar. Values of section capacitance on the machine investigated were determined with a ballistic galvanometer, using the circuit of Fig. 7. A description is then given of the electronic model whose block-circuit diagram is given in Fig. 4. In order to

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The Use of Analogue Computers to Investigate the Commutation of DC Machines

understand all the mathematical operations carried out by the model in a complete commutation cycle it is sufficient to follow the solution of the equations of any one section. Accordingly, solution of the equations of commutation of the first section of the slot (7') and 7a) is considered. The way in which the various values shown in the block-circuit diagram of Fig. 4 are obtained is explained. It is shown that on the model it is possible to follow the solution of the necessary equations for a complete cycle of commutation of the machine. The model was designed to reproduce the process of commutation continuously, i.e. to solve the equations in a time of 255 sec, which corresponds to the time of the commutation cycle on the time scale chosen. When the calculations for one cycle are complete the computer stops and a further current setting may be made. The operation of repeated starting could have been made automatic but the complication involved was not worth while.

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Some results are then given of the solution of the commutation equations. Oscillograms of current in commutating sections obtained with the model are shown in Fig. 8 and the shape of the curves is discussed. Corresponding curves with higher values of e.m.f. are plotted in Fig. 9, and again the shape is discussed. These curves show that with the machine investigated satisfactory commutation cannot be obtained with a uniform field in the commutation zone. The optimum field can very easily be selected on the model and changes in section current with optimum field in the commutation zone are plotted in Fig. 10. Fig. 11 gives oscillograms of currents in the section assuming that there is no voltage drop in the brush contact. It will be seen that because of the intensive magnetic linkage between sections the values of section current are much closer together in this case. Consequently, the greater the voltage drop in the contact the greater the counter-action to the effect of equalising current in the section and

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the more uniform the process of current change in the section.
Fig. 13 shows curves of changes of current in two section
short-circuited by two brushes of opposite polarity. The
curves were taken oscillographically on an actual DC machine;
the method is briefly explained. It will be seen that there
is satisfactory agreement between the curves obtained on the
machine and with the computer and this confirms the method of
formulating the differential equations for modelling.
The general principles of formulating equations of commutation ✓
and block-circuit diagrams of an electronic model are then
considered. This section for the most part repeats the
explanations given in preceding parts of the article. It is
shown, however, that in writing the expressions for the
transient process in analytical form the requisite number of
commutation equations need not exceed the maximum number
of commutator bars covered by both brushes.
It is concluded that the principles described in the article

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may easily be used to construct a model of a DC machine with any practical number of sections in the slot and with any width of brushes. By making very simple changes in the coefficients and other parameters of the model it may be used to study commutation processes in DC machines with different winding pitches and with any number of sections in the slot or widths of brush. /c

The following data may be obtained for each of the variants: the nature of current changes in the sections and their differential coefficients; the nature of current changes in the risers; the law of change of voltage drop in the brush contacts; the law of change of current density in the brush contact and the voltage of the commutator bar relative to the brush at the moment of exit of the section from commutation. The influence on the above characteristics of the following factors may be considered: the field shape in the commutation

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zone of the machine; the grade of brushes and the effect of
too early interruption of contact between brush and
commutator bar. Further work with electronic modelling
methods and the development of special analogue computers
will make it possible to discard most of the ill-founded
assumptions that are usually made, including some tolerated
in this article. Then a more complete study can be made of
the commutation process. There are 13 figures, 3 tables
and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

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The Use of Analogue Computers to Investigate the Commutation
of DC Machines /c

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin i apparatov
Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta
(Department of Electrical Machines and Apparatus,
Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 17, 1960

Card 14/14

WEGNER, O.G., kand. tekhn. nauk (Leningrad); KLEYBENC, V.V., inzh.;
MAGIDSON, V.V., inzh., NAEIKYAN, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KARASEV, M.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MELNIK, A.Ya., inzh.

Concerning A.S. Kurbasov's articles "Principles of the power
theory of the commutation of d.c. machines" and "Calculation
of the commutation of d.c. machines." Elektrichestvo no. 11
21-27 My 1962. (MIRA 16)

(Electric machinery- Direct current)
(Kurbasov, A.S.)

KLEYMENOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich, inzh.; BOLYAYEV, Ivan Pavlovich, kand.-
tekhn.nauk, dotsent; NAZIKYAN, Artem Georgiyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk;
ZAVEZEN, Aleksandra Fedorovna

Simultaneous use of analog and digital computers in studying processes
in electrical machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.1:
11-24 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii elektronnykh vychislitel'nykh mashin Novo-
cherkasskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektrovozostroyeniya
(for Kleymenov). 2. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin, apparatov,
matematicheskikh i schetnoreshayushchikh priborov i ustroystv
Novo-cherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Bolyayev, Nazikyan).
3. Starshiy inzhener laboratorii vychislitel'nykh mashin Novo-
cherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Zavezen).
(Electric machinery)

(Electric machinery--Electromechanical analogies)

21745

P/043/61/000/001/001/001
A223/A126

15 8340 2808, 2409

AUTHOR: Lepiarz, L., Master, and Nazim, H., Engineer

TITLE: Steel-vinidur tubes

PERIODICAL: Wiadomości Hutnicze, no. 1, 1961, 15 - 18

TEXT: The rapid development of the Polish chemical industry calls for an increased production of tubes resistant to chemicals. The acid-proof austenitic tubes produced in Poland cover only part of the country's needs and a considerable amount has to be imported. The Sosnowiec Huta (Metallurgical Plant) started the production of steel tubes with "vinidur" lining. These tubes are produced by cold rolling through simultaneous reduction of the steel and vinidur tube diameter which makes for a close adhesion of metal and synthetic material. Steel-vinidur tubes can be used instead of chromium-nickel or non-ferrous metal tubes, and are 5 - 6 times cheaper than the conventional acid-proof tubes. The production program includes steel-vinidur tubes with an external diameter ranging from 10 to 110 mm. The steel wall of the tube is made from low-carbon steel and makes the steel-vinidur tubes suitable for underground and surface pipelines. Vinidur tubes

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P/043/61/000/001/001/001
A223/A126

Steel-vinidur tubes

with outer steel tube can withstand temperatures from -10 to +60 and in some cases even to +100°C, while the ordinary vinidur tube can resist temperatures from -5 to +50°C. Experiments showed that a temperature of 100°C does not cause a separation of the vinidur lining from the steel tube. "Vinidur", a thermoplastic substance derived from polyvinyl chloride is resistant to certain acid and alkaline solutions, acid salts, mineral oils, plant oils and organic compounds. Steel-vinidur tubes can be subjected to bending like any other tubes, without causing a separation of the "vinidur" lining from the steel tube. The bending can be carried out by a bending machine or by bending equipment with grooved rolls. Bending is done by the conventional method of filling the tube with sand preheated to a temperature of 130 - 160°C and consisting of 1-mm granules. Pipelines consisting of steel-vinidur tubes may have permanent or detachable connections. Permanent connections, used mainly for low pressures, can be either threaded joints or welded joints. Welding is carried out by an air jet of 210 to 230°C with a vinidur rod having a diameter of 1/3 or 1/4 of the thickness of the vinidur tube. Detachable connections are flanged joints with or without reinforcement. Both these connections are made by removing a strip of steel at the ends to

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P/043/E1/000,000/000/000
A223/A126

Steel-vinidur tubes

be connected, forming a flange from the ends of the vinidur tube and inserting an annular vinidur, "igelit" or rubber gasket. The reinforced type of these flanged joints differs from the other by a vinidur ring, with a thickness equal to the thickness of the vinidur tube wall, welded to the vinidur flange, which insures greater resistance to high pressures. Vinidur can be welded by hot air jet, by heat from friction, by contact with a hot object and by high-frequency current. Welding by hot air proved most practical. The joints are tested for tightness by a spark inductor. In practice for each mm of tube-wall thickness a tension of 15,000 to 20,000 v is used. Steel-vinidur tubes should have a smooth inner and outer surface. The R²⁵ steel with tensile strength $R_r = \text{min. } 38 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ and ductile strength $a_{10} = \text{min. } 8\%$ and vinidur with tensile strength $R_r = \text{min. } 400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ and ductile strength $a_{10} = \text{min. } 5\%$ are used in the manufacture of steel-vinidur tubes. Steel-vinidur tubes can resist pressure tests similar to steel tubes and in accordance with the PN-53/H-74220. On the basis of tests, permanent connections should resist a pressure of cold water of 15 kg/cm^2 and the detachable ones a pressure of 40 kg/cm^2 . Steel-vinidur tubes are a new Polish product manufactured by the Sosnowiec Metallurgical Plant. Tests proved that these tubes can successfully replace in many cases the acid-proof tubes. There are 4 tables, 6 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

Card 3/3

NAZIMOK, N.F.

"Application of Radioactive Phosphorus to the Treatment of Capillary Angiomata" p. 243, in the book Experience in the Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Medicine R. Ye. KAVETSKIY and I.T. SHEVCHENKO, publishing House of the UKRAINIAN SSR, KIEV 1955, represents medical transactions of a conference held in KIEV from 18-20 January 1954.

So: 1100235

HAZIMOK, H.F.

Actinomycosis of the right inguinal region successfully treated
with X rays. Vrach.delo supplement '57:50-51 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Rentgenoterapevticheskiy otdel Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo rentgenoradiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta.
(ACTINOMYCOSIS) (X RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)

SHEREMET-SHCHERBAK, N.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NAZIMOK, N.F.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Roentgenotherapy of chronic sinusitis. Vest.rent. i rad. 34 no.4:
91-92 Л-Ав '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo insti-
tuta (dir. - prof. I.T. Shevchenko).
(SINUSITIS radiotherapy)

NAZIMOK, N.F.

Use of Chaoul X-ray therapy in chronic tonsillitis. Zhur. ush.,
nos. i gorl. bol. 21 no.3:49-51 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta (konsul'tant - dotsent N.G. Sheremet-Shcherbak).

(X RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(TONSILS--DISEASES)

ACC NR: AP6015629

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0037/0037

INVENTORS: Gol'dshteyn, L. D.; Leonichenko, V. A.; Nazimok, Yo. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for the automatic phase stabilization of electric oscillation. Class 21, No. 131154. [Announced by Order of the Red Banner Leningrad Military Engineering Academy im. A. F. Mozhayskiy (Leningradskaya voyennaya inzhenernaya Krasnoznamennaya akademiya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratay, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 37

TOPIC TAGS: parametric oscillator, automatic stabilization equipment

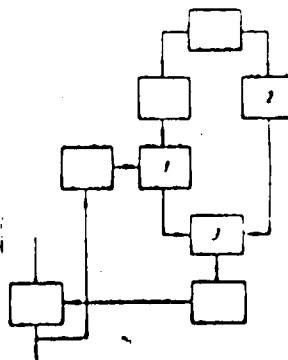
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for the automatic phase stabilization of electric oscillations. The design increases the sensitivity and precision of the device. A periodically triggered parametric oscillator is used as the phase sensitive element (see Fig. 1). Two parametric oscillators are used in the device. One of these is autonomous and operates in a continuous mode, and the other operates in a pulse mode and is connected with the source of stabilized oscillations. The device uses a discrete circuit for the comparison of the phases

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UDC: 621.373.983

ACC NR: AP0015629

Fig. 1. 1 - periodically triggered parametric oscillator; 2 - autonomous parametric oscillator; 3 - discrete comparison circuit



of the reference parametric oscillator and the phase-sensitive parametric oscillator. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 12Jun65

Card 2/2

HAZIMOV, A.D., insh.

Communication and transport for the building site. ~~En~~erg.stroi.
no.5:74-80 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Starshiy inzhener proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela
Kuybyshevgidrostroya.
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station--Communication and traffic)

NAZIMOV, I., kand.pedagog.nauk

Some psychological aspects of instruction. Prof.-tekh. obr. 18
no. 3:15-17 Mr '61. (MIFA 14:4)
(Vocational education) (Teaching)

MEMO, 11/5.

Re: [illegible]

Report of [illegible]

[illegible]

NAZIMOV, I. N.

Feeding and Feeding Stuffs

Unused feed resources. I. N. Nazimov., Korm. baza, 3, no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

HAZIMOV, Ivan Nikolayevich

HAZIMOV, Ivan Nikolayevich

HAZIMOV, Ivan Nilolayevich (All-Union Sci Res Inst of the Alcohol Industry).
Academic degree of Coctor of Economic Sciences,
based on his defense, 10 October 1955, in the
Council of the Moscow Order of Lenin Agriculatural
Acad imeni Timiryazev, of his dissertation entitled:
"Organizational-economic principles of administration
in sovkhozes,"
For the Academic Degree of Doctor of Sciences

SO: Byulleten' Ministerstva Vyshego Obrazovaniya SSSR, List No. 2, 21 January 1956,
Decisions of the Higher Dertification Commission concerning academic degrees
and titles.

MAZIMOV, Ivan Nikolayevich, professor; KLETCHENKO, A.V., redaktor;
~~ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor~~

[Distillers' slops as livestock feed] Ispol'zovanie bardy v korma
skotu. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 31 p.
(Distilling industries--By-products) (MLRA 10-1)
(Feeding and feeding stuffs)

HAZIMOV, M.

Arrangement of forces in a longshoremen's crew in Rostov harbor.
Blok.agi'.vod.transp. no.15:32-34 Ag '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Rostov--Longshoremen)

SHUL'TE, A., inzh.; NAZIMOV, M., inzh.

Apparatus for grain analysis. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6
no.9:17 S '61. (MIRA 16:5)

(Seed adulteration and inspection)

5

NAZIMOV, M.A.

New implements. Zemledelie 23 no. 2:61-63 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Agricultural implements)

NAZIMOV, M.A., 1920.

The IL-3M apparatus for accelerated determination of ...
Zemle 1914 20 no. 3:20 ...

TURNAS, P. A., NAZIMOV, P. I.

Clearing of Land

Speedy utilization of brushland. Korr. baza 3 no.3:52-54 Mar '52.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

Technology

Electric power in the collective farms of the Ukraine, in 1954, 1955.

Monthly list of Russian acquisitions, Library of Congress, December, 1954.

1. NAZIMOV, V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Agriculture
7. Electric engine in agriculture. Izd. 2-e. Irkutsk, Obl. gos. izdatel'stvo.1952

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

GEDVIDZ', Yan (Stodviz Jan), [?], [?]
NAZIMOVA, A.E. [translator: MINSKIY, G.I., [?]
ZAYTSEV, N.F., [?]

[Africa; an economic note. Translated from the Russian.
Afrika; zapiski ekonomista. Mo kva. [?], 1964, [?]
MIRA 18

SHKURATENKO, Z.V.; NAZIMOVA, D.I.

Weeds in fields of the Nekrasov State Farm (Kustanay Province)
and "Severnny" State Farm (Aktyubinsk Province). Biol. MOIP. Otd.
biol. 64 no.3:75-87 My-Je '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Kazakhstan--Weeds)

NAZIMOVA, D.I.

Meadow vegetation in the drainless depressions of northwestern
Kazakhstan. Biol.MOIP.Otd.Moz. 67 no.5:105-111 5-0 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(KAZAKHSTAN--PASTURES AND MEADOWS)

SOKOLOV, V.A.; NAZIMOVA, N.A.

Oscillatory structure of magnesium oxide in cathodoluminescence
spectra. *Izv. TPI* 9:260-263 '58. (MIRA 14:9)
(Magnesia--Spectra) (Luminescence)

SOKOLOV, V.A.; HAZIMOVA, N.A.

Structure and nature of the excitation of the spectrum of magnesium
oxidation. Opt. i spektr. 8 no.4:573-574 Apr 1960. (MIRA 13:11)
(Magnesium oxide--Spectra)

NAZIMOVA, N. A., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- "~~Towards~~ the problem
of high-temperature ~~incandescent~~^{crystal} luminescence of MgO."
Tomsk, 1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed RSFSR. Tomsk
State U in V. V. Kuybyshev) (KL, 8-61, 227)

- 29 -

NAZIMOVA, N.A.; SOKOLOV, V.A.

Investigation of the electronic-oscillatory structure in the
oxidation spectrum of magnesium. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz.* no.2:
143-148 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

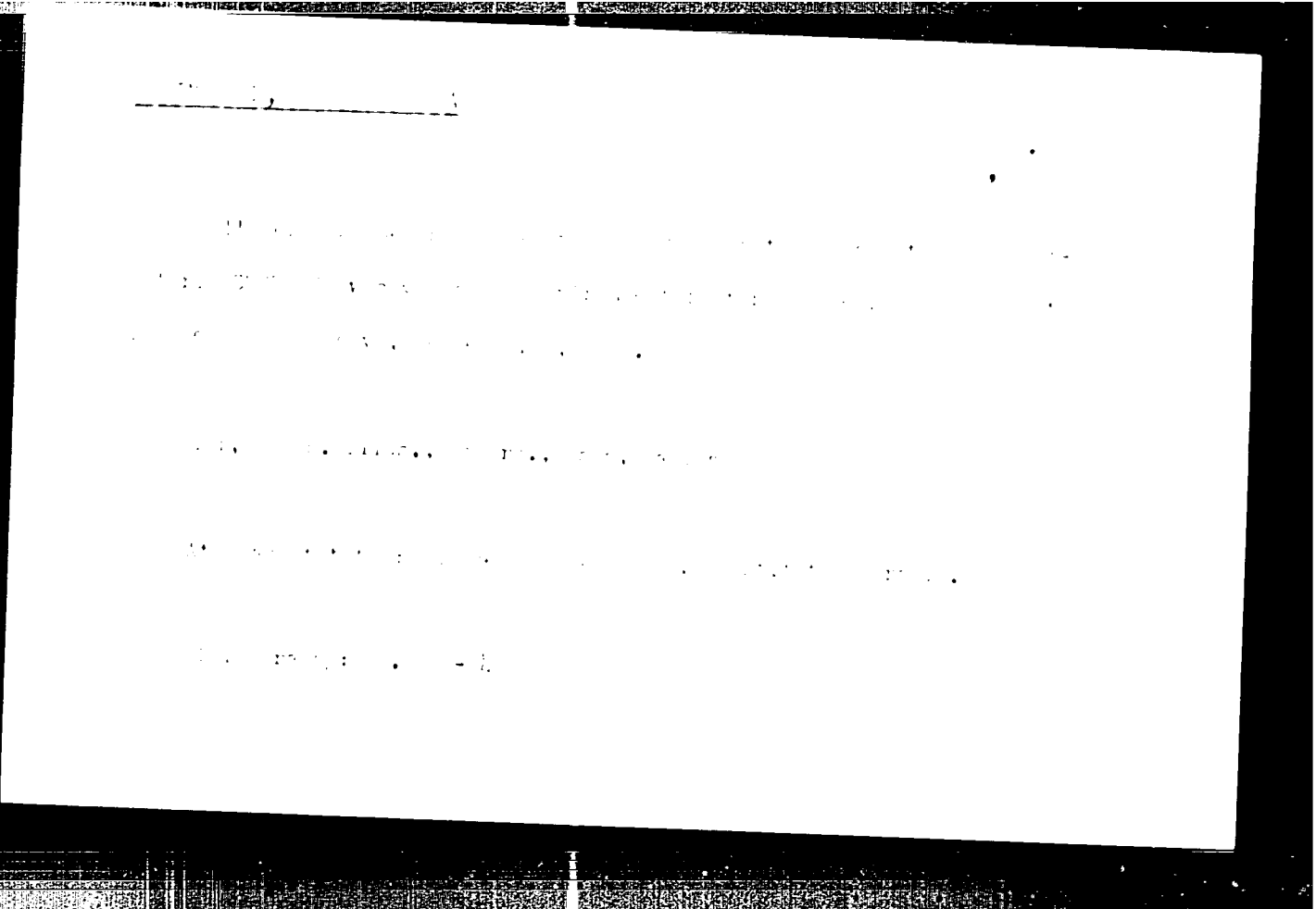
1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni S.M.Kirova.
(Magnesium oxide--Spectra) (Molecular dynamics)

SOKOLOV, V.A.; GORBAN', A.N.; NAZIMOVA, N.A.

"Selectivity" of the thermal radiation of CaO and MgO.
Opt. i spektr. 11 no.2:273-274 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Calcium oxide) (Magnesium oxide)
(Radiation)

NAZIMOVA, Z.N.

Universal hydraulic sand-blasting unit. Mashinostroitel' no.3:
24 Mr '63. (MIRA 164)
(Sandblast—Equipment and supplies)



SECRET/CONFIDENTIAL
R444 B100

AUTHORS: Nizina, L. I., Levin, V. I., Galitsina, V. V.

TITLE: Production of radiochemically pure yttrium 90 without a carrier

REFERENCES: Yttriy i izotopy radioaktivnykh preparatov; Chernik statey
"Methods of producing radioactive preparations; collection
of articles". Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 175 p. illus.,
bibliog. 119 - 121

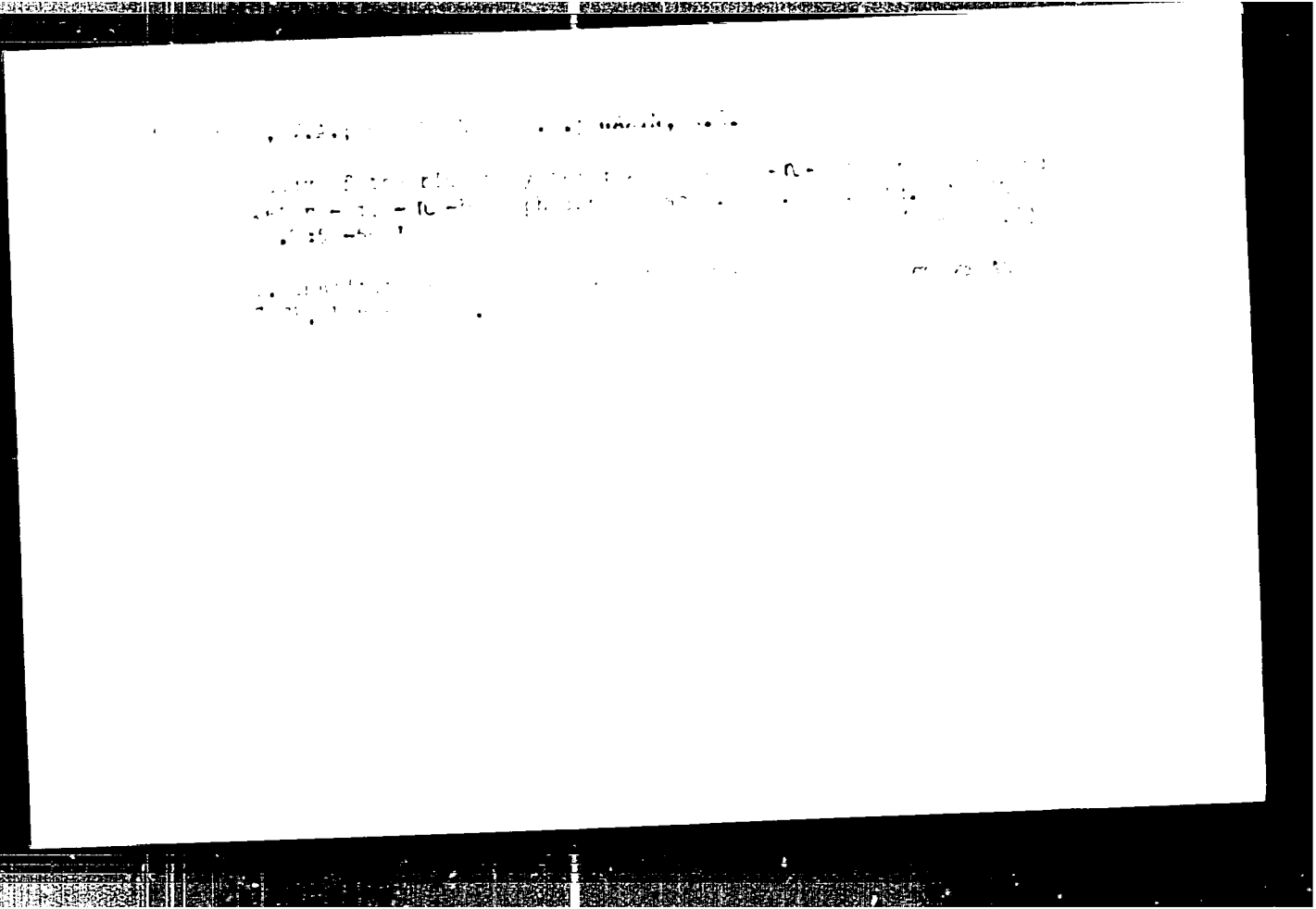
TEXT: Organic solvents were used to extract Y^{90} from Sr^{90} . Out of 10
organic solvents, tributyl phosphate (1) was the only one which gave
satisfactory distribution coefficients when extractions were made from
HCl and HNO_3 solutions as well as from strontium nitrate and strontium
chloride solutions; using 11 - 12 N HNO_3 , 0.14 was obtained for Y, and
0.004 for Sr; using 11 - 12 N HCl, a coefficient of 0.1 was found for Y
and 0.01 for Sr. After this type of extraction the Sr^{90} impurity still
amounts to 0.3%. Since for medical purposes the Sr^{90} impurity must not
exceed $10^{-4}\%$, the preparation must be purified by washing it twice with
12 N HNO_3 , whereby the Sr^{90} impurity is reduced to $3 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$, but the yield
Card 1/2

(847167/010 10 1 01
8:44/8166

Production of radiochemically pure...

in Y^{235} is decreased from 1 to 0.1% by continuous extraction method involving 3 mixer-settlers, provided the more suitable. Y was extracted in the first vessel and the extract was washed in the following two. Y is transferred into the upper phase in a reextractor. The vessels 1-3 were each filled with H_2O - 10% $NaNO_3$, and in addition 1 ml of a Cr^{6+} solution with 50 μ cc were added to the content of the first vessel. After mixing, 500 ml of I were introduced into vessel 1 at a rate of 3-5 ml/min; compound I was given a preliminary washing with a 2% soda solution, H_2O , and then saturated with 10% $NaNO_3$. As soon as I , after having passed vessel 1-3, had reached vessel 4, the extract was treated with 3 portions of 200 ml H_2O at 50-60°C successively, and the reextract was washed with CCl_4 to remove the residues of I . The Y^{235} content in the three portions was 79.5, 74, and 8.5%, respectively; the total yield was 97%. The paper-chromatographic investigation gave a Y purity of 99.99%. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2



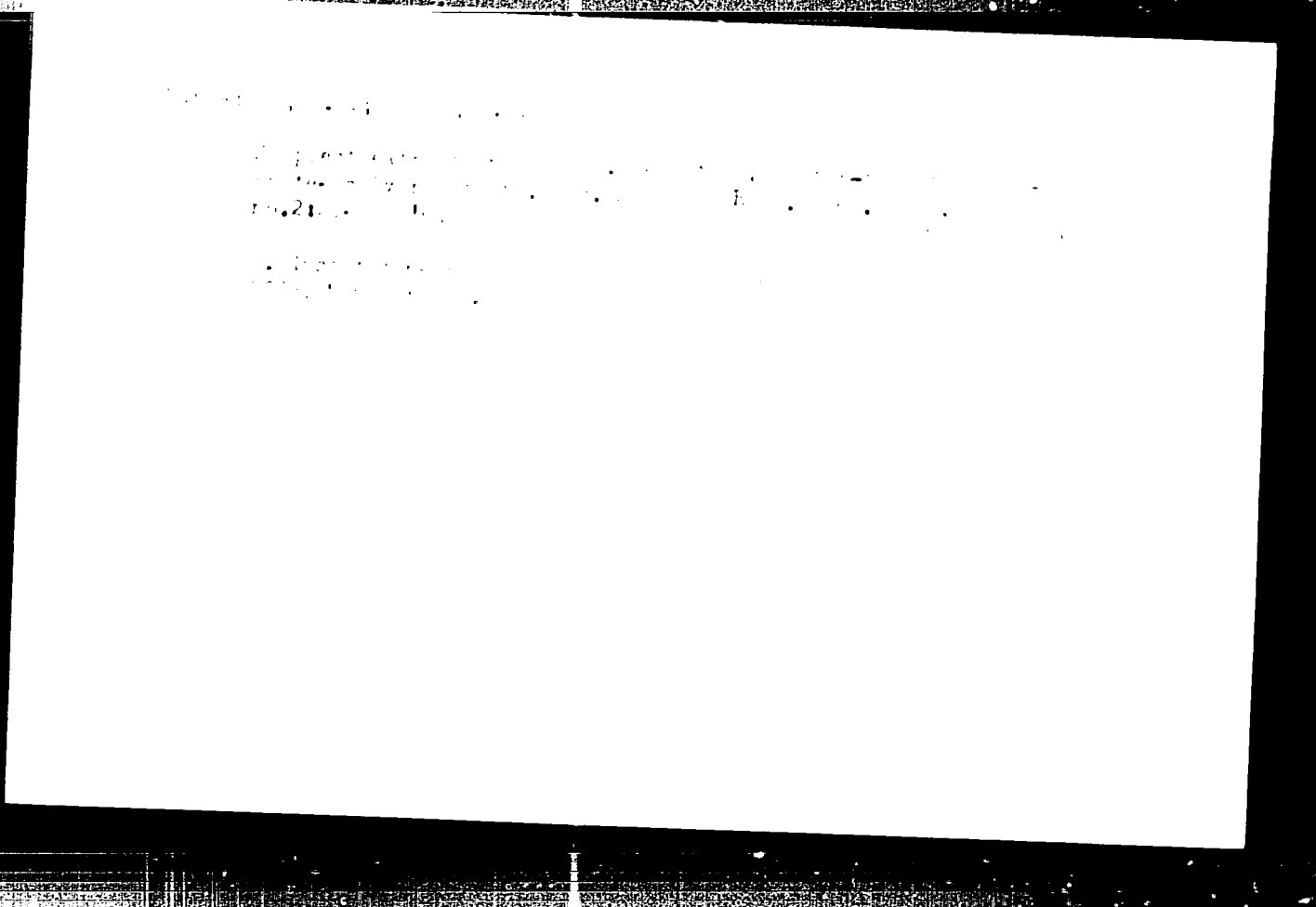
MIRNAYEV, V. I. N. N. S. S.

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MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; KHARCHENKO, S.K.; MAZIN, A.G.

Extraction equilibria and the theory of nonelectrolyte solutions. *Trudy Kon.anal.khim.* 14:76-86 '63. (MIRA 16:11)



MIKHAYLOV, V.I.; MALIN, A.I.

...ing of tributyli p. ... into aquasol ...
...aryli nitrate. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no. 2312-2314 1965.
(MIRA 18:10)
... Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AT6036656

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0284/0286

AUTHOR: Nazin, A. N.; Anashkin, O. D.; Zhuravleva, Ye. N.; Podymov, V. K.
Maslova, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for placing a permanent probe in the arterial lumen [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); material konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 284-286

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, space physiology, cardiovascular system, bioprobe, hemodynamics, arterial lumen, bioinstrumentation, blood circulation

ABSTRACT:

In order to be able to study hemodynamics and the effects of pharmacological agents, and in order to be able to take blood samples from dogs in prolonged experiments in the absence of an experimenter, a technique was developed for chronic implantation of a probe in the vascular lumen. A series of experiments was performed for this purpose which involved 75 dogs. The technique developed is not difficult to effect and can be proposed as a method for chronic probing of the aorta to obtain hemodynamic indices.

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT6036656

In most of the dogs, the probe was inserted through the right carotid artery and passed down into the abdominal aorta. The probe was fastened in the carotid artery and was passed out through the withers of the animal. A cutoff valve was placed at the proximal end of the probe.

Blood clotting is the most frequent postoperative complication which arises in conjunction with insertion of chronic probes. Consequently, special attention was devoted to the study of coagulatory and anticoagulatory mechanisms. The nature of the material from which the catheter is prepared was found to be most significant. During implanting of probes best results were obtained by using polyethylene tubes which had been heated over a burner and then shaped.

Beginning with the third day after the operation, the majority of dogs showed changes in the peripheral blood which manifested themselves in an increase in the sedimentation rate and the total number of leukocytes, and a decrease in the hemoglobin level and the total number of erythrocytes. The leukogram showed neutrophilia with a sharp shift to the left, as well as lymphopenia and eosinopenia. These processes are viewed as a reaction of the organism to the process of thromboembolism in the kidneys and spleen with its consequent complications.

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ACC NR: AT6036656

In order to avoid the traumatic effect caused by the free end of the probe on the vascular wall and the process of thromboformation, the probe was placed into the deep femoral artery and fixed at the juncture of the common femoral artery. However, the contracting, pulsating vascular wave as well as the ligature of the vessel along the path of the probe caused an ulceration of the vascular wall on the 7th and the 15th day in all cases.

Promising results were obtained in probing the right ventricle of the heart through the jugular vein. Two dogs with a normally functioning probe in this position lived for more than a month. Biochemical investigation of the blood excluded the possibility of thromboformation or any tendency towards it. The absence of the process of thromboformation was confirmed by special morphological investigation.

The research performed has demonstrated that this technique developed of chronic probing of the aorta can be recommended for registration of hemodynamic indices in experiments performed under special conditions in the absence of an experimenter.

[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

NAZIN, A.V., inzhener

Depots for precast and reinforced concrete products used by
highway maintenance departments. Avt.dor.18 no.5:13-14 S'55.
(Roads, Concrete) (MLRA 9:1)

L 32172-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI JD

ACC NR: AP6012128

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0049/0050

INVENTOR: Nazin, V. A.

ORG: none

9
B

TITLE: Molding articles directly from the melt. Class 31, No. 180309

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obratzyy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7, 1966, 49-50

TOPIC TAGS: molding, vacuum molding

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a method of making parts by drawing them directly from the melt through the slot of a die floating in the melt, to increase the efficiency of the process, the melt is drawn by vacuum into the die, the bottom cavity of which conforms to the shape of the article to be molded. [LD]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 05Oct64

Card 1/1/55

UDC: 621.746.047

MAZIN, Valentin Vladimirovich; FINKINSHTEYN, B.A., inzh., red.

[Erection of the reinforced concrete elements of a by-product coke plant] *Vozvedenie zhelezobetonnykh konstruktii koksokhimicheskogo zavoda. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 31 p. (MIRA 14:12)*

1. *Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii. 2. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera tresta "Makstroy" (for Mazin).*

*(Yasinovka--Coke industry)
(Reinforced concrete construction)*

NAZIN, Vitaliy Vladimirovich; FINKINSHTEYN, B.A., inzh., red.

[Prestressed concrete elements for roofs of industrial buildings in the "Makstroi"; Donetskii sovmarkhoz. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 30 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Glavnyy inzhener Tresta "Makstroy" (for Nazin). (Prestressed concrete) (Roofing, Concrete)