

S/077/60/005/004/001/002
E194/E284

AUTHORS: Nikolavenko, A. G. and Rybakov, V. I.
TITLE: Stereo-Photography of the Flow Path of a Flat
Keel Plate Gliding on a Free Water Surface
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i
kinematografii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 289-292

TEXT: Existing methods of determining the spatial flow path of gliding bodies are laborious and not sufficiently accurate. In 1937 Epstein first used stereo-photography for this purpose. The results were accurate and complete but the cameras and stereoscopes were imperfect and it was difficult to record the smooth water surface and so stereo-photography did not become accepted as a regular method for making such tests. In 1958 a number of further tests were made with improved equipment including those described here. A pair of Zeiss stereo cameras were used each with a Tessar lens of f 4.5 with a focal length of 184 mm. The light source was a flashgun with 24 lamps which is briefly described. Accuracy of readings taken from stereo photographs depend considerably on the accuracy of orientation of the cameras.

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E194/E284

Stereo-Photography of the Flow Path of a Flat Keeled Plate Gliding on a Free Water Surface

of the wetted length of the model and the level of the undisturbed water surface. The light source was installed behind the model at an angle of 45° to the water surface. The source used gives a sufficiently powerful flash but some motion can be seen on the negatives because of the length of exposure. However, synchronism is perfect and so this motion has little effect on the accuracy of the measurements. The stereo photographs were compared on a Zeiss stereo comparator. Typical test results are given. Possible errors are assessed: for this method 3.8 mm maximum error. The difference between the height of the undisturbed water surface obtained from the stereograms and by visual measurements from the trolley (where some subjective error is possible) is 3.3 mm. It was generally found that the method of determining the position of the disturbed surface of the water by adjustable needles was very rough and gave an error of the order of 10 mm because of a certain instability due to the presence of standing waves in the tank. Moreover, the floating threads did not strictly indicate the water

Card 3/4

S/077/60/005/006/002/003
B019/B067

AUTHORS: Rybakov, V. I., Nikolayenko, A. G., Sokolov, O. A.
TITLE: Motion picture of the movement of a body in two media
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii,
v. 5, no. 6, 1960, 424-432

TEXT: The authors discuss the photographing technique of bodies moving from one medium into an optically different medium or of bodies whose movements produce cavitations in the medium. When studying the former type of movement the authors used reflected light, for the second type they used transmitted light. First, problems of illumination and geometrical problems are dealt with and some examples are given. To choose the proper illumination of a body in water the authors studied the light flux entering the camera by taking account of the light scattering caused by the water. They also determine the number of illuminators and their position. Furthermore, they study the influence of light refraction on the apparent size of a body in water. When photographing a body on its passage from one medium into the other the optical distortion and

Card 1/4

Motion picture of the movement ...

3/077/60/005/006/002/003
B019/B067

the different optical densities of the media are to be taken into account in the experimental arrangement. Experimental arrangements used by the authors are discussed based on Figs. 5 and 6. The first experimental arrangement is used to study the penetration of a falling body into water, the second is used to study the rapid movement of a body in water (with the formation of cavities). In the following the authors discuss the experimental arrangements for floating up the cavities, in which two mirrors are used for observations in horizontal and vertical directions, and for the penetration of a body moving very rapidly on a ballistic trajectory from air into water. There are 12 figures.

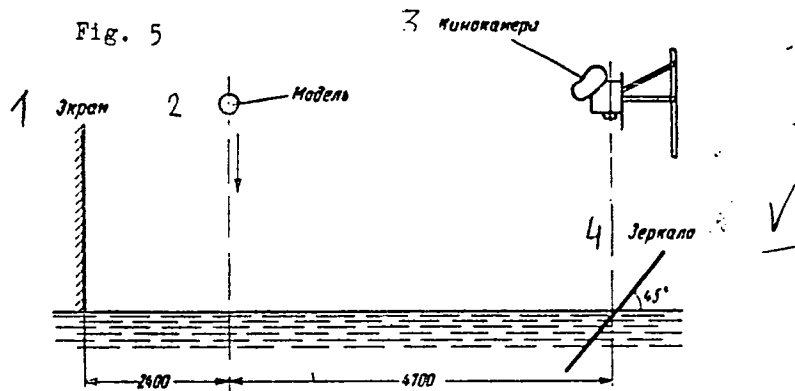
SUBMITTED: July 8, 1959

Card 2/4

Motion picture of the movement ...

S/077/60/005/006/002/003
B019/B067

Legend to Fig. 5:
1) Screen; 2) object
to be studied; 3) motion
picture camera; 4) mirror



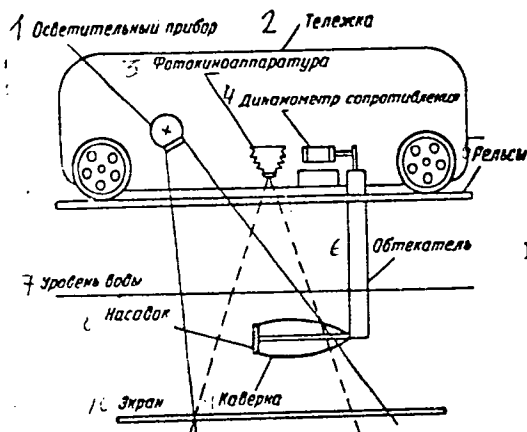
Card 3/4

Motion picture of the movement ...

S/077/60/005/006/002/003
B019/B067

Legend to Fig. 6:

- 1) illuminator;
- 2) trolley;
- 3) motion-picture camera;
- 4) dynamometer-resistor;
- 5) rails;
- 6) fairing;
- 7) water level;
- 8) experimental object;
- 9) cavity;
- 10) screen.



Card 4/4

L 04070-67 FWT(1) GW/GD

ACC NR: AT6025116

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0154/0164

AUTHOR: Rybakov, V. I.; Nikolayenko, A. G.; Staseyev, Yu. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of motion-picture methods to investigate hydrodynamic processes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Okeanograficheskaya komissiya. Sektsiya podvodnykh issledovaniy. Razvitiye morskikh podvodnykh issledovaniy (Development of underwater marine research) Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 154-164

TOPIC TAGS: cinematography, hydrodynamics, stereoscopic photography, underwater photography

ABSTRACT: This article examines certain principles of conducting underwater motion-picture filming of rapidly moving objects both in fluids and at the intersection of the air-fluid interface. A stereophotogrammetric cinematographic method is devised for visualizing water flows in transmitted and in combined light for studying cavitation flows. The method indicated in the article for determining the power of the light source with consideration of absorption, scattering, and travel rate of the object permits obtaining qualitative and quantitative data. Photography in media with different optical densities permits obtaining the characteristics of the

Card 1/2

L 0407C-67
ACC NR: AT6025116

motion of a body with an accuracy up to 5%. Application of stereophotogrammetric motion-picture filming in hydrodynamic investigations showed the advantages of the method, the need for its further development, and its introduction into scientific research. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

SUB CODE: 14,20/ SUPM DATE: 06Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002

RH
Card 2/2

NIKOLAYENKO, A. S.

PA 19T90

USSR/Teletypewriters
Telegraphy, High speed

Sep 1946

"Introduction of Letter-Typing Apparatus in Radio
Communications," A. S. Nikolayenko, 2 pp

"Vestnik Svyazi - Elektro Svyaz'" No 9 (78)

The machines using the Creed code have proved ineffi-
cient for automatic communications. As a result there
is a movement to replace these machines by the new Bodo
letter typing machines which have as one of their
advantages a high transmission rate.

19T90

NIKOLAYENKO, A. S.

PA 7/49T31

USSR/Communications

Aug 48

Radio
Efficiency, Industrial

"Reasons for the Backwardness of the Politburo Radio
Communications Management Board," A. S. Nikolayen-
ko, *Prgr*, 1 1/2 pp

"Vest Svyazi - Elektrosvyaz" No 8 (101) 1948

Main reasons are poor maintenance organization, lack
of control over measuring instruments and safety
equipment (rubber gloves, etc.), absence of tuning
records, and working of 24-hour shifts. Only ef-
ficient member of the staff is Comrade Khablkova,
7/49T31

USSR/Communications (Contd)

Aug 48

who organized an instructional program. Efficiency
must be increased during second half of current
year.

7/49T31

NIKOLAYENKO, A. S.

"Problems of Automation of Telegraph Communications in the USSR" *Vestnik
Soyuzi*, No. 12, Moscow, Oct 1953, pp 2-11

Translation: M 1239, 13 Sept 54

NIKOLAYENKO, A. S.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Communications

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 16/18

Authors : Nikolaenko, A. S.

Title : Veterans of the Communications Service

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 12, 28-31, Dec 1954

Abstract : List of names of retired government communications workers is presented by the Federation of Communications Workers of the City of Moscow. Illustrations.

Institution : Federation of Communications Workers of the City of Moscow

Submitted : ...

NIKOLAYENKO, A. S. Chief of the Moscow Management of Radio Communications

"The Oldest Radio Center in the Country."
Vestnik Svyazi No. 12, 1954, pp 30-31

Translation M-3,053,365 14 Feb 1957

NIKOLAYENKO, A.S.

Lenin's concern for Soviet radio. Vest. svyazi 17 no.11:29-30
N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika MDRSV.
(Radio)

NIKOLAYENKO, A.S., inzh.

The oldest radio center in the Soviet Union; fiftieth anniversary
of the October Revolution Transmitting Center in Moscow. Radio-
tekhnika 20 no.1:74-75 Ja '65. (MIRA 13:4)

L 41632-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(h)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWT(1)/EWT(2)

ACC NR: AP6009627

SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/66/000/003/0011/0012

AUTHOR: Nikolayenko, A. S.; Kozlovskiy, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Forging of Kh18N10T steel pivot pins with a deep punch

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1966, 11-12

TOPIC TAGS: ^{STRUCTURAL HARDWARE,} hot forging, stainless steel, grain boundary stability / Kh18N10T stainless steel

ABSTRACT: A production process developed at the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Plant, for forging conical pivot pins made of Kh18N10T stainless steel as described. The metal was preheated to 1180°C, forged into billets and removed from the press at 900°C. After forging, the billets were annealed for hot-piercing, heated above 1090°C and pierced to a depth of 520 mm. Since Kh18N10T steel undergoes transcrystallization, low compressive levels were used in hot billeting to prevent internal cracking. A schematic diagram of the piercing die is shown and details of 6 separate forging operations are given. Thus the following items, comprising all of the industrial-experimental data on the process, were listed: name of operation, sketches of processed pieces, tools and temperature forging ranges which varied anywhere from 850 to 1220°C depending on the process. Standard tolerances (GOST 7062-54) could be reduced 25-30% since

14 UDC: 621.73.034

Card 1/2

NIKOLAYENKO, A. T.

FA 48/49 T81

USSR/Mining

Coal

Refrigerants

Apr 49

"Installing the Main Caisson at Shaft No 1 ('Noro-Godov') With the Aid of Artificial Freezing," A. T. Nikolayenko, Engr, 5 pp

"Ugol," No 4

Shaft No 1 of Artemugol' Combine is 5 meters in diameter and 134 meters deep. Ventilator shaft is 132 meters deep. After water was pumped out, discovered that down to a depth of 47 meters there was great cracks through which a dangerous amount of water was pouring. Describes operation whereby

48/49T81

USSR/Mining (Contd)

Apr 49

pipes were sunk around circumference of shaft, and cooling liquid forced into the pipes to freeze the soil and underground water. A top casing was then built, effectively sealing the flow of water.

48/49T81

NIKOLAYENKO, A. T.

Shaft Sinking

Organization of work-cycle in sinking mine shafts. A. T. Nikolayenko. *Stroi. stroi. tekhn.* 9, No. 3, 1952.

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

NIKOLAYENKO, A.T., gornyy inzhener.

Vertical shaft sinking with UZTM boring rig. Mekh.trud.rab.9
no.1:24-27 Ja'55. (MIRA 8:3)
(Shaft sinking)

NIKOLAYENKO, A.F.; DOROSHENKO, G.H.; FAYNBERG, G.S.

Selecting flushing methods in boring mine shafts. Ugol' 30
no.11:11-13 № '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii
montazha shakhtostroitel'stva.
(Shaft sinking)

SAMOYLOVSKIY, M.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKOLAYENKO, A.T.,
inzhener.

Sectional supports for bored mine shafts. Mekh.trud.rab. 10 no.6:
35-38 Je '56. (MLBA 9:8)
(Mine timbering)

NIKOLAYENKO, A.T., inzh.

Adhesion forces in solidified grouting. Shakht. stroi. no.12:
16-18 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Shaft sinking) (Mine timbering--Testing)

ALESHKO, P.I., inzh.; NIKOLAYENKO, A.T., inzh.; YUDITSKIY, G.I., inzh.

Hydraulic driving for boring machinery. Shakht.stroi. no.2:6-10
F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Boring machinery)
(Oil hydraulic machinery)

CHEL'TSOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; SLOBOIKIN, Dmitriy Savvich; FADEYEV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; SKIRGELLO, Ol'gerd Boleslavovich; POLYAK, Aron L'vovich; ZHUK, Boris Vasil'yevich; POLYAKOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; NIKOLAYENKO, Aleksey Timofeyevich; FAYNBERG, Grigoriy Solomonovich; YUDITSKIY, Grigoriy Izrailevich; DORO-SHENKO, Grigoriy Nesterovich; TRUPAK, N.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk. obshchiy red.; SMIRNOV, L.V., red.izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on special methods of shaft sinking] Spravochnik po prokhodke stvolov shakht spetsial'nymi sposobami. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 383 p.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Shaft sinking)

S/032/60/026/011/029/035
B004/B067

188200

AUTHORS: Nikolayenko, A. T. and Anikeyev, Ya. F.

TITLE: Ultrasound Immersion Apparatus^u for Controlling Layer Separation in Thin-walled Pipes

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 11, pp. 1310 - 1312

TEXT: For the purpose of examining whether in bimetals a separation takes place between the two metals, an apparatus was constructed at the authors' Institute in 1959 which allows the detection of such separations to an extension of 0.5 mm. In this connection the experience gained at the TsNIITMASH (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building) was used. The pipes were passed through an immersion bath and acoustically irradiated with 2.5 Mc/sec, with 1000 pulses per sec. The echo signal caused by the defects is amplified, switches on a signal lamp and stops the supply of the samples. The apparatus was industrially tested with 20 x 0.2, 9.7 x 0.7 and 12 x 0.8 bimetal pipes. It indicated layer separations by some microns of an extension of 0.3 mm. Experiments
Card 1/2

VB

NIKOLAYENKO, A.T.; YUDITSKIY, G.I.; POLYAK, A.L.

Drilling equipment for the sinking of shafts and large diameter core-
holes. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.7:14-16 JI '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i
mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.
(Rock drills)

NIKOLAYENKO, A.T., inzh.; KUPCHINSKIY, I.A., inzh.

Mercury-mechanical means of protecting drills from the effects of
the surrounding medium. Shakht. stroi. 5 no.8:13-16 Ag '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii
i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.
(Boring machinery)

SEDOV, Boris Yakovlevich; NIKOLAYENKO, Aleksey Timofeyevich; YUDITSKIY,
Grigoriy Izrailevich; KOSTAN'YAN, A.Ya., red. izd-va;
LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Drilling rigs for sinking shafts and boreholes]Burovye usta-
novki dlia prokhodki stvolov i skvashin; spravochnik. Moskva,
Gosgortekhnizdat, 1962. 363 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Shaft sinking) (Boring)

POLYAK, A. L., kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKOLAYENKO, A. T., inzh.; GRICHENKO, R. N., inzh.; BAKUL', V. N., kand. tekhn. nauk; ISAKOV, E. I., inzh.; STARKOV, V. I., inzh.

Efficient geometry and makes of hard alloys for the blades of cutter locers with a planetary-cutting actuating member. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.10:20-22 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva (for Polyak, Nikolayenko, Grichenko). 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh sverkhтвердыkh materialov i instrumentov (for Bakul', Isakov, Starkov).

(Coal mining machinery)

I. 63247-65 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWP(d)/T/EWP(1)/EWP(y) PF-4 GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5013043 UR/0000/64/002/000/0118/0121

20
B+

AUTHOR: Nikolayenko, A. T. (Dnepropetrovsk)

TITLE: Pulse method of nondestructive quality control of metal products

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. 4th. Novosibirsk, 1962. Avtomaticheskij kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsiy, t. 2: Teoriya izmeritel'nykh informatsionnykh sistem. Sistemy avtomaticheskogo kontrolya. Elektricheskiye izmereniya neelektricheskikh velichin (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 2: Theory of information measurement systems. Automatic control systems. Electrical measurements of nonelectrical quantities). Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1964, 118-121

TOPIC TAGS: flaw detection, quality control

ABSTRACT: The author proposed (Certificate no. 146589, 1960) to supply the test sensor of an eddy-current quality control device with square pulses. Size

Card 1/2

L 63247-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5013043

and flaw control of metal products is carried out by using the transients in the test sensor as a criterion. This permits checking thickness, diameter, thickness of the individual layers of multimetal objects, structure, hardness, phase composition, flaws, and other characteristics of the product. A two-sensor automatic-checking instrument is described. The working sensor "feels" the product, while the "comparison" sensor feels a reference item. Both are connected to an electronic circuit which is terminated by an oscilloscope. The pattern on the oscilloscope screen reveals deviations from normal product quality. Models are being developed for industrial checking of the quality of various pipes. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Nov64

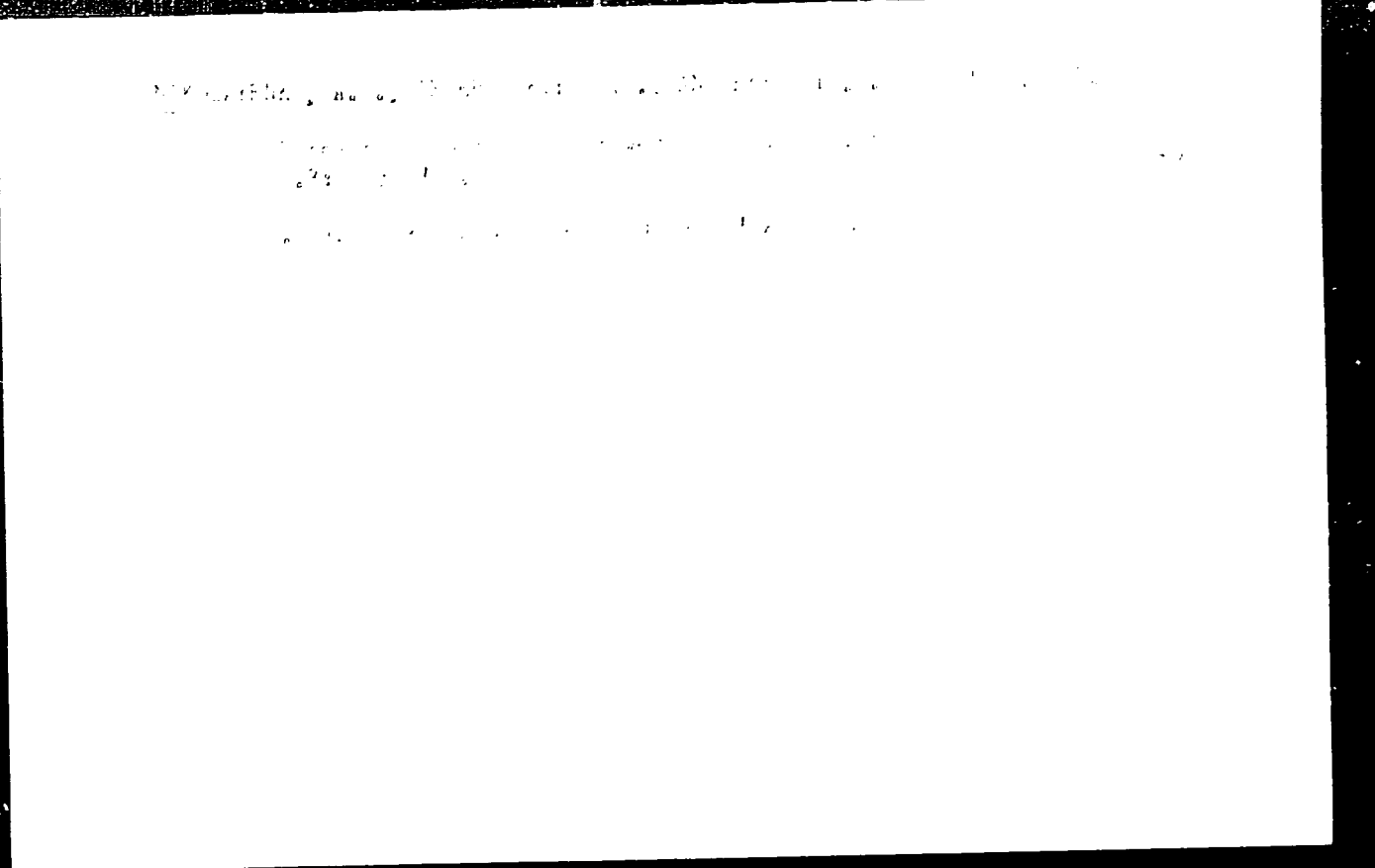
ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card ^{NC} 272



S 262 62 000 015 011 011
I007 I207

AUTHOR: Nikolayenko, A. V.

TITLE: Mechanical control of light-fuel injection

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 42. Silovyye ustanovki, no. 15, 1962, 74, abstract 42.15.452 (Zap. Leningr. s.-kh. in-ta, no. 82, 1961, 54-59)

TEXT: Results are reported of investigations on a light-fuel injection system, whose basic components are a slide-valve with metering-distributing device and a closed-type fuel nozzle. The cost of such a system is said to be competitive with the cost of a conventional multi-chamber carburettor. Comparative tests of the fuel-injection system proposed and of carburettors were carried out on the M-21 engine, the results showed the system to be practical. Highest economic efficiency is obtained with fuel injection into the zone of fuel mixture impoverishing, which may be explained by a more uniform distribution of the mixture in the engine cylinders. On the other hand, increased specific fuel-consumption when using rich mixtures as compared with a carburettor engine, points to the necessity of selecting an optimum angle of advance of fuel injection, and of improving mixture formation at the increase of cyclic fuel-feed

[Abstracter's note. Complete translation.]

Card 1,1

ZHDANOVSKIY, N. S., doktor tekhn. nauk; GITLIN, N. N., kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKOLAYENKO, A. V.

Investigating the performance of the GAZ-21 engine with flame ignition in case of carburetor mixing and fuel injection. Avt. prom. 28 no.9:3-8 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut toplivnoy apparatury avtotraktornykh i statsionarnykh dvigateley i Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

(Motor vehicles—Engines—Testing)

NIKOLAYENKO, A.V.

"An Investigation of the Working Process of an Automobile Engine with Jet Ignition with Carburetion and Light Fuel Injection";

dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences (awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2, 1963, pp 232-236)

ZHDANOVSKIY, N.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; MIKH, I.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;
NIKOLAYENKO, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Investigating light fuel injection systems with a proportioning distributor. Avt. prom. 30 no.8:14-15 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut i Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut toplivnoy apparatury avtotraktornykh i statsionarnykh dvigateley.

L 33749-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AR6017326

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0273/66/000/001/0045/0045

AUTHOR: Zhdanovskiy, N. S.; Gitlin, N. N.; Nikolayenko, A. V.; Kozhushko, K. I.

TITLE: Jet ignition is an effective means of increasing economy and completeness of combustion in automotive engines working on gasoline and liquified gas

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya, Abs. 1.39.337

REF SOURCE: Zap. Leningr. s.-kh. in-ta, v. 97, 1965, 181-189

TOPIC TAGS: ignition, combustion research, engine ignition system, fuel consumption

ABSTRACT: Jet ignition is an effective means of increasing fuel economy in serial automotive engine working on gasoline and liquified gas. The more active flow of the combustion process results in decreasing the carbon oxide content in exhaust gases, compared to spark ignition. This holds true for both gasoline and liquified fuels.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

NIKON... ..

... .. handling of
... .. 01-257 '63.

... .. results of
... ..

RODNOV, V.I.; MARTYNOV, B.P.; VASIL'YEV, N.V.; NIKOLAYENKO, B.Z.; GUROV, Ye.P.;
VOLCHKOV, Ye.P.; NICHKOV, V.N.; MARKELOV, I.A.; GUBANOV, M.V.

What does your association offer for the 43d anniversary of the Great
October? Chiefs of all-union associations speak. Vnesn. torg. 30
no.10:28-33 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznogo ob'yedineniya "Mashinoeksport" (for
Rodnov). 2. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznogo ob'yedineniya "Mashonciimport"
(for Martynov). 3. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznoye ob'yedineniye
"Mashpriborintorg" (for Vasil'yev). 4. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznogo
ob'dineniya "Tekhnopromimport" (for Gubanov). 5. Ispolnyayushchiy
ob'yasannosti predsedatelya Vsesoyuznogo ob'yedineniya "Soyuzpromeksport"
(for Nikolayenko). 6. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznogo ob'yedineniya
"Soyuznefteeksport" (for Gurov). 7. Predsedatel' Vsesoyuznogo
obyedineniya "Promsyr'yeimport" (for Volchkov). 8. Predsedatel'
Vsesoyuznogo ob'yedineniya "Eksportles" (for Nichkov). 9. Predsedatel'
Vsesoyuznogo ob'yedineniya "Raznoeksport" (for Markelov).
(Russia--Commerce)

CHEBYRINOV, G.; NEKULAYEV, G.; SEVASTYANOV, A.

Maintenance of vehicles operating far away from town.
Avt. transp. in m. 24-25. 1964.

BAZHENOV, M., NIKOLAYENKO, G.

Useful competition. Zemledelie 27 no.11:79 N '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Nachal'nik Novosergiyevskogo rayonnogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva, Orenburgskoy oblasti (for Bazhenov). 2. Glavnyy agronom Novosergiyavskogo rayonnogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva, Orenburgskoy oblasti (for Nikolayenko).

NIKOLAYENKO, G. I.

Head of the Department of the Ministry of the Interior of the USSR
USSR Ministry of the Interior, Moscow, USSR

NIKOLAYENKO, G.I.

Some characteristics of the radiation balance of the Meravshan
Glacier. Mat.po meteor.i klim. no.1:123-130 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

24 3430 1227, 9401, 2607

26332
S/C48/61/25 108
B104/B202

AUTHORS: Narbutt, K. I., Fridman, Ye. M., Nikolayenko, I. I.

TITLE: X-ray tube with constant vacuum for a long-wave X-ray spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskaya, v. 25, no. 8, 1961, 936-938

TEXT. The present paper was the subject of a lecture delivered at the 1st International Conference on X-ray Spectroscopy at Khar'kov, U.S.S.R., on February 1, 1961. When studying the long-wave range of the X-ray spectrum, usually, detachable X-ray tubes have to be used. The evacuated space of the X-ray tube is connected with the evacuated space of the X-ray spectrometer. Evacuation of this system creates great difficulties in X-ray spectrum analysis. Since, however, a pressure of about 10^{-6} mm Hg is sufficient to prevent absorption of X-rays with a wavelength of about 1.5 \AA it has been attempted, even though it is a so-called relaxation of the vacuum. The results of these experiments are given in the present paper.

X-ray tube with constant vacuum ...

26332
S/048/01/001/001/001/001
F104 'B202

long-wave fluorescence spectrometer with a specialized X-ray tube with constant vacuum. In the construction of this spectrometer the following demands were attempted to meet the following demands. 1) The X-ray tube must be constructed such that the part of the tube with the window for the output of the rays can be inserted into the vacuum part of the spectrometer, 2) the window should be transparent to soft X-radiation; 3) the focus of the X-ray tube should be such that an Iogann type X-ray optical system has minimum dimensions; 4) the tube should operate at a 5-10 kV anode voltage with an anode current of 100 ma. Fig. 1 shows the design of the X-ray tube developed from these points of view. With the aid of the steel flange 2 and the sealing ring 3 the part 1 of the tube is hermetically attached to the part 4 of the vacuum spectrometer. The glass cylinder 5 is attached to the part 1 with the aid of the ring 6. The part 1 is water-cooled, the water being supplied by 8. The beryllium disc 7 with a thickness smaller than 0.3 mm serves as window for the X-rays. The anode 10 consists of copper, tungsten, molybdenum or chromium. The cylindrical cathode 11 has a tantalum focusing head 12. The cylinder is fastened to the cross-shaped glass base 13 by means of a steel collar. The cathode is produced from thorium - tungsten carbide. 14 is a lead cover which is

Card 2/4

X-ray tube with constant vacuum ...

26332
S/048/61/025/008/005/009
B104/B202

attached to the body by means of the brass jacket 15. The X-ray tube described here is of the type $\Xi - 5$ (BKHV5). Tests proved that with the aid of the spectrometer described, it is possible to excite the fluorescence X-ray spectra of the L-series of rare earth elements. The authors compared the effectiveness of the excitation of the L-spectrum of lanthanum (line II La_{u1}) with the long-wave X-ray spectrometer of the type DRUS-3 (DRUS-3) which is produced by the research department of Rostovskiy universitet (Rostov University) and the spectrometer described here. It was found that using the X-ray tube described here, a threefold excitation intensity of the fluorescence of the L-spectrum of lanthanum can be reached. Thus, the sensitivity of the X-ray spectrum analysis to elements of the group of the rare earths can be improved. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Fig. 1; section of the X-ray tube for a long-wave spectrometer.
Legend: 1) atmosphere; 2) oil; 3) vacuum. The measures are given in mm.

Card 3/4

L 17321-63

EPR/EWT(1)/BLS AFFTC/ASD Fe-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3004909

S/0120/63/000/004/0158/0159

AUTHOR: Lozinskiy, M. G.; Fridman, Ye. M.; Nikolayenko, G. M.; Ioffe, Yu. K. 62

TITLE: Sharp-focused higher-power X-ray tube for structure analysis

SOURCE: Pribory²i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1963, 158-159

TOPIC TAGS: X-ray tube, structure analysis, URS-70 X-ray outfit, sharp-focused X-ray tube

ABSTRACT: A new design of a linear-focus X-ray tube with electrostatic focusing of the electron beam is described. A 215-mm-long copper housing has a vacuum-tight beryllium window and water-cooled anode. Tube prototypes were tested in a regular URS-70 X-ray outfit; stable operation was noted at a rated voltage of 45 kv and test voltage of 50 kv. Maximum currents: 2.5 ma with Mo and Cu mirrors and 500 microamp, with Fe, Co, Ni, or Cr mirrors. A sample

Card 1/2

L 17321-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004909

of a diffraction curve of an alpha-quartz polycrystal determined with the above X-ray tube is presented. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Jul62

DATE ACQ: 28Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 17320-63 EPR/EWT(1)/EDS AFETC/ASD Ps-4 WW
ACCESSION NR: AP3004910 S/0120/63/000/004/0160/0161

AUTHOR: Teumin, M. I.; Nikolayenko, G. M.; Ioffe, Yu. K. 61

TITLE: Sharp-focused end-window X-ray tube with specimen-anode contact

SOURCE: Prihory+i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1963, 160-161

TOPIC TAGS: X-ray tube, end-window X-ray tube, sharp-focused X-ray tube, specimen-anode X-ray tube

ABSTRACT: An experimental model is described of a permanent-magnet, copper-anode, air-cooled X-ray tube whose grounded anode permits direct contact with the test specimen. The electron gun from an electron-beam tube was used as a cathode. Stable operation is reported at 45 kv with 300-500 microamp current; focus diameter is 50-100 microns. Characteristic X-ray intensity and its ratio to "white"-spectrum intensity are similar to those of a regular sharp-focused side-window X-ray tube, such as BSV-5. An X-ray picture of a 0.25-mm

Card 1/2

L 17320-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004910

0

-thick Ge plate is presented. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Jul62

DATE ACQ: 28Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SOBOLEVSKAYA, G.D.; IOFFE, Yu.K.; NIKOLAYENKO, G.M.; FRIDMAN, Ye.M.

High-power small-sized X-ray tube for fluorescent X-ray spectroscopy. *Zav. lab.* 31 no.11:1414-1415 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

NIKOLAYENKO, G. N.

Solid State Physics, Thermodynamics (4898)
Izv. Sektora Fiz.-Khim. Analiza (Inst. Obsnch. i Neorgan. Khimii A. N. SSSR),
No 22, 1953, pp 117-121

Kornilov, I. I., and Nikolayenko, G. N.
Phase Diagram of the System Nickel-Chromium-Manganese

Microstructural method using 12 cross sections was used to investigate phase diagram at room temperature of Ni-Cr-Mn. Solubility of Cr in Ni was found 35%, Mn in Ni about 36%, and maximum of joint Cr and Mn solubility was 24% Cr + 24% Mn.

So: Moscow, Referativnyy, Zhurnal -- Fizika, No 5, 1954 W-31059

137-58-4-697c

NIKOLAYENKO, G.N.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958 Nr 4 p 94 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nikolayenko, G.N.

TITLE: Synthesis of Aluminum Antimonide (AlSb) and Some of its Properties (Sintez sur'myanistogo alyuminiya (AlSb) i nekotoryye svoystva)

PERIODICAL: V sb. Vopr. metallurgii i fiz. poluprovodnikov Moscow AN SSSR, 1957, pp 80-90

ABSTRACT: A method of synthesizing AlSb from pre-purified AB-000 Al and SU-0 Sb and the semi-conductor properties of this compound are described. Synthesis of the charge (5 percent excess Sb) was performed in corundum crucibles, within quartz ampoules, the vacuum within which was replaced by an He atmosphere (400 mm Hg) at 550-600°C and restored after heating to 1200° and cooling to 900°. When synthesized in the evacuated ampoules the specimens became more porous. It was found that the charge extracted Fe, Mg, and Si from the crucible. Thus multicrystalline bars of AlSb of the p-type with a microhardness, H_v of 460 kg/mm² and a density of 4.15 g/cm³ were obtained. X-ray analysis of the structure of the bars showed the presence of a crystal lattice of

Card 1/2

L 34406-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JW/JWD/WE/JT/GD

ACC NR: AT6022657

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0158/0164

AUTHOR: Ionov, V. P.; Nikolayev, G. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental study of a flow of dissociated gases through a supersonic nozzle

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Issledovaniya po fizicheskoy gazodinamike (Studies of physical gas dynamics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 158-164.

TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, supersonic flow, equilibrium flow, propulsion nozzle, supersonic nozzle

ABSTRACT: The supersonic flow of various gases (oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide) through two supersonic nozzles was investigated experimentally. The nozzles were placed in a shock tube so that the heated and dissociated gas discharged through the nozzles after reflecting from the tube end. Two nozzles were used: one with two flat straight walls and two flat diverging walls, and the other, an axisymmetrical nozzle with a hyperbolic contour. The gas parameters at the nozzle outlet were determined by photographing the flow patterns of the gas flowing around a semi-wedge. Mach numbers at the nozzle outlet were obtained for various nozzle-area ratios, and then compared with data calculated under the assumption that the flow is in equilibrium and isentropic. The errors caused by disregarding the heat transfer and friction at the walls were estimated. A considerable deviation from the isentropic data was

Card 1/2

L 34405-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/T WW/JW/JWD/WE/JT/GD

ACC NR: AT6022658

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0165/0169

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, G. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of the recombination rate constant of diatomic gases from the Mach number at the outlet of a supersonic nozzle

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Issledovaniya po fizicheskoy gazodinamike (Studies of physical gas dynamics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 165-169

TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, recombination rate, rate constant, gas kinetics, nozzle flow, dissociation

ABSTRACT: The effects of intramolecular processes, such as dissociation, recombination, and excitation of vibration on supersonic gas flows, is of great interest in studying high temperature gas dynamics. In particular, the recombination rate of a dissociated gas had been previously found to affect the expansion in a supersonic nozzle. Therefore, in the present experimental analysis, an attempt was made to calculate the recombination rate from measurements of one of the parameters, in this case, the Mach number, of a gas (oxygen or hydrogen) discharging from a supersonic nozzle. Using an approximate method

Card 1/2

OOPS

Sorry 'bout that!
let's try again

L 34406-66 EWT(1)/SWP(m)/SWT(m)/T/SWT(t)/STI TJP(c) JD/RA/DA/SWD/RE/ST/BD

ACC NR: AT6022657

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0158/0164

AUTHOR: Ionov, V. P.; Nikolayev, G. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental study of a flow of dissociated gases through a supersonic nozzleSOURCE: AN SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Issledovaniya po fizicheskoy gazodinamike (Studies of physical gas dynamics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 158-164.

TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, supersonic flow, equilibrium flow, propulsion nozzle, supersonic nozzle

ABSTRACT: The supersonic flow of various gases (oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide) through two supersonic nozzles was investigated experimentally. The nozzles were placed in a shock tube so that the heated and dissociated gas discharged through the nozzles after reflecting from the tube end. Two nozzles were used: one with two flat straight walls and two flat diverging walls, and the other, an axisymmetrical nozzle with a hyperbolic contour. The gas parameters at the nozzle outlet were determined by photographing the flow patterns of the gas flowing around a semi-wedge. Mach numbers at the nozzle outlet were obtained for various nozzle-area ratios, and then compared with data calculated under the assumption that the flow is in equilibrium and isentropic. The errors caused by disregarding the heat transfer and friction at the walls were estimated. A considerable deviation from the isentropic data was

Card 1/2

L 34406-66

ACC NR: AT6022657

observed for CO₂ and O₂. This discrepancy may be due to the fact that the flow is
not in equilibrium. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [PV]

SUB CODE: 21/
30/ SUBM DATE: 31Feb66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5033

Card 2/2 BLG

L 34405-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/T WW/JW/JWB/WE/JT/GD

ACC NR: AT6022658 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0165/0169

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, G. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of the recombination rate constant of diatomic gases from the Mach number at the outlet of a supersonic nozzle

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Issledovaniya po fizicheskoj gazodinamike (Studies of physical gas dynamics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 165-169

TOPIC TAGS: gas flow, recombination rate, rate constant, gas kinetics, nozzle flow, dissociation

ABSTRACT: The effects of intramolecular processes, such as dissociation, recombination, and excitation of vibration on supersonic gas flows, is of great interest in studying high temperature gas dynamics. In particular, the recombination rate of a dissociated gas had been previously found to affect the expansion in a supersonic nozzle. Therefore, in the present experimental analysis, an attempt was made to calculate the recombination rate from measurements of one of the parameters, in this case, the Mach number, of a gas (oxygen or hydrogen) discharging from a supersonic nozzle. Using an approximate method

Card 1/2

L 34405-66

ACC NR: AT6022658

Based on the concept that the chemical composition is frozen instantaneously, the relationships between the Mach number and the nozzle cross section, which varied according to a hyperbolic law, were calculated and plotted at 8500K and 4200K. It was proved that the recombination rate constant can be calculated from the experimentally determined Mach number at the nozzle outlet. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [PV]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 31Feb66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 003
ATD PRESS: 6033

Card 2/2

BIG

NIKOLAYENKO, I., ofitser zapasa, uchitel' sredney shkoly (Belotserkovka)

Feat in the Sevastopol mine galleries. Voen. Znan. 41 no.5:5 My '55.
(MIRA 18:5)

MEMORANDUM, I. I.

Reskinia - Soviet Culture

Reskinia collective farm,
1953, 1954.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

NIKOLAYENKO, Ivan Ivanovich [Nikolaienko, I.I.]; TIKHONOVA, N.V., red.;
KLOKOVA, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Visible features of communism] Zrymi rysy komunizmu. Kyiv, Vyd-vo
TsK LKSMU "Molod'", 1961. 94 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Efficiency, Industrial) (Communist ethics)

NIKOLAYENKO, I.I.

Berta Grigor'evna Bosina. Med.sestra 22 no.2:49 F '63.

(NURSES AND NURSING)

(MIRA 16:5)

NIKOLAYENKO, K.

Inspectors exchange their experiences. Pozh.delo 8
no.11:12 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Leningrad--Fire prevention--Inspection)

MIRZAYEV, I.P.; ALIMUKHAMMADOV, V.F.; BIRCLAYENKO, K.G.

Stabilization of *Vanilina* by oxidizing xerose. Uzb. khim. zbir.
7 no.6:98-101 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR.

NIKOLAYENKO, L.

Assuring the preservation of procured corn. Muk.-elev.
prom. 26 no. 11:7-8 B '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nachal'nik Odesskogo upravleniya khleboproduktov.
(Corn (Maize)--Storage)

НИКОЛАЕНКО, Л.Н.

NIKOLAIENKO, L.N.

Action of aqueous ammonia on arylsulfonylglycines and their *N*-derivatives.
Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 87, 775-8 '52. (MLRA 5:12)
(CA 48 no.1:123 '54)

1. D.I.Mendeleev Chem.Technol. Inst., Moscow.

NIKOLAYENKO, I.S., inzh.-mekhanik

Storage of machines. Sazhch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.9:26-27
'64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Anapskaya zonal'naya opyt'naya stantaliya vinogradarstva i vinodeliya.

SEDOV, N.N.; NIKOLAYENKO, L.S.; RIZBERG, I.I.

Management of alcohol plants. Spirt. prom. 25 no.5:34-36 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Distilling industries)

NIKOLAYENKO, L.S., inzh.-mekhanik

Vineyard sprayers reconstructed by rural efficiency promoters.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.9:24-25 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Anapskaya opytnaya stantsiya vinogradarstva i vinodeliya.

NIKOLAYENKO M. A.

Call Nr: AF 1108825

Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress + (Cont.) Moscow
 Jun-Jul '56, Trudy '56, V. 1, Sect. Rpts., Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 237 pp.
 Liber, A. Ye. (Saratov). To the Theory of Geometrical items.

Lyushkin, V. S. (Moscow). Vector Method of Transforming
 the Systems into Simple Form of Differential Equation. 158-159

Manevich, V. A. (Moscow). On the Representation of
 Elements of Collineation System of II and III Degree
 As a Product of Two Polar Correspondences
 and on Some Collineation Properties Connected With This
 Problem. 160

There are 2 references, both of them USSR.

Nikolayenko, M. A. (Khar'kov). On Characteristics of
 Monge Equation. 160

Norden, A. P. (Kazan'). On the Geometric Interpretation
 of Certain Concepts of Spinor Analysis. 160

Card 51/80

*

FLOROVSKAYA, V.N.; BARANOVA, T.E.; IL'INA, A.A.; KOPROVA, M.A.;
NIKOLAYENKO, M.P.; SEMINA, M.D.

Reply to P.F.Andreev, E.M.Geller, A.A.Kartsev, and Z.M.
Tabasaranskii's review on the book "Luminescence-bitumen
analysis and its application in petroleum geology" by V.N.
Florovskaya and others. Sov.geol. 3 no.5:123-127
My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Luminescence) (Bitumen)
(Andreev, P.F.) (Geller, E.M.) (Kartsev, A.A.)
(Tabasaranskii, Z.M.)

KORCOV, A.V.; NIKOLAYENKO, M.P.

Producing welded piping blocks in plants for thermal electric
power stations. *Bluz. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl.
inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform.* 12 no.3:35-36. Apr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

NIKOLAYENKO, M.R.

Introducing carbonyl oxides obtained from the hydrolysis
of plants in Podolsk. Biol. tekhn. inform. 18: 444-446, 1978.
nauch. i tekhn. inform. 18: 444-446, 1978.

(A 84 10 6)

L 38487-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HM/HW

ACC NR: AP6019430

SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/006/0028/0031

AUTHOR: Vivsik, S. N. (Engineer); Nikolayenko, M. R.; (Engineer);
Kharin, V. P. (Engineer)

ORG: Podol'sk Plant im. S. Ordzhonikidze (Podol'skiy zavod)

TITLE: Automatic welding of tubes made of Kh5M-U steel

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 6, 1966, 28-31

TOPIC TAGS: automatic welding, low alloy steel, metal tube, arc welding/
Kh5M-U low alloy steel

ABSTRACT: Steel Kh5M-U is a moderately alloyed steel of the martensite class. The article describes experiments on the argon arc welding of Kh5M steel under a low silicon manganese flux Z10-F-2 (type AN-22) instead of the recommended flux AN-15. The samples were preheated in a special burner operating on natural gas. The shielding gas was pure argon. The welding rod was type V1-10, with a diameter of 3 mm. The samples were tubes of Kh5M-U steel 219 x 18 mm, normalized at a temperature of 990-1020°C with subsequent annealing at 700-730°C. The welding was done with a type Sv-10Kh5M rod, with both Z10-F-2 and AN-15 fluxes. The chemical composition of the basic and the melted metal is given in one table, and its mechanical properties in another table.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.75-52:62-462:669.15-194

L 38427-66

ACC NR: AP6019430

Heat treatment of the welded joints was carried out under the following conditions: heating to 710-730°C, holding for 2 hours, cooling in the furnace to 300°C, then in air. Results are presented in a series of figures. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 pb

ACC NR: AP6021007 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/006/0050/0054

AUTHOR: Kakhovskiy, N. I.; Ponizovtsev, A. M.; Vivsik, S. N.; Nikolayenko, M. R.

ORG: [Kakhovskiy, Ponizovtsev] Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR
(Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN UkrSSR); [Vivsik, Nikolayenko] Podol'sk Plant
im. Ordzhonikidze (Podol'skiy zavod im. Ordzhonikidze)

TITLE: Welding of EI756 high-temperature chromium steel

SOURCE: Avtomaticeskaya svarka, no. 6, 1966, 50-54

TOPIC TAGS: high temperature chromium steel, welding flux, welding electrode, steam auxiliary equipment/EI756 (1Kh12V2MF) high-temperature chromium steel, AN-17 welding flux, EP-249 welding electrode, EP-390 welding electrode

ABSTRACT: EI756 (1Kh12V2MF) high-temperature chromium steel belongs in the martensitic-ferritic class and is used to manufacture the blades of steam and gas turbines as well as superheater tubes and steam lines. The article deals with the problem of selecting a flux which, in a combination with the use of specially developed EP-249 and EP-390 wire electrodes, would assure optimizing the chemical composition of the weld metal. Experiments

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.7:669.15-194:669.26

L 41269-06

ACC NR: AP6021007

with the butt welding of 36 mm thick joints of EI756 steel showed that the AN-17 low-silicon oxidizing flux is the most suitable for this purpose and facilitates best the separation of the slag crust, and that EP-390 electrode wire (Nb-free) is superior to EP-249 electrode wire, since Nb-free welds display a stress-rupture strength of 10 kg/mm² after 100,000 hr at 600°C and, moreover, during long-time tests, they display higher plasticity and impact strength. The optimal parameters of the butt welding of tubes measuring 273x36 mm in diameter were found to be: welding current 200-220 a, voltage 28-30 v, welding rate 10-12 m/hr (such a moderate of automatic welding regime is a prerequisite for obtaining a weld metal that is free of hot cracks), with slow subsequent cooling (by not more than 150°C/hr). The cooling is followed by tempering at 740-760°C for 5 hr. The metal of the resulting weld displays satisfactory short- and long-time mechanical properties. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 13,11/ SUBM DATE: 25June65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 LC

LUKASHEVICH, A.F., agronom; NIKOLAYENKO, M.S., agronom

Planning plant protection measures on the collective farms of
Moldavia. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 4 no.6:11-12 N-D '59.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Kolkhoz "Krasnyy sadovod", Benderskogo rayona.
(Moldavia--Plants, Protection of)

NIKOLAYENKO, Matvey Stepanovich; NEDVORYAGINA, O., red.

[Dwarf gardens are our pride] Karlikovye sady -- nasha
goriost'. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1965. 56 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Glasnyy agrenom kolkhoza "Krasnyy sadovod" Tiraspol'skogo
rayona, selo Kitskary, Moldaviya (for Nikolayenko).

NIKOLAYENKO, N.

VAKULENKO, V., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; NIKOLAYENKO, N.,
kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Correct use of perennial plants in municipal landscape gardening.
Zhil.-kom.khoz. 4 no.5:22-24 '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Landscape architecture) (Perennials)

GOL'DENBLAT, Iosif Izrailevich; NIKOLAYENKO, Nikolay Aleksandrovich;
BOKSHA, R.V., red.; POPOVA, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Calculation of thermal stresses of nuclear reactors] Raschety
temperaturnykh napriazhenii v iadernykh reaktorakh. Moskva,
Gosatomizdat, 1962. 158 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Nuclear reactors)

NIKOLA ENKO, N. A.

Nikolayenko, N. A.

"The oscillations of an infinite plate lying in a flexible semistrace and on a flexible layer." Central Science Inst of Industrial Structures (TsNIPS). Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

Knizhnyaya letopis'
No. 25, 1956. Moscow

NIKOLAYENKO, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Steady oscillations in an unbounded slab lying on an elasto-
viscous semispace or a semispace with an elastic aftereffect.
Trudy MIIGS no.8:129-139 '58. (MIRA 14:7)
(Vibration) (Elasticity)

NIKOLAYENKO, N.A. (gor.Perovo)

Limited bearing capacity of dynamic systems subjected to impulsive forces. Stroi.mekh. i raech.soor. 1 no.2:40-44 '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Structural frames)

NIKOLAYENKO (N A)

25(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2494

Trishevskiy, Igor' Stefanovich, Boris Il'ich Panich, and Nikolay Antonovich Nikolayenko

Slitki i izlozhnitsy (Ingots and Ingot Molds) Kiyev, Gostekhizdat UkrSSR, 1959. 221 p. 2,200 copies printed.

Ed.: L. Raytburd; Tech. Ed.: K. Gusarov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians in the steelmaking, rolling, and founding industries, as well as for students of vuzes and tekhnikums,

COVERAGE: The authors discuss mold designs for casting heavy ingots in the production of rimmed and killed-steel blooms and slabs. They make suggestions for calculating ingot and mold dimensions to assure minimum waste. Also discussed are mold failure and its prevention and modern methods of ingot-mold making. In the Appendix

diagrams of molds and not tops used at larger Soviet steel plants are presented. No personalities are mentioned. There are 39

references: 25 Soviet, 3 German, and 11 English.

Card ~~1/4~~

SOV/13-59-1-23/23

AUTHORS: Shandrenko, G.I. and Nikolayenko, N.A.

TITLE: Bandaging of Ingot Moulds (Bandazhivaniye izlozhnits)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 1, pp 94 - 96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of reinforcing ingot moulds with bandages on their durability is discussed in the light of experience gained at various iron and steel works. It is concluded that the advantages of the application of bandages for reinforcing large ingot moulds are well established. Bandages should be cast from a high-carbon steel or from steels 40G, 50G or 60G; they should be placed only on the external layer of the moulds. Ingot moulds for sheet ingots should be also made with localised increases in the wall thickness in zones liable to over-heating. The correctness of the shape and dimensions of localised increases in wall thickness should be checked experimentally. There are 6 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 a translation from English.

ASSOCIATIONS: VNIIOChERMET i Ukrainskiy institut metallov
Card1/1 (Ukrainian Institute of Metals)

USCOMM-DC-61003

V. K. LAVENKO, N. A.

Report presented at the 1st All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb '60.

- 66. I. A. Gerasimov (Moscow), A. G. Kuznetsov (Leningrad), P. G. Kurkin (Moscow). On a problem of the theory of the stability of shells with the use of the method of asymptotic expansion.
- 67. G. I. Gerasimov, G. O. Gerasimov (Moscow). Solution of mixed problems of the theory of shells and viscoplastic fluids.
- 68. I. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). On the stability of shells.
- 69. G. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). Some problems concerning the plane flow of compressible plastic media.
- 70. G. P. Gerasimov (Moscow). On a problem of elastoplastic torsion of an anisotropic shell.
- 71. I. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). A dynamic problem for a conical shell.
- 72. I. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). Bifurcation of a new family of equilibrium states in problems of stability.
- 73. I. A. Gerasimov, P. G. Kurkin (Moscow). On the stability of shells under the action of pressure.
- 74. I. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). Development of a theory of plasticity in shells with the use of the method of asymptotic expansion.
- 75. I. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). Some generalizations of the basic equations of viscoplasticity.
- 76. I. I. Gerasimov (Moscow). On the propagation of longitudinal waves in a viscoplastic rod.
- 77. A. M. Gerasimov, P. G. Kurkin (Leningrad). Descriptive and experimental study of the stability of shells of the cylindrical type.
- 78. I. I. Gerasimov (Moscow). A generalized theory of plastic flow.
- 79. I. I. Gerasimov (Moscow). The theory of finite deformations of anisotropic elastic media.
- 80. I. I. Gerasimov, G. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). A general creep theory of shells.
- 81. A. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). Development of the theory of thin elastic shells.
- 82. A. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). Asymptotic approximation of the equations of the theory of thin elastic plates.
- 83. I. I. Gerasimov (Moscow). On the stability of shells under the action of a fluid filling.
- 84. A. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). On secondary effects in torsion and bending of nearly prismatic bars.
- 85. I. I. Gerasimov (Moscow). On filtration forces and viscous friction in water-saturated rods under dynamic conditions.
- 86. G. A. Gerasimov, A. A. Gerasimov (Leningrad). Contribution to the theory of laminar viscoplastic media.
- 87. A. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). On elastoplastic deformation of shells under one-dimensional loading.
- 88. A. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). Equilibration of membrane shells of shells for large displacements and strains.
- 89. A. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). Deep design of thin orthotropic shells.
- 90. A. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). The general equations of shell theory and one-dimensional problems.
- 91. G. P. Gerasimov (Moscow). Torsion of an elastic layer.
- 92. A. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). Stress concentration in notched laminar strips under large strain deformations.
- 93. I. I. Gerasimov, V. I. Gerasimov (Cherpozhovsk). The problem of an arbitrary film on an elastic half-space.
- 94. I. I. Gerasimov (Moscow). Effect of shear stresses in the bending of laminar strips of arbitrary rigidity under arbitrary loads.
- 95. I. I. Gerasimov (Moscow). The bending of a hollow prismatic bar with a rectangular hole.
- 96. A. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). The limit equilibrium of an elastic plate like that compressed between rough rigid plates.
- 97. A. A. Gerasimov (Moscow). A plane stability problem of shells subjected to a compressive body force and non-uniform heating.
- 98. G. A. Gerasimov (Leningrad). The equilibrium of a hollow cone under its own weight and hydrostatic pressure on one of its surfaces when the ends of the cone are in arbitrary rotation.
- 99. I. I. Gerasimov, P. G. Kurkin (Moscow). Bending of shells under internal pressure.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4238

Gol'denblat, I. I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor,
and N. A. Nikolayenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences

Polzuchest' i nesushchaya sposobnost' obolochek (Creep and
Carrying Capacity of Shells) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1960.
59 p. (Series: Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy. Nauchnoye soobshcheniye, vyp.
13) 3,200 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: G. N. Vilkov; Tech. Ed.: G. D. Naumova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for construction engineers,
designers, scientific workers, and aspirants studying shell
design problems.

COVERAGE: The book deals with problems of the creep and limit
state of shells. General equations of the theory of high-
temperature creep of shells made of different materials are
introduced. The calculation of shells for creep is based on
the momentless theory of A. Yu. Ishlinskiy and the elastic
theory of Boltzmann-Volterra. There are 13 references: 10

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Creep and Carrying Capacity of Shells

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Soviet and 3 English.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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NIKOLA耶KO, N.A.

TABLE I BOOK EXPLANATION 80/3693

Abstrakty naukovykh i spetsialnykh SSSR. Institut stroitel'nykh konstruktivnykh nauk, Seriya "Izobreteniya i izobrazheniya", 1980. 286 p., 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsored Agency: Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Central Institute of Construction Science and Engineering (VNIITSE).

Author: I.I. Gol'tsman, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; I.L. Korotkiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; and V.A. Bykovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Scientific Staff. Publisher: Ed. of Publishing House: I.S. Korotkiy, Perm, Ek. U.S.S.R. (Perm).

Abstract: This collection of articles is intended for design and construction engineers, scientific centers, and libraries.

SYNOPSIS: The book contains articles on experimental and theoretical investigations of the earthquake stability of buildings and structures carried out at the Central Scientific Research Institute of Structural Parts of the Academy of Building and Construction Science. The findings and specific cases in force for calculating seismic effects in the design and construction of buildings and structural parts are compared, and also problems in the seismic zoning of the USSR are examined. One article describes an investigation of the strength of steel subjected to several successive loadings and of the dynamic behavior of building nodes. Problems in the determination of the free oscillations of buildings and in the interaction of horizontal seismic loads between the cross walls of buildings are also discussed. The proposed method for the calculation of buildings under seismic loads for multi-story buildings is described. The current norms and rules for design of buildings in seismic regions (in 8-9) are given. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

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GOL'DENBLAT, I.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; NIKOLAYENKO, N.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk; GORYACHEVA, T.V., red.izd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya.,
tekhn.red.; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[The theory of creep of building materials and its use] Teoriya
polzuchesti stroitel'nykh materialov i ee prilozheniia. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1960.
253 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Creep of materials) (Structures, Theory of)

NIKOLAYENKO, N.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6002

Gol'denblat, I. I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, and N. A. Nikolayenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

Rashchet konstruksiy na deystviye seysmicheskikh i impul'sivnykh sil (Designing Structures For Earthquake and Dynamic Effects) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1961. 319 p. 5000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruksiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

Scientific Ed.: S. Yu. Duzinkevich, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: B. A. Begak; Tech. Ed.: N. V. Sherstneva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for design engineers, aspirants, and personnel in scientific research institutes.

COVERAGE: Methods are discussed for designing some special structures (liquid-filled ground-level and underground tanks and the framed structures which support them) for dynamic loads caused by earthquakes. Concise information on

Card 1/1

NIKOLAYENKO, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Impact on a plate lying on an elastic foundation. Trudy TSNIIISY
no.1:27-38 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

(Elastic plates and shells)

GOL'DENBLAT, I.I.; NIKOLAYENKO, N.A.

Determination of seismic forces on framed structures supporting
tanks containing liquid. Trudy ~~T~~SNISK no.6:39-72 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Earthquakes and building)

S/804/62/000/018/001/001
D254/D308

AUTHOR: Nikolayenko, N.A.

TITLE: Vibrations of a non-linear system with liquid filling in the presence of random disturbances

SOURCE: Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut stroitel'nykh konstruksiy. Trudy no. 18. Moscow, 1962. Seysmostoykost' promyshlennykh zdaniy i inzhenernykh sooruzheniy, 51-90

TEXT: The author applies the methods derived from the theory of automatic control to the above problem. The basic equation is

$$\ddot{m}x + \beta \dot{x} + \varphi(x) = F(t) + \sum_{1}^S X(t, x) \quad (17)$$

where

$$\varphi(x) = kx - k_1 x^3 \quad (18)$$

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Vibrations of a non-linear ...

S/804/62/000/018/001/001
D234/D308

The method of statistical linearization of I.Ye. Kazakov is used. The transfer function in the case of first-order resonance is found to be

$$\Phi_x(i\omega) = \frac{[(\tilde{\omega}_1^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (\nu\omega)^2]}{([k - \omega^2 M - a_1 \sigma_x^2] [(\tilde{\omega}_1^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (\nu\omega)^2] + \omega^4 B b_1 B_1 (\tilde{\omega}_1^2 - \omega^2) + i\omega (\beta [(\tilde{\omega}_1^2 - \omega^2)^2 + (\nu\omega)^2] + \omega^4 \nu B b_1 B_1))} \rightarrow \quad (62)$$

The dispersion of the system is determined. The dynamic coefficients of the system are found to be essentially different from those of a system without liquid filling. The author discusses the case where the regular component of external disturbance varies harmonically. There are 10 figures.

Card 2/2

AM4016093

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Nikolayenko, N. A. (Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent)

Dynamics and seismic stability of structures, carrying reservoirs:
a design manual (Dinamica i seysmostoykost' konstruktsiy, ne-
sushohikh rezervuary*; posobiye dlya rascheta) Moscow, Gosstroy-
izdat, 63. 0155 p. illus., biblio. 2,000 copies printed. (At
head of title: Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury* SSSR.
Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'ny*kh
konstruktsiy).

TOPIC TAGS: water reservoir, artificial water reservoir, structural
stability, earthquake immunity, elastic system with liquid, linear
elastic system, nonlinear elastic system, stochastic method, Fokker
Planck equation, Markov process

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book presents the theoretical and experi-
mental research results on the dynamics of reservoirs and structures
which support reservoirs. Probability methods of designing elastic
linear, nonlinear, and parametric (linear and nonlinear) systems
filled with liquids to withstand dynamic loads are considered.

Card 1/3