

L 23978-66

ACC NR: AT6003844

SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0087/0101

AUTHOR: Nevskaya, A. A.

41

ORG: none

B71

TITLE: Study of the processing capacity of the human visual system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 87-101

TOPIC TAGS: information processing, information theory, medical experiment, vision

ABSTRACT: The speed with which 2, 3, 4, 5, or 10 sketched forms of straight lines shown in various positions were correctly recognized was tested in 9 individuals, to 38 years of age, who had been trained for this purpose. The relationship between perceptual capacity and the properties of the forms, prior training, background noise and lighting was studied. The functioning of this system was compared to an ideal model of information processing. The periods for which the forms were shown varied from 10 to 600 milliseconds and 60-170 were needed for correct recognition. The rate of recognition was expressed in double units of information per second and was 60-165 units in the tests. It

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ACC NR: AT6003844

is assumed that recognition of briefly shown objects is based both on actual information and the visual images present in the observer's alphabet. Tests for information processing as related to time showed a carrying capacity of 35-110 double units/sec. Values decreased if complete absence of errors was required, but for the straight lines values remained constant, pointing towards automation of this information, since no time for selection of the highest probability was required. Tests for the time required for recognition depending on size and outline of the picture showed that within certain limits speed depended on a sharp outline rather than size of the drawing. Above a certain threshold of illumination, processing was the same, no matter how bright the light. Masking by distributing dots over the drawing had no effect on recognition below a certain threshold (100-200 dots per cm^2). The capacity for retaining recognition during change of the ratio signal/noise and the presence of sharp threshold effects are characteristic for ideal linked systems. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 table and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 06, 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *fl*

~~НЕВСКАЯ, А. И.~~ НЕВСКАЯ А. И.

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26589.

Author : Nevskaya, A.I.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Kazakh SSR.

Title : Hydrochemical Characteristic of Surface
Drainage of Arid Regions of Kazakhstan.

Orig Pub : Vestn. AN Kaz. SSR, 1956, No. 9, 90 - 97.

Abstract : Consequently to the study of 18 rivers, the following approximate results concerning the contents of biogenous elements were obtained (in mg per lit): P - 0.0 to 0.062, Si - 1.0 to 10.0, NO₃ - 0.0 to 10.0. During the spring flood (SF) the rivers carry off from 7.5 to 1218 thousand tons of suspended substances, the waters are moderately mineralized (M), soft and moderately hard (with the exception of the Zhaman-Sary-Su and the

Card 1/2

NEVSKAYA, A.I.

NEVSKAYA, A.I.; DITERIKHS, D.D. (Moskva)

Problems in labor hygiene in the production of hydrogen peroxide by the electrochemical method. Gig.truda i prof.zab. no.4:16-23
Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(HYDROGEN PEROXIDE)
(ELECTROCHEMISTRY, INDUSTRIAL--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

SHUMAYEV, V.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NEVSKAYA, A.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
SHANINA, T.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; DMITRIYEVA, V.P., nauchnyy
sotrudnik; VOLKOV, D.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHIGRINA, T.A.,
khimik

Waste waters from the Leninogorsk Polymetallic Combine
and their effect on the open water reservoirs of the city.
Gig. i san. 28 no.7:69-73 J1 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdela gigiyeny Kazakhskogo Instituta epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i Respublikanskoy sanitarno-epi-
demiologicheskoy stantsii.

YUSUPOV, A.A.; NEVSKAYA, A.I.; OVDIYENKO, N.I.

Disorders in the functional state of dog liver following S90
lesion. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no. 2:29-33 F '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.

MEVSKAYA, G.F.

Some remedies for treating radiation injuries of the skin [with
summary in English]. Med.rad. 3 no.1:57-64 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(RADIOTHERAPY, complications,
skin inj., ther. (Rus)

(SKIN, effect of radiations,
radiother. induced inj., ther. (Rus)

NEVSKAYA, G.F., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Certain experimental
and clinical data for ~~establishing~~ the characteristics of
the GUT-SO-20 and GUT-SO-100 gamma ^{diagnosis} apparatus." Mos. 1 59,
11 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR) 250 copies (KL, 34-59, 116)

- 101 -

NEVSKAYA, G.F.

Dosimetric factors and depth dose distribution of the Gt-Co-
20-1 apparatus. Med.rad. 4 no.7:76-80 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(COBALT radioactive)

NEVSKAYA, G.F.

Dosimetric characteristics of GUT-Cc-400-1 gamma-ray apparatus.
Vest.rent.i rad. 34 no.2:63-67 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(GAMMA RAYS, ther. use,
appar., GUT-Cc-400-1, dosimetry (Rus))

27 1220

39459

S/241/62:007:001:001/006
I015-I215

AUTHOR: Domshlak, M. P., Grigor'yev, Yu. G., Darenskaya, N. G., Koznova, L. B., Nevskaya, G.F.,
Nesterova, V. I. and Tereshchenko, N. Ya.

TITLE: Remote observations on persons subjected to radiotherapy

PERIODICAL: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 7, no. 1, 1962, 10-16

TEXT: A previous report (Domshlak et. al., 1957) dealt with observations on 160 persons who had been subjected to X-ray and gamma-ray therapy 2 to 7 years prior to the study period. The present article is based on observations on 218 persons, aged thirty to sixty, at various intervals (up to 10 years) after having been subjected to radiation. In 41.9% of the cases, the general condition of persons irradiated in the past became worse. On the other hand, no abnormal pressure was noticed, despite the fact that hypertension was a common finding during the irradiation period. Ophthalmological examination did not reveal any changes except those due to aging. Various functional disorders were noticed in the nervous system, including both cortical and sub-cortical disturbances. In some cases, microsymptoms of organic damage of the CNS were present. There is 1 table.

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1961

Card 1/1

L 03781-67 EWT(m) GD

ACC NR: AT6029629

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0150/0157

AUTHOR: Volokhova, N. A.; Gubin, V. A.; Darenskaya, N. G.; Koznova, L. B.; Korchemkin, V. L.; Nevskeya, G. P.; Sedov, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Peculiarities of clinical manifestations of radiation sickness in rhesus monkeys during gamma-ray irradiation

SOURCE: Voprosy obshchey radiobiologii (Problems of general radiobiology). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 150-157

TOPIC TAGS: ~~radiation~~ radiation biologic effect, monkey, dog, radiation, ~~hematology~~ *hematology*

ABSTRACT: A comprehensive clinical examination of gamma-irradiated monkeys was conducted, and the data were compared with results of similar examinations of dogs. Seventeen monkeys (Macaca rhesus) of both sexes, weighing 2.0 to 4.0 kg, were subjected to gamma irradiation from an EGO-2 apparatus with a dose rate of 357-313 r/min. Prior to irradiation, all monkeys had been under clinical observation for 2-3 weeks. Eleven of the 14 monkeys irradiated with 300 r died (average duration of life 16.5 days), while two of the 3 monkeys irradiated with 350 r died (29.5 and 36.2 days after irradiation). Both groups of gamma-

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BT1

L 03781-67

ACC NR: AT6029629

Irradiated monkeys were considered together, since the clinical manifestations of radiation sickness were similar in both groups. Experimental data were compared with data from analogous dog experiments, using a 300-r dose of gamma rays, and no essential differences in the radiation effect were noted between the two species. However, the spread of life durations in monkeys (6.5—36.2 days) was wider than for dogs (11.5—18.5 days). The primary reaction to radiation was more pronounced and developed more rapidly in monkeys than in dogs. The primary radiation reaction was absent in 2 out of 17 monkeys, as compared with 18 out of 28 dogs. Furthermore, seven monkeys experienced severe primary radiation reactions, while none of the dogs did. In the first 10—11 days after irradiation, no essential differences were noted between the temperature reactions of monkeys and dogs. However, by the time of death dogs had elevated body temperatures (average 1.5C above normal), whereas monkeys' temperatures had fallen considerably below normal. Symptoms of radiation sickness appeared later (15—18 days after irradiation) and developed more gradually in monkeys than in dogs (7—12 days). Autonomic dysfunction is considered responsible for the lability of symptoms in monkeys in the early postradiation period. This hypothesis is substantiated by the considerable variations in blood pressure, the unstable heart rhythm, etc. Hematopoietic changes in monkeys in response to radiation had a phase character, demonstrating the different course of the radiation reaction in different

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L 03781-67

ACC NR: AT6029629

types of cells. Since blood regeneration occurred even in monkeys dying after 30--36 days, it was concluded that blood changes were not the primary factor in animal deaths. The lower lethal dose values encountered in these experiments are partially explained by differing experimental conditions, but require further study. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 006
ATD PRESS: 5064

Card 3/3 *fdh*

I. 10959-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) SCTB DD/GD

ACC NR: AT6036577

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0197/0197

AUTHOR: Karpov, O. N.; Kovalev, Ye. Ye.; Nevskaya, G. F.; Smirennyy, L. N. 34

ORG: none

TITLE: Problems of designing local radioprotective shielding for cosmonauts [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 197

TOPIC TAGS: radiation shielding, cosmonaut radiation shielding, radiation protection, solar flare, spacecraft shielding

ABSTRACT: Economy of weight in spacecraft shielding is best achieved by placing the shielding as close as possible to the cosmonaut. Local shielding is designed taking into account the varying radiosensitivity of different body organs and the considerable unevenness of the radiation field inside the spacecraft cabin. Calculation of local shielding is based on determination of the effectiveness of shielding of an organ by parts of the ship and by other parts of the body. A model of a so-called standard man (with typical

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L 10959-67

ACC NR: AT6036577

placement of organs) was used to facilitate dose calculations for individual vital organs. Spatial distributions of tissue thicknesses with respect to the vital organs were determined using this model. On the basis of data obtained, calculations were made of doses from a solar flare for various critical organs, assuming a hypothetical spacecraft hull. Calculations utilized dependences of dose on tissue depth for given shielding thicknesses. Results of these calculations show the definite possibility of weight economy with the use of local shielding. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

L 06108-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6023616

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/66/000/007/0082/C083

AUTHOR: Yermilova, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Neyman, M. B. (Professor)ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Engineering im. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)TITLE: Effect of stabilizers on dielectric properties of propylene film

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 7, 1966, 82-83

TOPIC TAGS: electric insulator, electric insulation, propylene

ABSTRACT: To inhibit thermo-oxidizing destruction, stabilizers have been introduced into propylene insulation; however, these stabilizers may seriously affect physico-mechanical and dielectric properties of propylene film insulation. Hence, the effect of stabilizers (AN-6, Santonox) on volume resistivity, mechanical strength, and electric strength of aged (at 100-150C) propylene films was experimentally determined. It was found that: (1) Propylene films have high dielectric properties practically independent of humidity, electric-field strength, and frequency; (2) Stabilized propylene films have much higher volume resistivity than nonstabilized; (3) Stabilized films have constant mechanical strength up to 125C while the strength of nonstabilized films falls off abruptly at 80C; (4) The electric strength, at 20--130C, of stabilized films is considerably higher than that of nonstabilized films. Other data presented. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

UDC: 621.315.616.9

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 11.09 / SUBM DATE: 15Feb65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001

ACC NR: AT6036600

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0236/0237

AUTHOR: Kuzin, R. A.; Nevskaya, G. F.; Popov, V. I.; Sychkov, M. A.; Shafirkin, A. V.; Yurgov, V. V.; Abramova, G. M.; Ginzburg, Ye. V.; Kalandarova, M. R.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the effectiveness of local radioprotective shielding [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); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 236-237

TOPIC TAGS: radiation shielding, solar flare, cosmic radiation biologic effect, radiation protection, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT:

Many difficulties are encountered in selection of a radiation method suitable for study of the effect of local shielding. The radiation field within the limits of the irradiated object must not vary more than $\pm 10\%$. The dose differential among absorbed doses must not exceed $\pm 10\%$. Local shielding must produce at least a tenfold weakening of the dose. Furthermore, dose power must be sufficiently high to model solar flares, con-

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ACC NR: AT6036600

sidering the limited stay of the irradiated animal in a fixed position. Experimental calculations of the passage of protons through tissue have shown that high-energy protons scatter very little. For example, the average angle of multiple scattering for 660-Mev protons passing through a lead filter with a thickness of 100 g/cm^2 is approximately 2° .

Selection of proton energies was made using data on the distribution of absorbed doses created by monoenergetic protons with energies from 100—600 Mev in a water phantom. Since these distributions have a dose differential greater than 10% with shielding thicknesses up to 20 g/cm^2 , it was decided to irradiate the animals from two sides. Maximum equalization of distribution with this method was obtained with 250-Mev protons. The local shield used was made of paraffin. A radiation field was produced at the irradiated object with a difference of $\pm 20\%$. To obtain more uniform radiation, animals were placed asymmetrically to the axis of the proton beam and each side received half of the dose.

This method was perfected with a heterogeneous bone-paraffin phantom. Measurements made with this phantom showed a radiation field varying only 11% on the animals' surface. Furthermore, the differential of absorbed doses did not exceed 5%. When individual body parts were shielded, the

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ACC NR: AT60 36600

dose decreased 10-15 times behind the shield. Thus the method described satisfies all the requirements listed above, and can be used in radiobiological study of the effectiveness of local shielding. W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116

SUB CODE: 06, 18 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6015090

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/001/0104/0105

AUTHOR: Lebedev, Yu. A.; Rozantsev, E. G.; Kalashnikova, L. A.; Lebedev, V. P.
Neyman, M. B.; Apin, A. Ya.

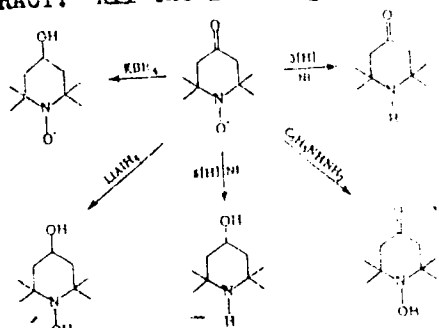
ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Thermochemical study of some free radicals and their hydrides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 1, 1966, 104-105

TOPIC TAGS: free radical, hydride, thermochemistry

ABSTRACT: All the investigated compounds were prepared by the following scheme: The compounds were purified in Ar atmosphere (recrystallization, chromatography, sublimation in vacuo) and then submitted to a calorimetric investigation. The thermochemical properties of the compounds are given in Table 1. The paper was presented by Academician V. N. Kondrat'yev on 6 Aug 65. Orig. art. has 1 formula and 2 tables.



UDC: 541.114547.823

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AF6015090

Table 1. Thermochemical properties of the compounds investigated ((kcal/mol)

Compound	m.p. °C	Q comb.	ΔH°	E°	ΔH°	ΔH°
					(solid)	(g)
A	156,5	1387,64 ± ±0,33	1387,96 ± ±0,33	1388,98 ± ±0,33	106,52 ± ±0,33	82,52 ± ±0,45
	71,5	1366,27 ± ±1,82	1365,67 ± ±1,82	1367,45 ± ±1,82	93,87 ± ±1,82	69,61 ± ±2,21
C	90,5	1335,76 ± ±0,1	1335,14 ± ±0,1	1336,77 ± ±0,1	90,39 ± ±0,1	71,24 ± ±1,12
	36,6	1320,79 ± ±1,55	1320,15 ± ±1,55	1321,63 ± ±1,55	71,36 ± ±1,55	51,45 ± ±1,55
E	35,5	1345,92 ± ±0,82	1345,37 ± ±0,82	1347,26 ± ±0,82	79,90 ± ±0,82	65,37 ± ±1,47

A = 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1,4-dihydropiperidine; B = 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-hydroxypiperidine-1-oxyl; C = 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-hydroxy-9-oxopiperidine; D = 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-oxopiperidine-1-oxyl; E = 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-oxopiperidine.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 MLP

NEVSKAYA, G.I

BOLDYREV, G.P.; VOGMAN, D.A.; NOVOKHATSKIY, I.P.; VERK, D.L.; DYUGAYEV,
I.V.; KAVUH, V.M.; KURENKO, A.A.; UZBEKOV, M.R.; ARSEN'YEV,
S.Ya.; YEGORIKIN, A.N.; KORSKOV, P.P.; KUZ'NIN, V.E.; STRELETS,
B.A.; PATKOVSKIY, A.B.; BOLES LAVSKAYA, B.M.; INDENBOM, D.B.;
PINKEL'SHEYN, A.S.; SHAPIRO, I.S.; LAPIN, L.Yu.. Primali
uchastiye: NEVSKAYA, G.I.; FEDOSEYEV, V.A.; KASPILOVSKIY, Ya.B..
ZHRNOVA, K.V.. BARDIN, I.P., akademik, otv.red.; SATPAYEV, K.I..
akademik, nauchnyy red.; STRUMILIN, akademik, nauchnyy red.;
AIFTIPOV, M.I., nauchnyy red.; BELYANCHIKOV, K.P., nauchnyy red.;
YEROFEYEV, B.N., nauchnyy red.; KALGANOV, M.I., nauchnyy red.;
SAMARIN, A.M., nauchnyy red.; SLEDZYUK, P.Ye., nauchnyy red.;
KHLEBNIKOV, V.B., nauchnyy red.; STREYS, N.A., nauchnyy red.;
BANKVITSER, A.L., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Iron ore deposits in central Kazakhstan and ways for their
utilization] Zhelezorudnye mestorozhdeniia Tsentral'nogo Kazakh-
stana i puti ikh ispol'zovaniia. Otvetstvennyi red. I.P.Bardin.
Moskva, 1960. 556 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhdudomstvennaya postoyannaya
komissiya po zhelezu. 2. Gosudarstvennyy inatitut po proyektirovaniyu
gornykh predpriyatiy zhelezorudnoy i margantsevoy promyshlennosti i
promyshlennosti nemetallicheskikh iskopayemykh (Giproruda) (for
Boldyrev, Vogman, Arsen'yev, Yegorkin, Korskov, Kuz'nin, Strelets.
(Continued on next card)

BOLDYREV, G.P.--(continued). Card 2.

3. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Novokhatskiy).
 4. Tsentral'no-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Verk, Dyugayev, Kavun, Kurenko, Uzbekov).
 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh (Mikhanobr) (for Patkovskiy).
 6. Gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya metallurg.zavodov (Gipromez) (for Boleslavskaya, Indenbom, Finkel'shteyn, Nevskaya, Fedoseyev, Karpilovskiy).
 7. Mezhduverdomatvennaya postoyannaya komissiya po zhelezu AN SSSR (for Shapiro, Zernova, Kalganov).
 8. Gosplan SSSR (for Lapin).
- (Kazakhstan--Iron ores)

12041-65 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EPA(sp)-2/EPP(n)-2/EPR/EPA(w)-2/T/EWA/EWP(b)
Pr-5/Pab-10/Ps-4/Pt-4 IJP(c)/ASD(m)-3/AFWL/ASD(f)-2/SSD/ESD(*) JD/JG/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP4015307

S/0048/64/028/009/1491/1498

AUTHOR: Dyubua, B.G.; Mitrofanova, L.A.; Neyakaya, L.V.

TITLE: Dispenser tungsten-barium cathodes Report, Tenth Conference on Cathode Electronics held in Kiev, 11-18 Nov 1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Investiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.9, 1964, 1491-1498

TOPIC TAGS: thermionic emission, porous metal, tungsten, barium, calcium, alumina

ABSTRACT: The emission characteristics and lifetimes of porous tungsten cathodes impregnated with barium calcium aluminate were investigated. The cathodes were prepared from powdered tungsten with grains from 2 to 3 microns in diameter. A paste of this material containing 2% paraffin was pressed into the ends of molybdenum cylinders, and the paraffin was driven off by heating in hydrogen to 250°C and then to

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045307

was employed to keep the field uniform and to suppress emission from the contaminated molybdenum rim of the cathode assembly. The cathode temperature was monitored with an optical micropyrometer and a thermocouple, and the vacuum was maintained at 3×10^{-7} mm Hg or better. The characteristics of the cathodes were independent of their size, and with anode potentials for which continuous operation was possible (i.e., below 500 V with currents up to 10 A/cm²) there was no difference between the characteristics obtained in

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L 1204 65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046107

and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: EC, IM

NR REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 008

0

3/3

DYUBUA, B.Ch.; MITROFANOVA, L.A.; NEVSKAYA, L.V.

Distributive tungsten-barium cathodes. *Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz.* 28
no.9:1491-1498 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

NEVSKAYA, N 1

3(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1379

Istoriko-astronomicheskiye issledovaniya, vyp. 3 (Studies in the History of Astronomy, Nr 3) Moscow, Gostekhizdat, 1957. 706 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Kulikovskiy, P.G., Docent; Eds.: Rakhlin, I.Ye. and Reznikovskiy, P.T.; Tech. Ed.: Akhlamov, S.N.; Editorial Board of Series: Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, B.A., Professor, Kukarkin, B.V., Professor, Kulikovskiy, P.G., Docent (Chairman, Committee of the History of Astronomy, Astronomical Council, USSR Academy of Sciences) and Perel', Yu.G. (Scientific Secretary, Committee on the History of Astronomy, Astronomical Council, USSR Academy of Sciences)

PURPOSE: This book is intended for both the specialist and the general reader interested in the development of astronomy in Russia.

COVERAGE: This volume, a collection of articles by different authors, is the third in a series on the history of the development of astronomy in Russia. Volume 3 deals with the development of the astronomical sciences in the USSR from earliest times to the present day. The articles describe such early observatories as the first astronomical observatory of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences

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Studies in the History (Cont.)

SOV/1379

and those founded in Central Asia in the XIII century; they further describe the life and contributions of such outstanding Russian astronomers as A.D. Krasil'nikov, S.K. Kostinskiy, G.A. Shayn, N.A. Tachalov, S.P. Glazenap, and I.M. Rabinovich. One of the more important articles, by Prof. O.A. Mel'nikov, Soviet astrophysicist, treats the development of astrospectroscopy in pre-revolutionary and modern Russia. The editorial staff expresses its thanks to G.A. Tikhov, Corresponding Member of the AN SSSR, Professors P.M. Gorshkov, N.N. Neuymina, Ye.S. Berezanskaya and N.M. Shtaude for their suggestions and assistance in reviewing the material. The articles are accompanied by numerous photographs, diagrams, and extensive bibliographies.

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NEVSKAYA, N.I.

Condensed aromatic hydrocarbons in kerosene fractions of Sakhalin
crudes. Soob.Sakhal.kompl.nauch.-issl.inst.AN SSSR no.8:115-117
'59. (MIRA 14:4)

(Sakhalin--Petroleum)

(Aromatic compounds)

NEVSKAYA, N. I.

Scientific bonds between F.A. Bredikhin and the major Russian
scientists of the last quarter of the 19th century. Trudy Inst.
ist. est. i tekhn. 28:464-476 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Bredikhin, Fedor Aleksandrovich, 1831-1904)

NEVSKAYA, N. I., CAND PHYS-MATH SCI, "THE ^{value} ~~THE~~ OF
F. A. BREDIKHIN'S INVESTIGATIONS OF COMETS ^{for} ~~OF~~ THE DE-
VELOPMENT OF ASTRONOMY IN RUSSIA AT THE END OF THE 19TH
AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURIES." LENINGRAD, 1961.
(LENINGRAD ORDER OF LENIN STATE UNIV IN A. A. ZHDANOV).
(KL, 3-61, 204).

NEVSKAYA, N.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik (Leningrad)

Atmosphere of Jupiter. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.5:43 My '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut istorii tekhniki i yesterstvovaniya AN SSSR.
(Jupiter (Planet))

NEVSKAYA, Nina Ivanovna; OGORODNIKOV, K.F., prof., otv. red.

Fedor Aleksandrovich Bredikhin 1831-1904. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 252 p. (MIRA 17:0)

L 44277-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AR6011359

SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/65/000/020/G001/G001

AUTHOR: Belikov, P. S.; Motorina, M. V.; Nevskaya, R. I.

TITLE: Nature of short duration activation of photosynthesis

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Abs. 20G2

REF SOURCE: Izv. Timiryazevsk. s.-kh. akad., no. 6, 1964, 28-36

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthesis, light biologic effect, gas analyzer, ^{IR}
_{analysis}

ABSTRACT: An infrared gas analyzer was used to study the photosynthesis rate of 17 to 20 day old leaves of Kustovaya beans with an NaCl solution (1 M) acting on the roots as a stimulant for 2 min. The plants were grown under different lighting conditions: fluorescent lamp or a DRL lamp at 9000 lux and a DRL lamp at 18,000 lux. In the first case the photosynthesis rate was studied at 5,000 lux (ascending part of light curve) and at 11,000 lux (zone of light saturation). In the second case, experiments were conducted at 5,000 and 20,000 lux. At the same time the state of the stomatal apparatus of the bean leaf (lower epidermis) was studied. Under light saturation conditions temporary activation of photosynthesis in response to submersion of roots in a plasmolytic solution lasted longer and displayed a higher value. Short duration

Card 1/2

UDC: 581.18/581.132

L 44277-66

ACC NR: AR6011859

activation was also observed in the linear section of the light curve. A hypothesis is suggested stating that the photosynthesis activation process starts with the light stage. The photosynthesis rate does not coincide in time with stomate movements as increased photosynthesis prevents widening of stomate openings; the general appearance of the curves is the same. During the activation period of both processes, strands considered as proof of an excited state of the leaf appear in the surrounding stoma of the epidermal cells and then disappear. It is assumed that any stimulus acting on the roots can induce propagation of excitement which is transmitted to the leaf and causes activation of one or the other physiological function. Bibliography of 32 titles.
L. Avakimova. Translation of abstract.

SUB CODE: 06,20

Card 2/2 mjs

NEVSKAYA, T.

Dissertation: "The Sensitivity of the Organism (In Respect to Growth) to Certain Medicinals and Toxins (Morphine, Novocaine, Hexenal, Strophantin, Strychnine)." Cand Med Sci, Chernovtsy State Medical Inst, L'vov, 1954. Referativnyi Zhurnal--Kimiya, Moscow, No 13, Jul 54.

SO: SUM No. 350, 25 Jan 1955

Nevskaya, T.A.

✓ The comparative effect of a new synthetic derivative of pentamethonium on ganglial synapses. M. L. Tarakhorovskii and T. L. Nevskaya (Med. Inst., Chernovitsy). *Fiziol. Zhur. Akad. Nauk Ukr. S.S.R.*, No. 2, 15-19 (Russian summary, 21)(1955).—Ganglion-blocking activity was found in substances having the formula $(CH_2)_nN(CH_3)_5$. The most effective among these were halo derivs. with 5 and 6 methylene groups in the chain, but their ganglion-blocking effect was of short duration. To counteract this a new pentamethonium deriv. was synthesized, into which a quinoline group was incorporated. The Br salt of this compd., pentaquinotaethonium dibromide (I), was used in a comparative study on 11 cats, 4 rabbits, and 2 dogs. The cats and rabbits were urethran narcotized and the dogs were morphine-ether narcotized. The ganglia of the cardiac fibers of the vagus nerve were used to study the effect of the synthesized compd.; on the parasympathetic nodes, and the upper cervical sympathetic node and abdominal ganglia were used to det. the effect of the compd. on the sympathetic nodes. Changes in the third-stage contraction magnitude and height of blood pressure following the stimulation of corresponding preganglial fibers served as indicators of the action of the new compd. on the sympathetic transmission of the stimulation to the ganglia. The effect of I on the chemoreceptors of the carotid body was studied on cats by the method of Mokisev-Gel'mans-Anichkov. I causes a lowering of blood pressure, simultaneously blocking the transmission of neuro-impulses via the sympathetic and parasympathetic nodes of the vegetative portion of the nervous system. Not all types of choline receptors are equally sensitive to the blocking effect of I; sympathetic nodes of the abdominal cavity and parasympathetic nodes of the vagus nerve are blocked more completely and for a longer time than the superior cervical sympathetic nodes. The choline receptors of the carotid body were not blocked by I. H. S. Levin

①

TAJAKHOVSKIY, M.L.; NEVSKAYA, T.L.

Pharmacology of pentaquinomethonium, a new synthetic preparation.
Farm. i toks. 18 no.3:22-28 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (sav.-prof. S.P. Zakrividorega) Chernovitskego meditsinskogo instituta.

(MUSCLE RELAXANTS,

pentaquinomethonium, ganglion blocking action & pharmacol.)

NEVSKAYA, T.L.

Toxicity of novocaine in various age groups in animals. *Farm.* 1 toka.
18 no.6:52-55 H-D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav.-prof. S.P. Zakrividoroga)
Chernovitskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PROCAINE, toxicity,
age factor in animals)
(AGEING, physiology,
age factor in procaine tox. in animals)

ZAKRIVIDOROGA, S.P.; ZAMANSKIY, L.N.; LOPUSHANSKIY, A.I.; NEVSKAYA, T.L.

Effect of penicillin on the dynamics of emaciation and recovery of the organism. Antibiotiki 3 no.2:45-51 Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Kafedry farmakologii i biologicheskoy khimii Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(DEFICIENCY DISEASES, experimental,
emaciation, eff. of penicillin in rabbits (Rus))

(PENICILLIN, effects,
on exper. emaciation in rabbits (Rus))

NEVSKAYA, T. L. Card Med Sci -- (dis) "On the problem of age-related
resistance of the organism to certain drugs and ¹poisons." Chernovtsy, 1959
19 pp (Min of Health UkSSR. Chernovtsy State Med Inst), 200 copies
(KL, 52-59, 126)

ZAKRIVIDOROGA, S.P.; NEVSKAYA, T.L.; RED'KO, G.F.

Effect of chlortetracycline on the dynamics of emaciation and recovery of the body. Antibiotiki 6 no.8:692-697 Ag '61.

(MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. S.P. Zakrividoroga)
Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(AUFECMYCIN)

(LEANNES)

ZAKRIVIDOROHA, S.P. [Zakryvydoroha, S.P.]; ZAMANSKIY, L.N. [Zamans'ky, L.N.];
LOPUSHANSKIY, A.I. [Lopushans'kyi, A.I.]; NEVSKAYA, T.L.
[Nevs'ka, T.L.]; TARAKHOVSKIY, M.L. [Tarakhovs'kyi, M.L.]

Effect of bromine on the processes of exhaustion and recovery
of the body. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 8 no.3:319-326 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra farmakologii i biokhimi Chernovitskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(BROMINE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(PHYSIOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL)

NEVSKAYA, T. S.

NEVSKAYA, T. S. -- "The Effect on Nitrogen Metabolism of Feeding Children Suffering From Scarlet Fever According to the Physiological Needs of an Infant." Sub 29 Oct 52, Acad Med Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

NEVSKAYA T.S.

USSR.

Nitrogen metabolism in children suffering from scarlet fever. T. S. Nevskaya. *Izv. Akad. Med. Sci. USSR, Ser. Biol. Chem. Sci. Engl. transl.* 1966, No. 3, 26-30. Twenty three children 7-8 years of age suffering from scarlet fever were kept on special diets and examined for daily excretion of total N, urea, ammonia, creatine, creatinine, and free amino acids N. The N balance of the patients depended on the amt. of the dietary N: when patients received not less than 2.7 g. protein/kg. body wt./day a positive N balance resulted. N metabolism in the sick children was normal when a mixed diet with a sufficient amt. of protein was provided. At the beginning of the acute stage of the sickness in some children an increased urinary excretion of total N, urea, ammonia, and creatine N occurred.

P. Werbicki

Dept. Children's Nutrition

MEVSKAYA, T.S., kand.med.nauk

Effect of diets of various quality on restorative processes in small children recovering from dysentery. *Pediatrics* no.8:34-37 Ag '57.

(MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz otdela detskogo pitaniya (zav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk Yu.K.Polteva) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR.

(DYSENTERY) (DIET IN DISEASE)

NEVSKAYA, T.S., kand.med.nauk

Dermovascular reaction as an index of the reactivity of children following dysentery. Sov.med. 23 no.6:79-85
Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz otdela detskogo pitaniya (zav. - kand.med.nauk Yu.K. Polteva) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR O.P.Molchanova) na baze Detskoy Klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy vrach Ye.V.Prokhorovich).
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY in infancy & childhood)

NEVSKAYA, T., kand.med.nauk

Food for children 1 to 5 years of age. *Obshchestv.pit.* no.4:
55-58 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Children--Nutrition)

NEVSKAYA, T.S.

Studies on vitamin C requirements in children convalescing from
dysentery. Vop. pitaniya 19 no. 6:35-37 N-D '60. (MCRA 13:10)

1. Iz otdela detskogo pitaniya (zav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk
Yu.K. Polteva) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(ASCORBIC ACID) (DYSENTERY)

NEVSKAYA, T.S., kand.med.nauk; RUTENBERG, L.A., kand.med.nauk; SAMSONOV, A.V.,
vrach (Stalino, USSR); KUBYSHKIN, Yu.P., vrach (Tashkent); KRISTMAN,
V.I., kand.med.nauk; ARKAD'YEVA, R.I., vrach

Health hints. Zdorov'e 7 no.9:30-31 S '61.
(HYGIENE)

(MIA 14:9)

NEVSKAYA, T.S.; ZIBRILINA, G.V. (Moskva)

Uropepsin content in urine of healthy and sick children
receiving high-quality food. Vop.pit. 24 no.4:55-58 J1-Ag
'65. (MIFA 18:12)

1. Otdel detskogo pitaniya (zav. - dotsent P.V.Simakov)
Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted November 11,
1964.

NEWS, P. 1.

NEWS, P. 1. -- "Effect of a Increase in the Angle of Incidence of a
Plane Parallel to the Normal on the Angle of Refraction of a
Plane Parallel to the Normal Plane." 30.1. 1967, Soviet Group
of Media Activities, Moscow, Russian Federation, Ministry of
the Department of the Ministry of the Ministry of the Ministry of

To: Mr. [Name], Director - [Date]

68-58-3-4/22

AUTHORS: Klassen, V.I. Doctor of Technical Sciences and
Nevskaya, E.A.

TITLE: ~~Flotation of Coals~~ with a High Proportion of Clay Slurries
(Flotatsiya ugley pri bol'shom kolichestve glinistykh
shlamov)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 15 - 18 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The presence of fine clay slurries presents one of the most serious difficulties in flotation of coal fines. In order to improve flotation under such conditions, additions of reagents causing peptisation of clays is necessary. The authors investigated the applicability for this purpose of alcohols with aliphatic radicals consisting of 6-8 hydrocarbon groups so called "distillation residues" and reagent IM-6-8. "Distillation residues" - high boiling fraction left on the distillation of raw sulphate-turpentine (which is a waste product of the Segezhskiy bumazhno-tsellyuloznyy kombinat (Segezha Paper-cellulose Combine)) containing 47% of alcohols (calculated on $C_{10}H_{17}OH$). The reagent IM-6-8 consists of alcohols with 6-8 hydrocarbon groups in the radical. The experimental results are given in Tables 1-3 and Figs. 1-5. The flotation scheme is shown in Fig. 6. Conclusions: Reagents
Card 1/2 of the above type were found to be suitable for the flotation

Flotation of Coals with a High Proportion of Clay Slurries 68-58-3-4/22

of clay containing coals. These reagents act not only as frothing and collecting agents but also preferentially peptise clay slurries. Simple conditions for the flotation of clay containing Karaganda coal were developed which yield good beneficiation results while previously this coal could not be beneficiated by flotation. It was confirmed that the best results are obtained with a combination of alcohols with non-polar reagents. In the role of the latter, the best results were obtained with a "polymer" proposed by VUKhIN; similar results were obtained with sulphated kerosene. An industrial check confirmed the laboratory results; the use of the proposed reagents on the Karaganda washeries sharply improved flotation results. It was also confirmed that spraying of froth with water considerably improves the efficiency of flotation of coals. There are 3 tables, 6 figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR (Mining Institute of the
Card 2/2 Ak.Sa. USSR)

KLASSEN, V.I. (Moskva), NEVSKAYA, V.A. (Moskva)

Action of frother-collection reagents during coal flotation in presence of finely divided slimes. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Mat. i topl. no.6:168-172 N-D '60. (MORA 13:12)
(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)
(Coal preparation)

KLASSEN, V.I.; NEVSKAYA, V.A.; VLASOVA, N.S.

Use of radioactive isotopes in studying the reaction of flotation reagents with coals. *Ugol'* 36 no.7:41-44 J1 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo.
(Flotation) (Radioisotopes--Industrial application)

NE (SKA/H) U. N.

ROVENSKAYA, M.V.; BEVSKAYA, V.N.

Phagocytic index as a method of diagnosing dysentery. Zhur.mikro-
biol.epid.i immun. no.3:38-39 Nr '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz glavnoy laboratorii (zav. A.A.Ved'min) Rostovskoy-na-Donu
gorodskoy bel'nitsy Nr 1 (glavnyy vrach A.V.Gorshnyak).

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, diagnosis,
serol., phagocytic index)

(PHAGOCYTOSIS,

phagocytic index in diag. of bacillary dysentery)

TKACHENKO, V.V., otv. red.; NEVSKAYA, V.N., red.; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[Index of state standards for 1963; in effect as of
January 1, 1963] Ukazatel' gosudarstvennykh standartov
1963; po sostoianiu na 1/1 1963 g. Moskva, Standartgiz,
1963. 559 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KRASHCHEN, A.I.: YU. S. S. S. R. U.S.S.R.

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

(S) 18:3

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleeva.

KRESHKOV, A.P.; YAPOVENKO, A.N.; NEVSKAYA, V.M.

Titration of certain salts by ...
tetraethyl ammonium hydroxide ...

... M. I. Khimicheskaya ...
Mendeleeva.

NEVSKAYA, Valeninta Pavlovna; LAYPANOV, Kh.O., kand. ist. nauk,
red.; ATRAKIN, I.A., red.

[Social and economic development of Karachay in the 19th
century; prereform period] Sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoe raz-
vitie Karachaia v XIX veke; doreformennyi period. Pod red. Kh.O.
Laipanova. Cherkessk, Karachaevsko-Cherkesskoe knizhnoe izd-
vo, 1960. 159 p. (MIRA 17:7)

SHILER-VOLKOVA, N.M.; BOICHINA, T.P.; MENSKAYA, Ye.A.; ORLOV, N.I.;
TROITSKAYA, L.P.; FEDOROVA, E.A.; MYASLEKOVA, G.P.

Experiences in the use of cytologic methods in preventive examinations
of women. Anzh. i glg. 20 no.4:71-74 Il.-ag '62.

(MIRA 18:4)

L. Gosudarstvennyy onkologicheskiy institut imeni Gertsena (dir. -
prof. A.N.Novikov), Moskva i Rodil'nyy dom No.6 (glavnyy vrach I.V.
Pavlova), Moskva.

MALAFEYEV, N.A.; YUDINA, I.P.; LEVSKAYA, Ye.M.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.

Separation of high-boiling compounds by gas-liquid chromatography
at low temperatures. Khim.prom. no.5:320-322 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Gas chromatography)

NEVSKAYA, YU.

USSR/Chemistry - Quantitative analysis

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 29/49

Authors : Usanovich, M.; Sumarokova, T.; and Nevskaya, Yu.

Title : Cryoscopic titration

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/4, 617-618, Oct. 1, 1954

Abstract : The application of cryoscopy for quantitative analysis and for studying reactions of formation of complex compounds, soluble and insoluble in any given cryoscopic solvent, was investigated. The results obtained through cryoscopic titration of complex compounds appear to satisfy all requirements of analytical accuracy. In addition, cryoscopic titration reveals new very-broad possibilities for quantitative analysis of organic substances. Two USSR references (1941 & 1949). Graphs.

Institution : ...

Presented by: Academician A. P. Vinogradov, May 6, 1954

NEVSKAYA, Yu. A.

"Complex Compounds of SnCl_4 , SnBr_4 , and TiCl_4 With Certain Oxygen-Containing Organic Substances." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of Chemical Sciences, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, 1955. (KL, No 17, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 70h, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions, (16).

NEVSKAYA, YU.

79-12-41/43

AUTHORS: Sumarokova, T., Nevskaya, Yu.

TITLE: Complex Compounds of SnCl_4 , SnBr_4 and TiCl_4 With
Cineole (Kompleksnyye soedineniya SnCl_4 , SnBr_4 i
 TiCl_4 s Tsineolom).PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12,
pp. 3375-3379 (USSR)ABSTRACT: The complex compounds SnCl_4 , SnBr_4 and TiCl_4 with organic
oxides have been little investigated. Compounds of SnCl_4 and
 SnBr_4 with dioxane, as well as of SnCl_4 with lactones
(SnX^2 2 a) are described in publications. The authors were
interested in the systematical investigation of the complex
compounds Sn^{+4} and T^{+4} with such organic compounds, which
possess in their molecule the group $-\text{COC}-$. They chose
cineole which is a constituent part of many etheric oils.
The complex compounds of the tin- and titanium halides with
cineole were of an extended interest, in as much they are
connected with the research to find a method for the
quantitative determination of cineole. Mixtures of
 SnCl_4 , SnBr and TiCl_4 in an exact molecular ratio with

Card 1/3

Complex Compounds of SnCl_4 , SnBr_4 and TiCl_4 With Cineole 79-12-41/43

cineole were prepared for the synthesis of these compounds. In the course of the reactions a considerable amount of heat was liberated. The components were mixed in indifferent solvents. The composition of the complex compounds was determined analytically and according to the cryoscopic method of titration. The amount of tin and titanium was computed as SnO_2 and TiO_2 the halides were determined according to Vollhard and the Cryoscopic measurements were conducted according to Beckmann. The authors put up diagrams on the basis of the results, from which the dependence of the depression (or of the molecular weight) on the composition, expressed in molecular percent, may be read. The following complex compounds were synthesized: $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$, $\text{SnBr}_4 \cdot 2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$ and $\text{TiCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$. The compound $\text{SnBr}_4 \cdot 2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$ possesses quite extraordinary properties: It shows a molecular weight of 746.8 and distillates already at 35°C . There are 3 figures and 7 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

- Complex Compounds of SnCl_4 , SnBr_4 and TiCl_4 With Cineole 79-12-41/43

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Chemistry AS Kazakh SSR
(Institut khimi' Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR).

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Complex compounds - Synthesis

Card 3/3

30715

S/079/60/030/05/64/074
B005/B126

5.3700

AUTHORS:

Sumarokova, T., Nevskaya, Yu., Yarmukhamedova, E.

TITLE:

Complex Compounds of Halides of Tin and Titanium With Organic Compounds Containing C=O and -COC- Groups

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1705-1714

TEXT: The authors examined the reactions of SnCl_4 , SnBr_4 , and TiCl_4 with quinone, furfurool, and dioxane by cryoscopic titration. Eight diagrams show the resulting titration curves (dependence of the melting point depression on the composition of the system). In the SnBr_4 -quinone system compounds formed whose composition could not be determined. The SnCl_4 -diethyl oxalate system was also examined cryoscopically. A diagram shows the relation between melting point depression and composition and between molecular weight and composition of this system. The investigations yielded the following results: SnCl_4 and TiCl_4 form complex compounds with quinone and dioxane in the molecular ratio 1:1, as does SnCl_4 with diethyl oxalate and SnBr_4 with

Card 1/2

SUMAROKOVA, T.; NEVSKAYA, Yu.

Electric conductivity, viscosity, and density of the systems
 $\text{SnCl}_4\text{-C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH-C}_6\text{H}_6$ and $\text{SnCl}_4\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH-C}_6\text{H}_6$. Zhur. ob. khim. 30
no.11:3526-3531 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut khimii Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSB.
(Systems(Chemistry))

NEVSEAYA, Yu.; SUMAROKOVA, T.

Cryoscopic titration of mixtures of organic substances. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 33 no.12:2805-2808 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN KazSSR.
(Cryoscopy)

NEVSKAYA, Yu.; SULLEROLOVA, T.

Electric conductivity, viscosity, and density of systems SnCl_4 - $n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$ - C_6H_6 and SnCl_4 - $n\text{-C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}$ - C_6H_6 . Part 2. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 2:345-348 P 1961. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut khimii AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Systems (Chemistry))

NEVSKAYA, Yu.; SUMAROKOVA, T.

Complex compounds of SnO_2 and SnBr_4 with dimedon and terpineol.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 ~~no. 2~~:348-351 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut khimii AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Tin compounds) (Cyclohexanedione) (Terpineol)

NEVSKAYA, Yu.A.; YARMUKHAMEDOVA, E.Sh.; SUMAROKOVA, T.N.

Reaction of tin bromide with dicarboxylic acid esters. Izv.

AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. khim. nauk 15 no.1:19-29 Ja-Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

MAKSIMOV, P.M., professor; NEWSKIY, A.A., assistant; NAGOVITSINA, M.A.,
assistant; MARTYNOV, P.V., assistant; URLASHEVA, A.V., assistant

Substitution of blood in clinical practice. Vest.khir. no.5:
30-33 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. P.M.
Maksimov) i gospital'noy terapeuticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof.
Ye.S. Myasoyedov) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTES)

NEVSKIY, A.A., inzhener.

Safety measures in operating high-pressure gas wells. Bezop. truda v
prom. 1 no.2:16-17 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

(Gas, Natural--Safety measures)

NEVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; KHOROSHEVICH, N.F., inzh.

Improv inspection of pressure vessels. Bezop.truda v prom.
4 no.3:11 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Upravleniye Saratovskogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR.
(Pressure vessels)

NEVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; KHOROSHEVICH, M.F., inzh.

Problems requiring immediate solution. Bezop.truda v
prom. 4 no.8:14-15 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Upravleniye Saratovskogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora
RSFSR.
(Saratov Province--Oil fields--Safety measures)

NEVSKIIY, A.P., inzh.

Preliminary inspection is a progressive method of control. Bezop.
truda v prom. 8 no.10:28-30 0 1964. (MIRA 1964)

FRUMKIN, P.D.; NEVSKIY, A.A.

Analyzing troubles and breakdowns of machine tools.
Mashinostroitel' no.9:22 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

NEWSLEY, A. D. --

"An Investigation of the... with... (The...
Conf. Sec. Dr. Tech. Sci., ...
Technical School ... 25 Oct 54. (7, 13 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific ...
Dis. ... (2)

SO: Sta. No. 491, 5 May 55

NEVSKIY, A.D.

Law of pressure distribution in gears. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;
mash. i prib. no.1:94-99 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Stat'ya predstavlena kafedroy "Mekhanika i energetika"
Moskovskogo zaochnogo poligraficheskogo instituta.
(Gearing)

NEVSEIY, A.D.

Wear of gear wheel teeth. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; mash. i prib.
no.2:48-56 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(Gearing) (Mechanical wear)

S/145/60/000/005/002/010
D221/D301

AUTHOR: A.D. Nevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent
TITLE: Determination of the limit backlash in gears
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Mashinostryeniye,
no. 5, 1960, 31 - 40

TEXT: The proposed assessment of the limit side clearance is based on the magnitude of additional loads due to moments of inertia. The wear of gears produces side clearances between the flanks of adjacent mating gears which result in angular accelerations and additional loads on teeth due to inertia moments. With time, the stress may reach a value of $\sigma_{\omega}/k_{\sigma}$, where σ_{ω} is the endurance limit for teeth working on one side; k_{σ} is the coefficient of stress concentration at the roots of teeth ($k_{\sigma} = 1.5 - 2$). The backlash Δ which corresponds to this instance is designated as a limit value, and indicates the impossibility of further operation. Its determination will define the gear life. A gear pair driven by a motor is considered. The driving wheel rotates at a constant

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speed ω , whereas the driven gear revolves irregularly, and its motion is characterized by $I_2 \epsilon_2 = (\eta - 1)M_2$. In the above, I_2 is the inertia of the masses on the driven shaft; ϵ_2 is the angular acceleration which is a function of backlash; η is the safety factor; M_2 is the resistive torque at the driven shaft. Gear life is determined by $T = \Delta_1 / aU(n_1 - n_2)$, where Δ_1 is the backlash; a is the coefficient of wear in

$\frac{\text{mm}}{\text{hours} \cdot \text{RPM} \cdot \text{kg/cm}^2}$; U is the normal specific pressure on the tooth, where only one pair is in engagement, in kg/cm^2 ; n_1 and n_2 are the revolutions of the gears per minute; T is the service in hours. A diagram is used for determining the angular speed ω_2 , of gear 2, rotating clockwise around θ_2 . The worn profile, xx , is skirted by profile yy . Their pitch does not coincide with that of new gears. The author deduces an equation for the family of yy in the polar coordinates (moving), and current coordinates of the profile, xx , θ_2 and L_2 . After some transformations

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$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = - \frac{L_2}{A - L_2} - \frac{A L_2}{2 R_1^2} \sin 2\alpha_1 \sin (\theta_2 - \alpha_0). \quad (10)$$

is obtained which permits the speed ω_2 to be calculated. In the new involutes, $L_2 = r_2$, and, therefore, the ratio of speed becomes R_2/R_1 .

Differentiation of Eq. (10) with respect to time gives the angular acceleration. It is assumed that $\sin (\theta_2 - \alpha_0) = 0$, and $\cos (\theta_2 - \alpha_0) = 1$ which is quite accurate at the pitch point. If point q_1 is at the unworn part of the involute, and designating the wear along the normal by λ_2 , and on radius-vectors L_2 or r_2 by s_2 , then

$$\frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} \epsilon_2 = - \frac{A}{(A - r_2)^2} \frac{ds_2}{d\alpha_2} \cdot \frac{d\alpha_2}{d\varphi_2} \quad (12)$$

is deduced. In the above, $\omega_1/\omega_2 = -1$. The consecutive engagement yields

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a curve of angular accelerations for different values of α_2 . Finally an equation is deduced for the angular acceleration as a function of the running backlash ϵ_2 , and when $\alpha_2 = 20^\circ$. For gears with a large factor of overlapping there is little likelihood of stress increase due to wear. This is followed by a numerical example, and an analysis of a two-stage reducer as far as limit backlash is concerned. The final equation

$$\Delta_1 = 0,565 \frac{(\eta - 1) M_2 z_1 m}{\left(\frac{17}{i} + 9\right) \omega_2^2 J_2} \quad (21)$$

allows the limit backlash to be determined. This avoids gear failure due to wear. It defines the force of inertia for certain initial conditions which does not produce a risk regardless of tooth wear. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy zaochnyy poligraficheskiy institut (Moscow Correspondence Institute of Printing)

Card 4/4

NEVSKIY, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Wear limit of mechanisms. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.prom. no.5:
98-116 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaobnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy
promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy proyektirovaniya
mashin.

(Textile machinery-- Maintenance and repair)

ZAPOROZHETS, V.F.; NEVSKIY, A.M.

First republic conference of the Kazakh section of the Psychological
Society. Vop. psikhol. 5 no.3:185-186 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Psychology--Congresses)

REZHNY, A. N.

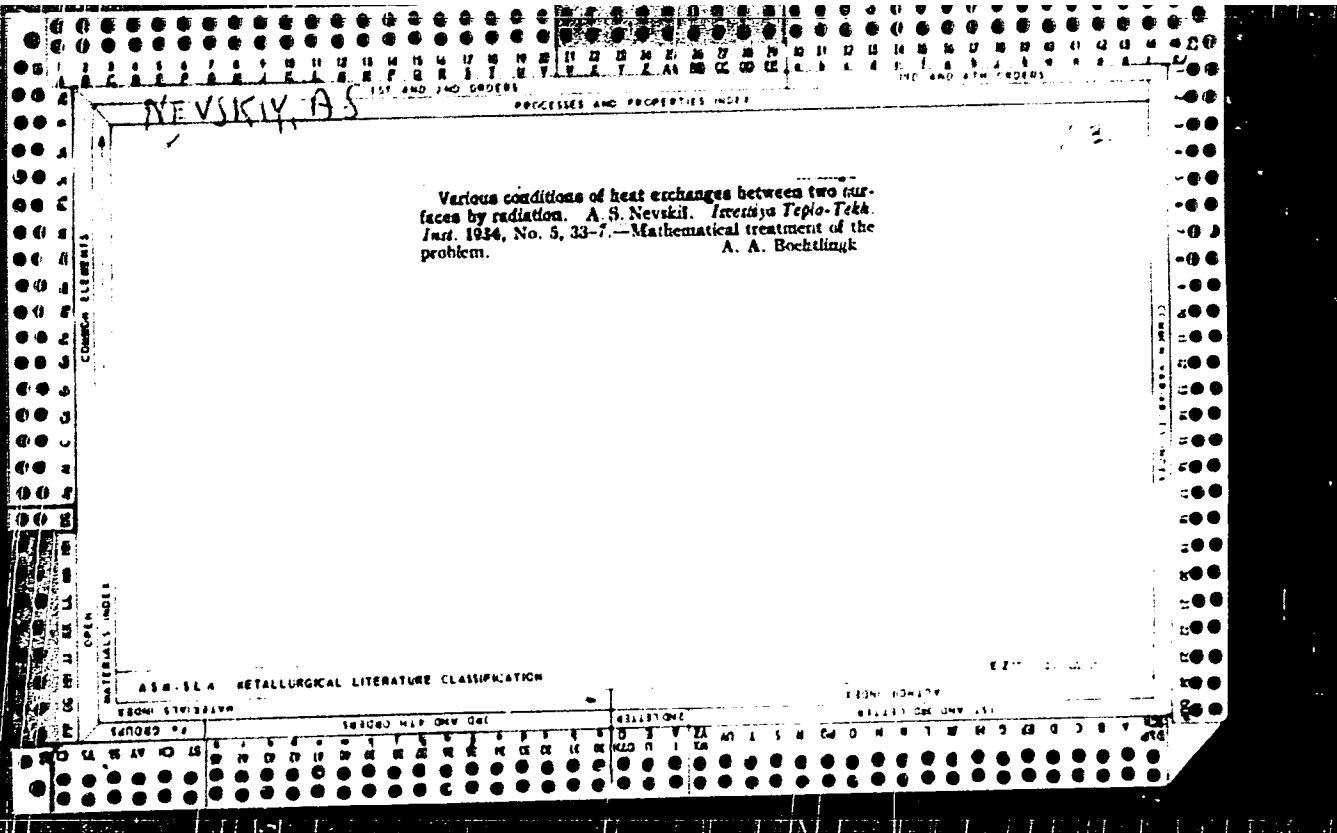
Acute Peritonitis as a complication following the Appendectomy prompted
by the Chronic Appendicitis.

VOYENNO-MED TSIKHIYIZHURNAL (MILITARY MEDICAL JOURNAL), no 12, 1954. p. 76

NEVSKIY, A.P.

Ways of lowering the value of capital investments and the cost of
peat fuel. Torf.prom. 35 no.2:31 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Leningradskogo gorodskogo otdeleniya
Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu promyshlennykh
predpriyatiy po pererabotke i dobyche torfa.
(Peat industry--Costs)



NEVSKIY, A. S.

PA 16T34

USSR/Coal
Fuels, Solid

Jun 1947

"The Properties of High-Ash Coals of the Bogoslov
and Volchen Coal Fields," A. S. Nevskiy, V H
IIT (Sverdlovsk), 4 pp

"Izvestiya VII" Vol XVI, no 6

Discusses the study of conglomeration and
congealing of coals.

16T84

NEVSKIY, A.S.

USSEI/Nuclear Physics

C-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11263

Author : Timofeyev, V.N., Nevskiy, A.S.

Inst : Not given

Title : Remarks on the Article by M.A. Bak, K.A. Petrzhak, and Yu.F. Romanov "Irradiation from a Spherical Source in the Presence of Self-Absorption."

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 11, 2600-2601

Abstract : In connection with the above article (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1956, 25052) concerning the determination of radiation from a sphere with uniformly distributed sources of radiation in the presence of absorption of a portion of the energy radiated by the sources in the medium filling the sphere, it is noted that a similar problem was solved by Nusselt (Nusselt, W., Forsch. Ing. Wes., 1923, No 264).

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1205

Nevskiy, Aleksandr Sergeevich

Teploobmen izlucheniym v metallurgicheskikh pechakh i topkakh kotlov
(Heat Transmission by Radiation in Metallurgical and Boiler Furnaces)
Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1958. 368 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Timofeyev, V.N.; Ed. of Publishing House: Kel'nik, V.P.; Tech. Ed.:
Zef, Ye.M.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientific and industrial personnel working
in the field of metallurgical heat and power engineering. It may also be used
by students taking advanced courses at vtuzes.

COVERAGE: The book, which incorporates the latest information available in the
literature, as well as the results of theoretical work done by the author,
deals with the theory and calculation of radiation in metallurgical and boiler
furnaces. Certain chapters of the book are based on the work of other
writers in this field, viz., G. L. Polyak (Ch. II), A.A. Gershun (Ch. III),
Yu.A. Sarinov (Ch. IV and part of Ch.V), and V.N. Timofeyev and A.V. Kavaderov
(Ch. XII). The author expresses his thanks to V.N. Timofeyev, Candidate of
Technical Sciences, editor of the book, and to A.V. Kavaderov, Doctor of Tech-

Card 1/ 12

TIMOFEYEV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAVADEROV, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk,
prof.; NEVSKIY, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Complete automation of open-hearth furnaces. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; chern.met. no.6:87-90 Je '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgi-
cheskoy teplotekhniki.

(Open-hearth furnaces) (Automation)