NIKOLAYEV, A.I.

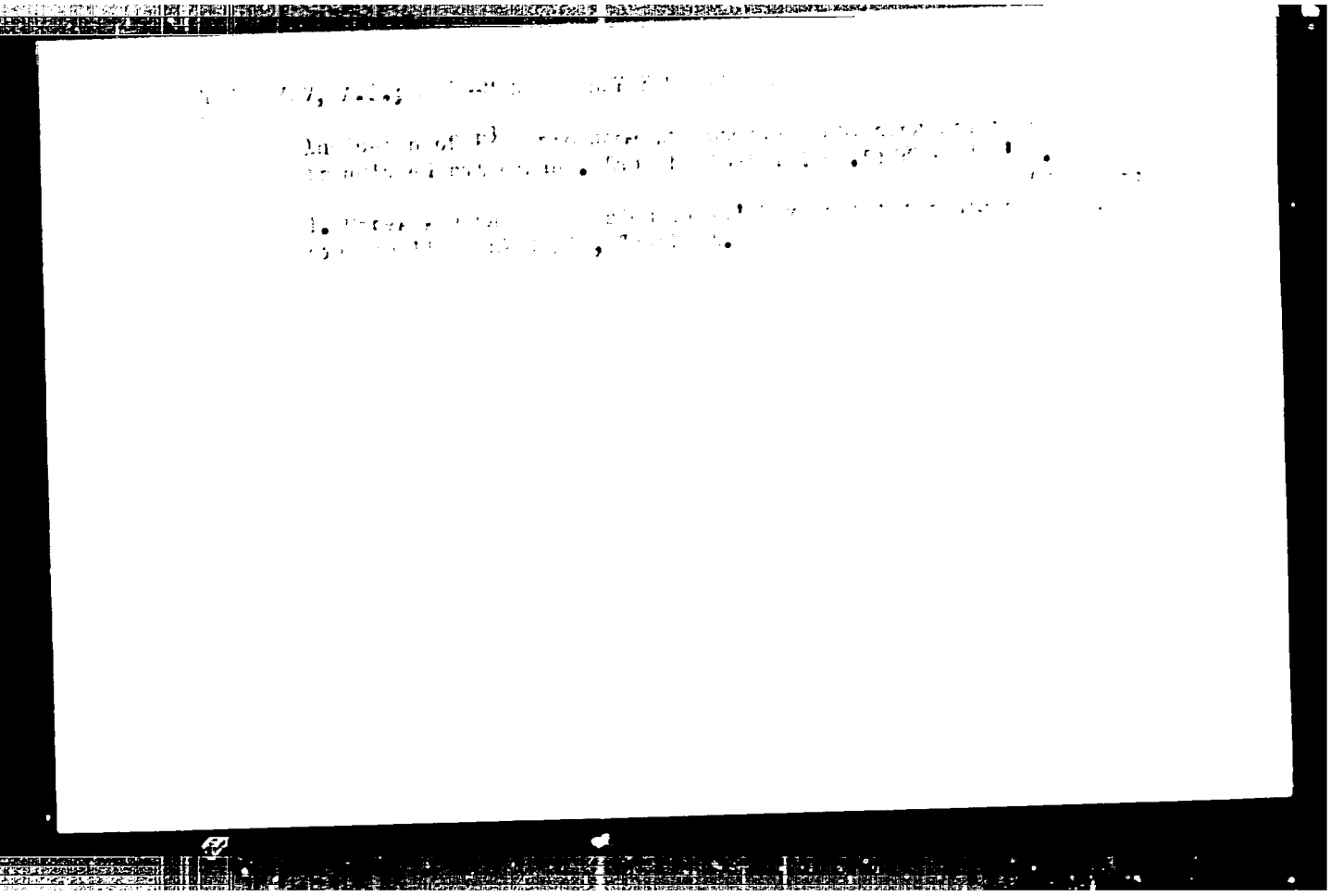
Some data on the nature of the immunological specificity of proteins. Vop. med. khim. 7 no. 1:74-81 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Research Institute of Radiology and Oncology, Ministry of Health of Uzbek SSR and Chair of Microbiology of the Medical Institute, Tashkent.
(PROTEINS)

NIKOLAYEV, A.I., kand.med.nauk; AKHMADIYEVA, A.Kh.

Relation of the synthesis of antibodies to the state of nucleic acids. Report No.1. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:75-77 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii, radiologii i onkologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya UzSSR (direktor - prof. D.M.Abdurasulov).
(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)
(CARBON—ISOTOPES)



NIKOLAYEV, A.I.; GAZIYEV, A.I.

Content and the specific radioactivity of different forms of sulfur in the tumors and tissues of rats following the injection of tagged methionine. Vop. med. khim. 11 no.4:66-71 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rentgenologii, radiologii i onkologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent.

L 7011-65 EWI(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(q)/EWP(b) Pad/Pb-4 AMD/SSD/AFWL JD/HM

ACCESSION NR: AP5013743 S/0241/65/003/007/0080/0082

AUTHOR: Abdurasu'yev, D. M. (Director, Professor); Nikolayev, A. I.; Ikramova, G. S.

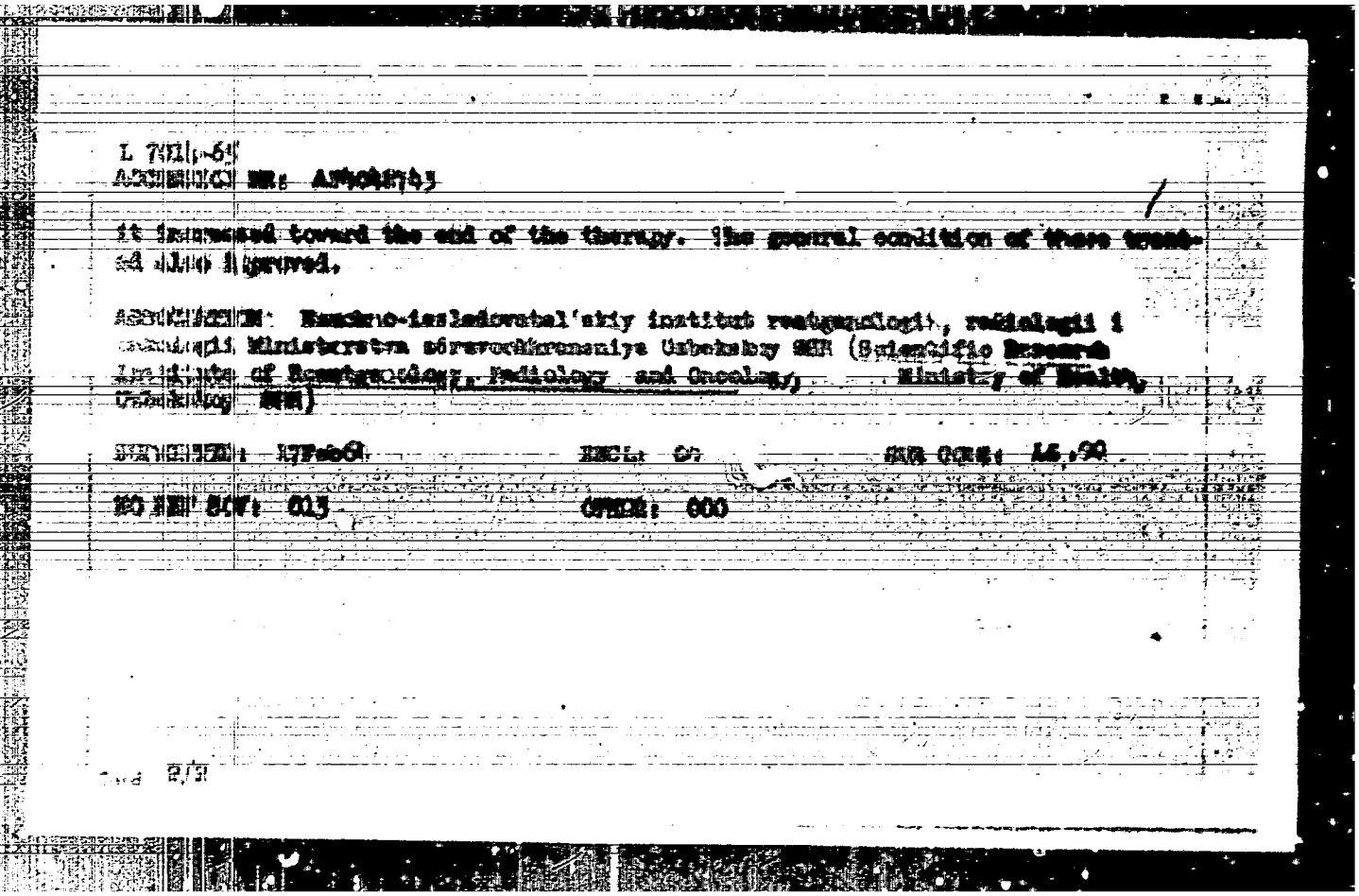
TITLE: Application of cobalt complex compound (Co^{30}) in general reactions accompanying radium therapy

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 9, no. 7, 1964, 28-32

TOPIC TAGS: radiation therapy, radiation sickness, prevention, radiation sickness therapy

ABSTRACT: Radiation therapy is broadly used in the treatment of malignant tumors. However, many radiation agents provoke radiation sickness. The authors, with the cooperation of other members of the Institute, investigated experimentally the effect of complex compounds of cobalt chloride with nicotinic acid amide (co-[illegible] thiamine, biothine and Co-30. The best results were obtained with Co-30 in the treatment of 60 patients. As a rule the leucocyte number of all the patients was kept on a normal level during the course of irradiation with γ rays. Even patients with a lower leucocyte number at the beginning of the treatment had

1, 3



L 7211-65
ACCESSION NR: AM5017[illegible]

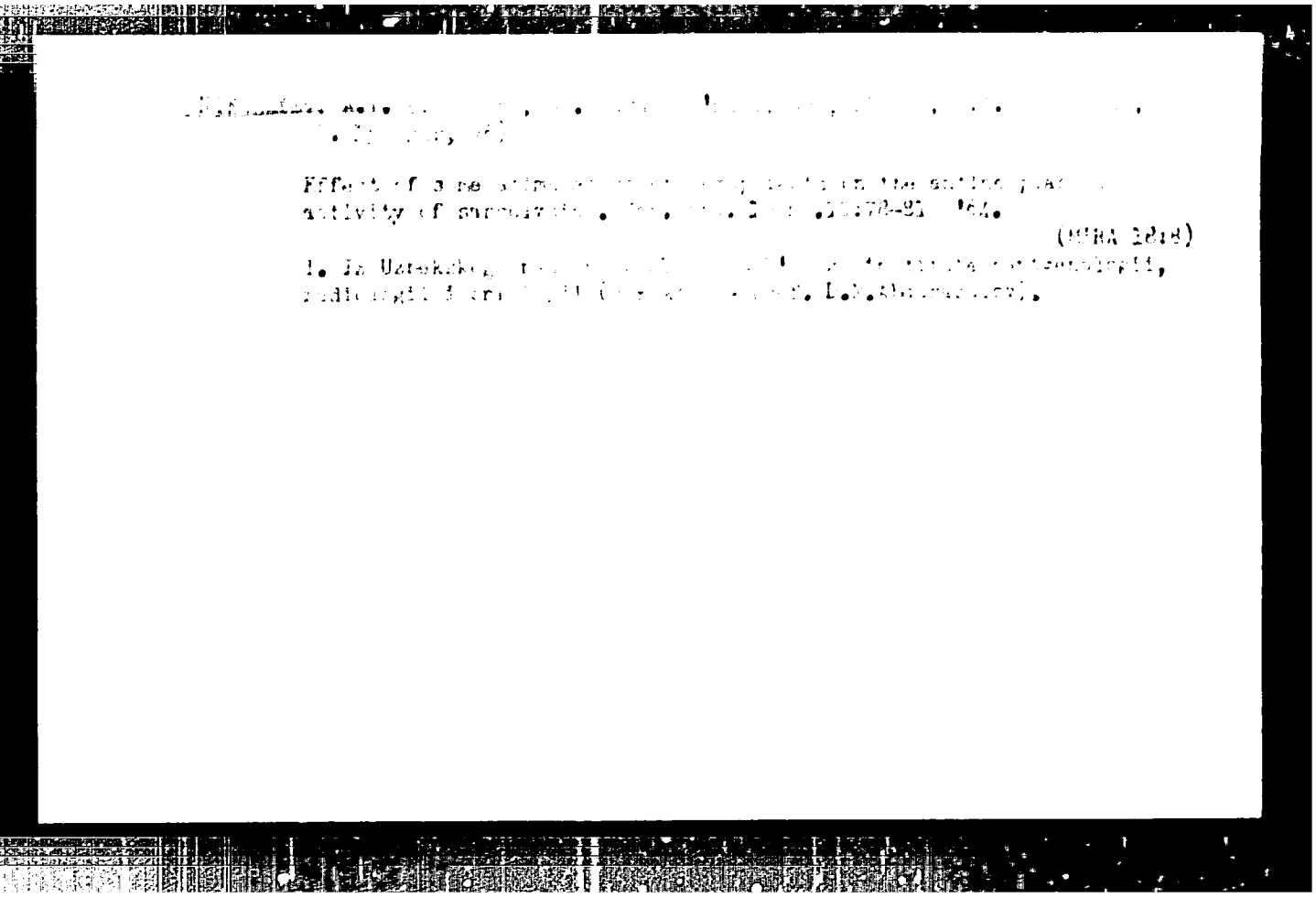
it increased toward the end of the therapy. The general condition of these treated also improved.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut roentgenologii, radiologii i onkologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Uzbekskoy SSR (Scientific Research Institute of Roentgenology, Radiology and Oncology, Ministry of Health, Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: 17Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AS,OP

NO REF SOV: 013 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



NIKOLAYEV, A.I.; MIL'MAN, M.Sh.; MOROZOVA, G.A.

Changes in the immunological specificity of tissue proteins in white mice under the effect of penicillin. Antibiotiki 10 no.6:547-550 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rentgenologii, radiologii i onkologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent.

ACC NR: AP6018113 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/002/0090/0095

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. I.; Mukhamedzhanov, Kh. R.; Khaliayev, S. M.

ORG: Uzbek Institute of Roentgenology, Radiology and Oncology (Uzbekskiy institut rentgenologii, radiologii i onkologii); Uzbek Institute of Vaccines and Sera (Uzbekskiy institut vaktsin i syvovotok)

TITLE: Effect of certain complex compounds of trace elements on the phagocytic activity of leukocytes and agglutinin formation in irradiated and non-irradiated rabbits

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 2, 1965, 90-95

TOPIC TAGS: rabbit, antibody, vitamin, organoiron compound, organocobalt compound, immunity, radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of cosamide (complex compound of cobalt chloride with the amide of nicotinic acid), CO^{30}, vitamin B_{12}, ferramide I (complex compound of ferrous chloride with the amide of nicotinic acid), ferramide II (complex compound of ferrous sulfate with the amide of nicotinic acid) and cuprio glutamide (complex compound of cuprio chloride with glutaminic acid) on the phagocytic activity of leukocytes and antibody formation in rabbits immunized against Staphylococcus aureus and irradiated (500 r). All these copper and cobalt compounds stimu-

UDC: 616.9-022-06: 616-001.28]-085.777.9-07:[616.15-097.34+616.155.3-008.13

Card 1/2

NIKOLAYEV, A.I.; AKHMADIYEVA, A.Kh.; MAKAROV, G.F.

Formation of antibodies to sarcolysine and their effect on the antineoplastic activity of the preparation. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.7:95-98 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rentgenologii, radiologii i onkologii (direktor - prof. D.M. Abdurasulov), Tashkent.

IVANOV, Mikhail Fedorovich (1871-1935), akad.; [illegible], L.K. akademik, otv. red.; NIKOLAYEV, A.I., akademik, otv. red.; MELIKOV, F.A., akademik, otv. red.; PEREDOV, I.L., akademik, otv. red.; SMETNEV, S.I., akademik, red.; YUDIN, V.M., akademik, red.; OVSINNIKOV, A.I., red.; MOKEYEV, A.Ye., red.; [illegible], N.M., red.; PUZAKOVA, K.P., red.; DEYEVA, V.M., [illegible], red.

[Complete collected works in seven volumes] Polnoe sobranie sochinenii v semi tomakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Kolos." Vols.1-2. 1963. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina (for Greben', Melikov, Nikolayev, Smetnev, Yudin).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Ovsyannikov).

NIKOLAYEV, A.I.

Role of the form of the base in the behavior of pillar foundations.
Nauch.trudy LIA no.94:103-114 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Foundations)

LAVROV, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MEDNIKOV, Ye.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; NIKOLAYEV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Sound ification of gases from dust and prospects for its use in underground coal gasification. Poisen. gaz. sgl. no.1:18-22 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Sound waves--Industrial applications)
(Gas purification)
(Coal gasification, Underground)

MEDNIKOV, Ye.P.; NIKOLAYEV, A.I.; NIKOLAYEV, V.Yu.

Acoustic dust collecting pilot plant of the Institute of Gas Investigations of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and the results of first experimental investigations. Trudy IGI 16:352-362 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Gases--Purification) (Dust collectors)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

SOVKIN, Vasiliy Fedorovich; NIKOLAYEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich [deceased]; SHATUNOV, Mikhail Petrovich; BYKOV, Yevgeniy Viktorovich; SEVAST'YANOV, Vladimir Yakovlevich; MIKHAYEV, M.I., red.

[Increasing the productivity and improving the quality of surfaces subjected to grinding] Povyshenie proizvoditel'nosti i uluchshenie kachestva poverkhnosti pri shlifovanii. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 109 p. (MIRA 17:7)

S/795/62/000/000/003/007

AUTHORS: Sovts, V.F., Nikolayev, A.I.

TITLE: Peculiarities of the [illegible] of bearing races by means of the rotating method.

SOURCE: Vysokoproizvoditel'noye shlifovaniye. Ed. by Ye.N. Maslov. Kompo tekh. mashinostr. In-t mashinoved. AN SSSR. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 124-133.

TEXT: The objective of the present experimental investigation was the study of the effect of various technological factors on the productivity of the grinding process and on the height of the nonuniformities of the ground surface. High-speed operations were made possible by a novel turbohelical air-oil-cooled grinder. Experimental grinding was performed on the spherically ground inner races of bearings made of ШХ15 (ShKh15) steel, and the following conclusions were drawn: (1) Confirmation was found for the theory and practice of ordinary grinding relative to the favorable effect of an increase in the peripheral speed of the grinding disk on the productivity of the spherical grinding process and on the high quality of the surface of the ground parts. (2) Additional study and closest control over the principal technological factors of the grinding process is required, if high productivity,

Card 1/3

elevated quality, and good accuracy of the ground surface is to be obtained with a small specific consumption of the grinding tool. (3) The values of the principal technological factors differ substantially in high-speed grinding from those obtaining in ordinary grinding. In particular, the question of the optimal increase in speed of the part and of the transverse feed arises; the controlling factor here is no longer the productivity of the grindings process, but the quality of the ground surface, which indirectly is a criterion for the service life of the machine. (4) In high-speed internal spherical grinding a new increase in speed ratio, namely, $v_{feed}/v_{periph} = 0.125\text{-}0.165$, reflects the fundamentally different nature of the novel process. (5) This significant increase in feed rate of the part in high-speed grinding improves the surface quality and minimizes the appearance of hot spots. The latter is attributed to the decrease in contact time between part and grinding disk and, hence, to a decrease in the adverse thermal effect in the contact zone. The following recommendations are made: (a) Increase of the peripheral speed of the grinding disk from 30-40 m/sec to 50-60 m/sec; (b) the feed rate of the part to be increased from 100-250 m/min to 400/450 m/min; (c) in machines with a mechanical drive, the transverse feed should be 2.7-3.2 mm/min. (6) These technological recommendations should be employed in the modernization of the many existing circular grinding machines in the bearing and tool industry and also in the design and development of a more progressive model of the 3B -5M (LZ-5M) spherical

grinding machine, produced by the Leningrad factory imeni Il'ich. (7) It is noted that the specific productivity of vulcanite grinding disks is somewhat lower in spherical grinding than in ordinary grinding. Additional studies are required to develop new abrasive tools and new methods for spherical grinding. There are 6 figures and 5 Russian-language Soviet references.

ACC NR: AP6030608 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0095/0095

INVENTOR: Bobylev, A. V.; Mironov, S. S.; Nikolayev, A. K.; Strakhov, G. N.; Shabashov, Ya. F.; Sergeyev, L. N.; Goryunov, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Copper-base alloy. Class 40, No. 185068 [announced by the State Scientific-Research and Design Institute for Alloys and Processing of Nonferrous Metals (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov)]

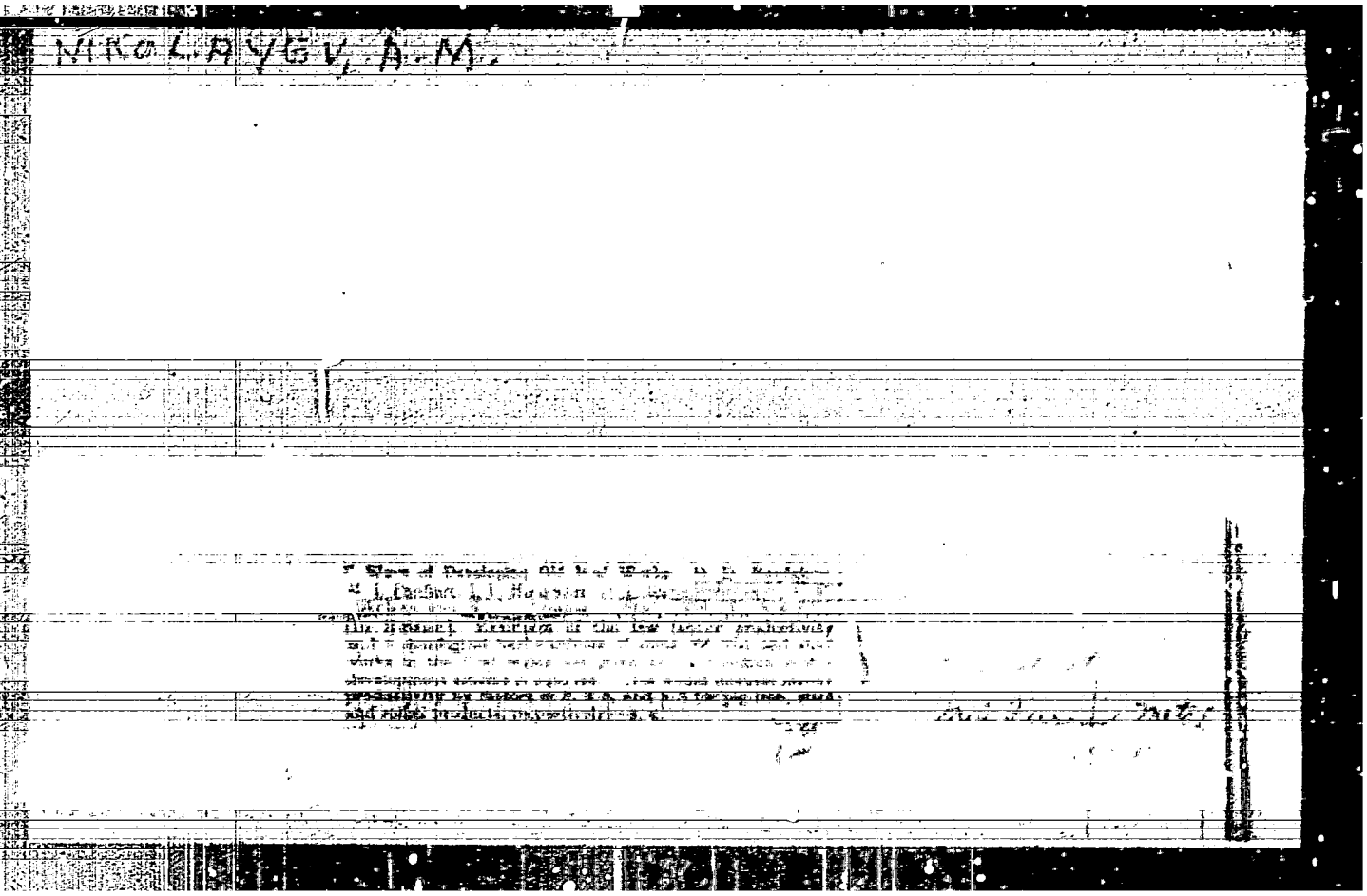
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 95

TOPIC TAGS: copper chromium alloy, zirconium containing alloy, vanadium containing alloy, CHROMIUM CONTAINING ALLOY, COPPER BASE ALLOY, ALLOY COMPOSITION

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a copper-base alloy containing chromium and zirconium. To improve the alloy physical and mechanical properties, its chemical composition is set as follows: 0.2—1% chromium, 0.1—0.8% zirconium, and 0.01—1.0% vanadium. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Feb65/ ATD PRESS: 5076

Card 1/1 UDC: 669.35'26' '292'296



[illegible]

Two step process for the rapid semicoking of solid fuels. A. M. [illegible] and Z. F. Chukhanov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 75, 207-10(1950). A two-step process is described for the rapid semicoking of solid fuels. In this method, the volatile gaseous products formed from the thermal treatment of the solid fuel are mixed with the gaseous heat carrier used to heat the fuel. In this way the dilu. and degradation of the products from [illegible] carbonization are avoided and the heating process is greatly improved. J. Rovtar Leach

Inst. Power Engineering im. G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy AS USSR

[redacted], I.T., NIKOLAYEV, A.M., ZHAVORONKOV, L.N. RUHTSOVA, L. P.

In response to resolutions of the July Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Ogneupory 25 no.11:490-491 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Pervoural'skiy dinasovyy zavod.
(Pervoural'sk—Firebrick)

NIKOLAYEV, A. M.; SAFIN, R. Sh.; KARASEV, A. G.

"Investigation of mass transfer and chemisorbtion in a rotary-type apparatus."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Kazan' Chemical Technology Inst.

BOGDANOVSKIY, V.K.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M.; SKVORTSOV, G.G.

Studying slides in open-cast workings. Razved.i okh.nedr 26 no.5:37-40 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Severo-Zapadnoye geologorazvedochnoye upravleniye (for Bogdanovskiy, Nikolayev).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii (for Skvortsov).
(Strip mining) (Landslides)

NIKOLAYEV, Aleksandr Maksimovich; SYCHEVA, V., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, M., tekhn. red.

[Lenin and radio] Lenin i radio. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1958. 37 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Radio) (Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)

NIKOLAYEV, A. N. and KOZELNIKOV V. A.

L-50 NIKOLAYEV, A. N. Osnovy radiotekhniki, Chast' I (Principles of radio engineering, Part I). Moscow, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1950. 311p. DLC TK6550.K66; OUIF No. 193-B.

An exposition of the general principles of "Radio engineering" (BY which the author means high frequency engineering) in the broadest sense as well as the theory of the proces es used in radio engineering equipment. Th ook was approved b the Ministry of Higher Educatic of the US R as a manual for higher schools of electrical engineering.

KOTEL'NIKOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; NIKOLAYEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; [illegible], V.L., otvetstvennyy redaktor; [illegible], A.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Principles of radio engineering] Osnovy radiotekhniki. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio. Pt. 2. 1954. 306 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:9)

(Radio)

NIKOLAYEV, A.M.; GOLUBEV, L.G.

Basic hydrodynamic characteristics of a fluidized bed. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., khim i khim. tekh. 7 no.5:855-857 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya Kazanskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirova.

DORONIN, V.N., inzh.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M., doktor tekhn.nauk

Investigating a pulse extraction column with rotary [illegible].
Khim. i neft. mashinostr. no.2:5-6 F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

VORONOV, V.G.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M.; PERELESHIN, S.D.

Sea otters of Urup Island. Soob. Sakhal. kompl. nauch.-issl. inst. AN SSSR no.4:53-73 '56. (MIRA 11:5)
(Urup Island--Sea otters)

NIKOLAIEV, A.M.

Dynamics of the population of Kamchatka beavers in the U.S.S.R. Trudy Sakh. kompl. nauch.-issl. inst. AN SSSR no. 9:103-121 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Beavers)

NIKOLAYEV, A.M.

Distribution, abundance, and biology of sea otters. Trudy sov. ikht. kom. no.12:214-217 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Sakhalinskiy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Pacific Ocean--Sea otters)

124-57-2-2452

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 133 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Galeyev, A.F., Szekeli, Ya., Nikolayev, A.M.

TITLE: Determination of the Critical Velocity of the Shaft of a Suspended Pendulum Centrifuge (Opredeleniye kriticheskoy skorosti vala podvesnoy mayatnikovoy tsentrifugi)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1955, Nr 19 20, pp 307-315

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Centrifuges--Equipment 2. Shafts--Velocity

Card 1/1

Nikolayev, A. M.: "Investigation of the mass exchange in a rotary apparatus." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Institut imeni D. I. Mendeleyev. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Technical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 27, 1956. Moscow. Pages 94-109; 111.

SOV/124-58-1-834

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 109 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zhavoronkov, N. M., Nikolayev, A. M.

TITLE: Determination of the Eddy Viscosity of a Turbulent Flow in a Rectangular Channel (Opredeleniye vikhrevoy vyazkosti turbulentnogo potoka v kanale pryamougol'nogo secheniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 21, pp 177-193

ABSTRACT: In order to investigate the distribution of the mean velocities over the cross section of a rectangular channel, the authors divide the flow into three zones, namely, a laminar sublayer, an intermediate layer, and a turbulent core. Formulas are obtained for the velocity distribution and for the turbulent viscosity coefficients in the above-mentioned three zones of the flow. Bibliography: 6 references.

Ye. M. Minskiy

Card 1/1

NIKOLAYEV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich (Kazan Chemico-Technol Inst imeni Kirov) awarded sci degree of Doc Tech Sci for 20 Jun 56 defense of dissertation: "Research in changes of mass [massoobmena] in rotatory apparatus" at the Council, Mos Chemico-Technol Inst imeni Mendeleyev; Prot No 9P, 15 Feb 58.

(BMO, 6-58,20)

NIKOLAYEV, A. M., ZHAVORONKOV, N. M., and NIKONOV, A. P.

"Experimental Verification of the "Two-films" Theory in Absorption Processes."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

NIKOLAYEV, A. M., SAFIN, R. S., and ZHAVORONKOV, N. M.

"Investigation of the Physical Atsorption and Chemical Sorption Processes in a Rotationary Type of Apparatus."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

NIKOLAYEV, A. M., ZHAVORONKOV, N. M., and PONIKAROV, I. I.

"Maximum Loads and Mass Transfer in a Rotationary Disk Extractor."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

MASHIROV, V.Ye.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M.

Effect of heat exchanger construction on temperature conditions in a catalyst case of ammonia synthesis stills. Izv.vys.uchab. zav; khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.5:859-862 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova, Kafedra khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Heat exchangers) (Catalysts) (Ammonia)

L 12852-63 EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JXT(IJP)
ACCESSION NR: AP3001667 S/0065/63/000/006/0021/0024

AUTHOR: Alkhaylov, G. M.; Nikolayev, A. M. 53

TITLE: Generalized equation for the settling of spherical particles

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel. no. 6, 1963, 21-24

TOPIC TAGS: equations, free settling spherical particles, laminar motion, turbulent motion, transitional motion, Reynolds number, Archimedes number

ABSTRACT: The proposed new general equation for restricted and free settling of spherical particles as shown in the enclosure is valid for all three systems of motion: laminar, turbulent, and transitional. The derivation of the equation is given. Its accuracy compares favorably with results obtainable from known hydrodynamic equations.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Kirova, Kazan (Chemical Technology Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: [illegible] ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: none NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 000

Card 1/2/

SAFIN, R.Sh.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.

Study of the processes of physical absorption and chemisorption in a rotary-type apparatus. Trudy KKHTI no.30:341-351 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

POWIKAROV, I.I.; NIKOLAIEV, A.M.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.

Limit loads and mass transfer in a rotating-disk extractor.
Trudy KKHTI no.30:352-359 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

PONIKAROV, I.I.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M.

Efficiency factor as a criterion for the comparative evaluation of extraction apparatus. Trudy MKHTI no.30:360-364 '62.
(MIRA 16:10)

PONIKAROV, I.I., inzh.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M., dokt. tekhn.nauk, prof.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M., akademik

Investigating the limit loads of a rotary-disk extraction apparatus. Khim.mashinostr. no.6:16-18 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

MIKHAYLOV, G.M.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M.

Generalized regularity of the hydraulics of a fixed granular bed. Izv.vys.uchab.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.5:861-864 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Kirova, kafedra khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

KONSTANTINOV, Ye.N.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M.

Mass transfer in the rectification of multicomponent mixtures. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no. 1:53-58 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.

KONSTANTINOV, Ye.N.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M.

Mass transfer during the rectification of four-component mixtures. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 7 no.3:492-496 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

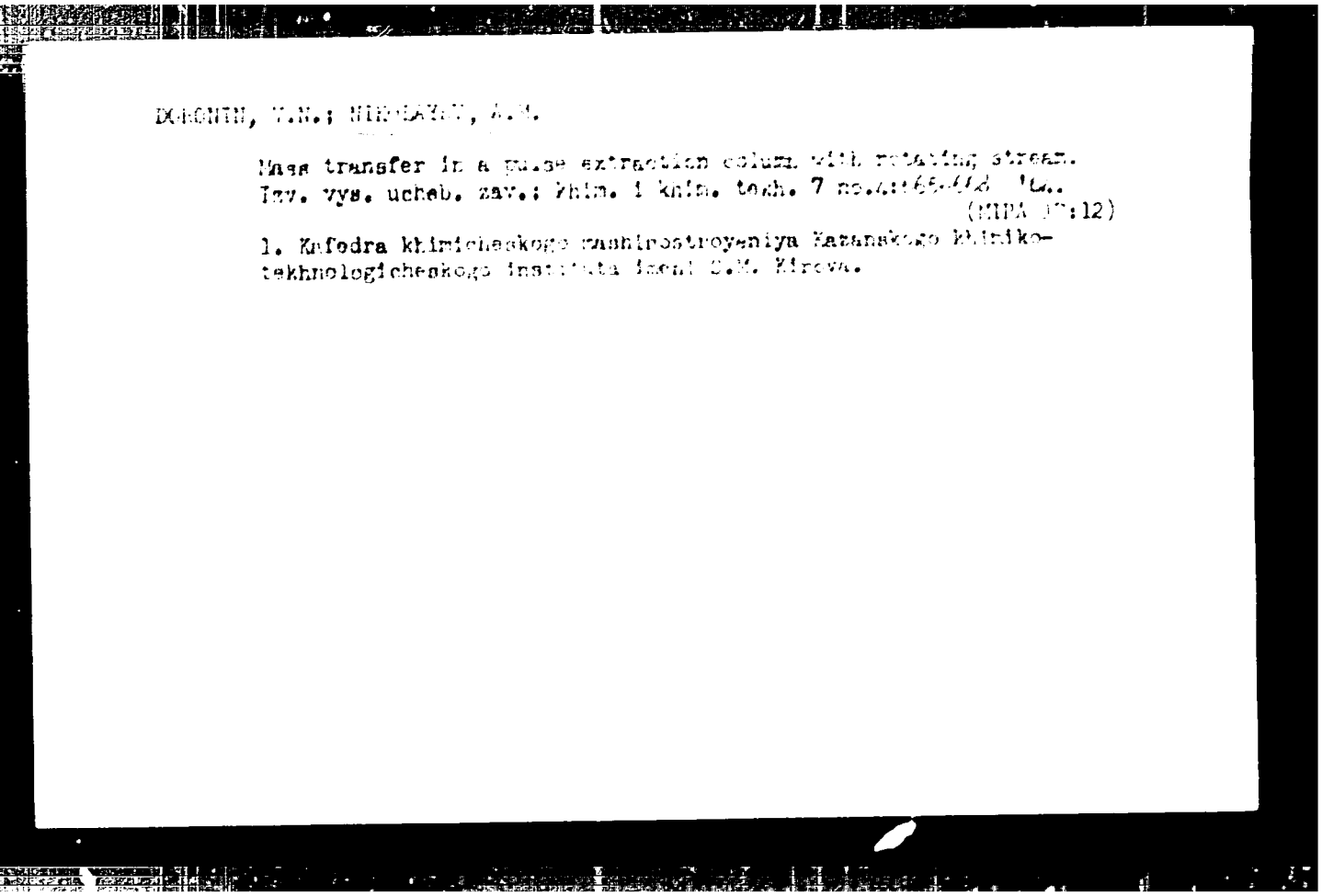
1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Kirova, kafedra khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

DORONIN, V.N.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M.

Ultimate load of a pulsed extraction column. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 7 no.3:497-500 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Kirova, kafedra khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.



[illegible], V.N.; [illegible], A.M.

Mass transfer in a pulse extraction column with rotating stream. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 7 no.4:[illegible] '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya Kazanskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo institute imeni S.M. Kirova.

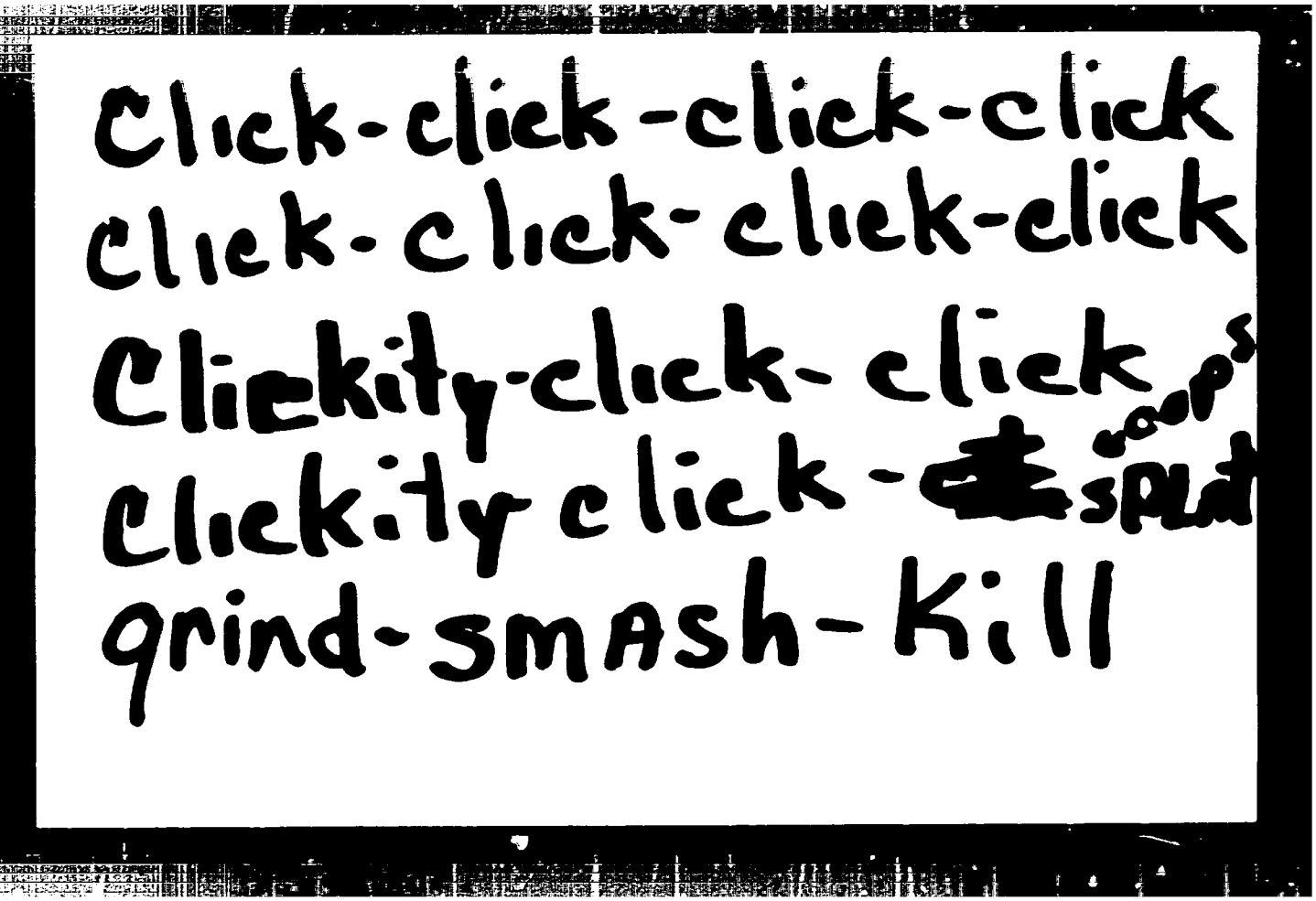
DILANYAN, Zaven Khristoforovich; INIKHOV, G.S., doktor khim. nauk, retsenzent; GIGIN, I.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, spets. red.; [illegible] kand.sel'khoz.nauk,spets.red.

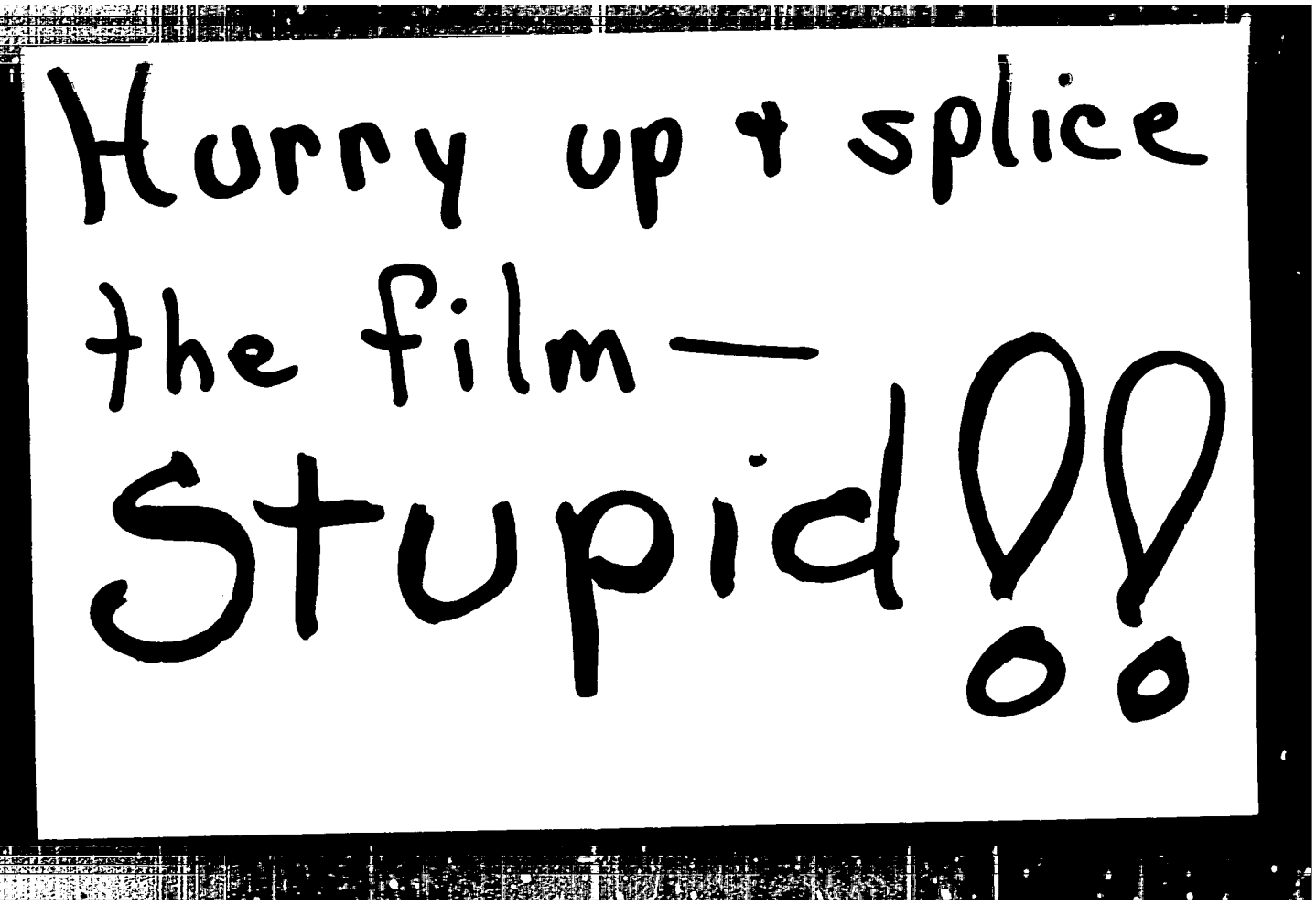
[Fundamentals of cheesemaking] Osnovy syrodeliia. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1965. 83 p. (MIRA 18:7)

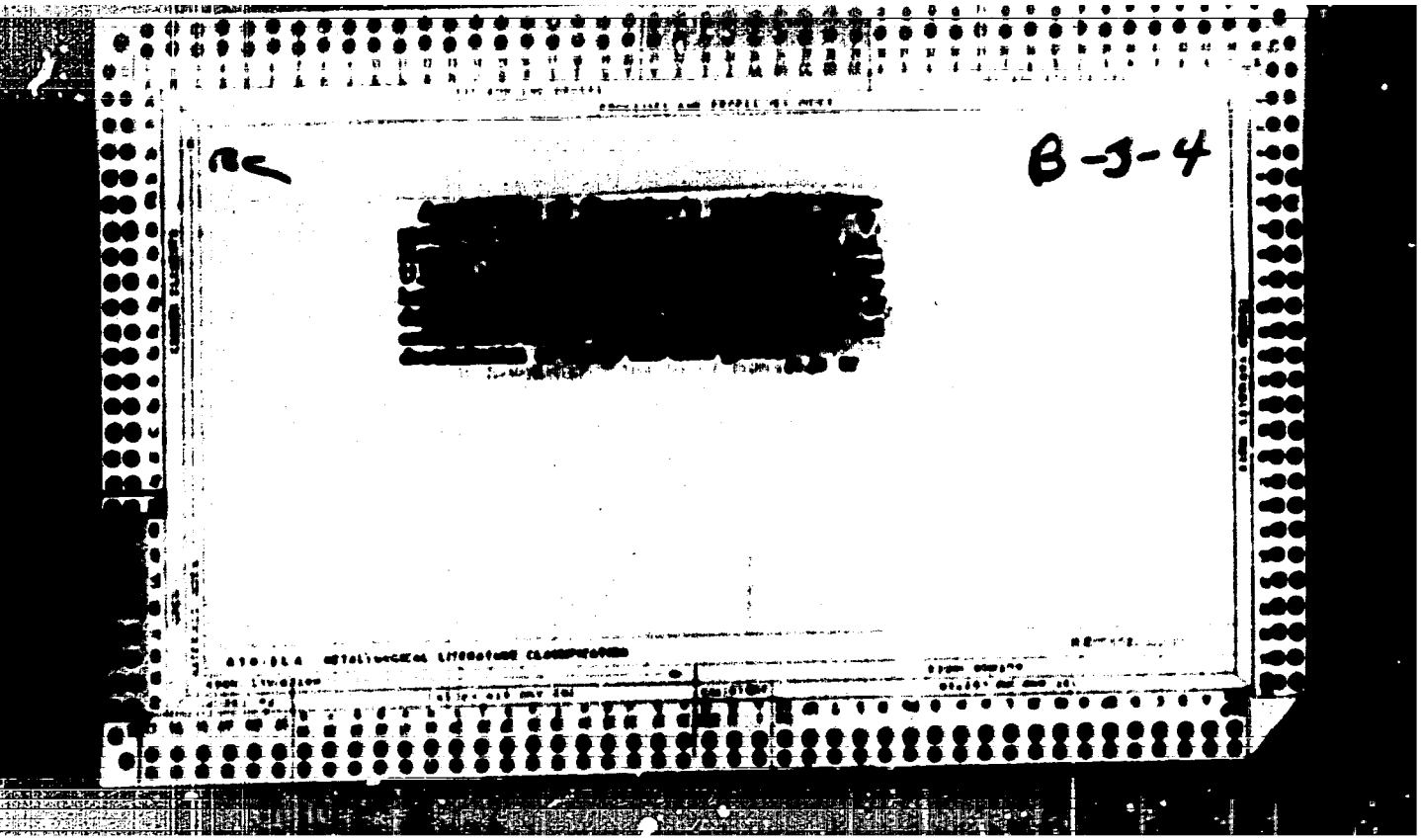
MIKHAYLOV, O.M.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M.

Generalized regularities of the hydrodynamics of a granular layer. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 8 no.2:327-330 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut i Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Kirova.

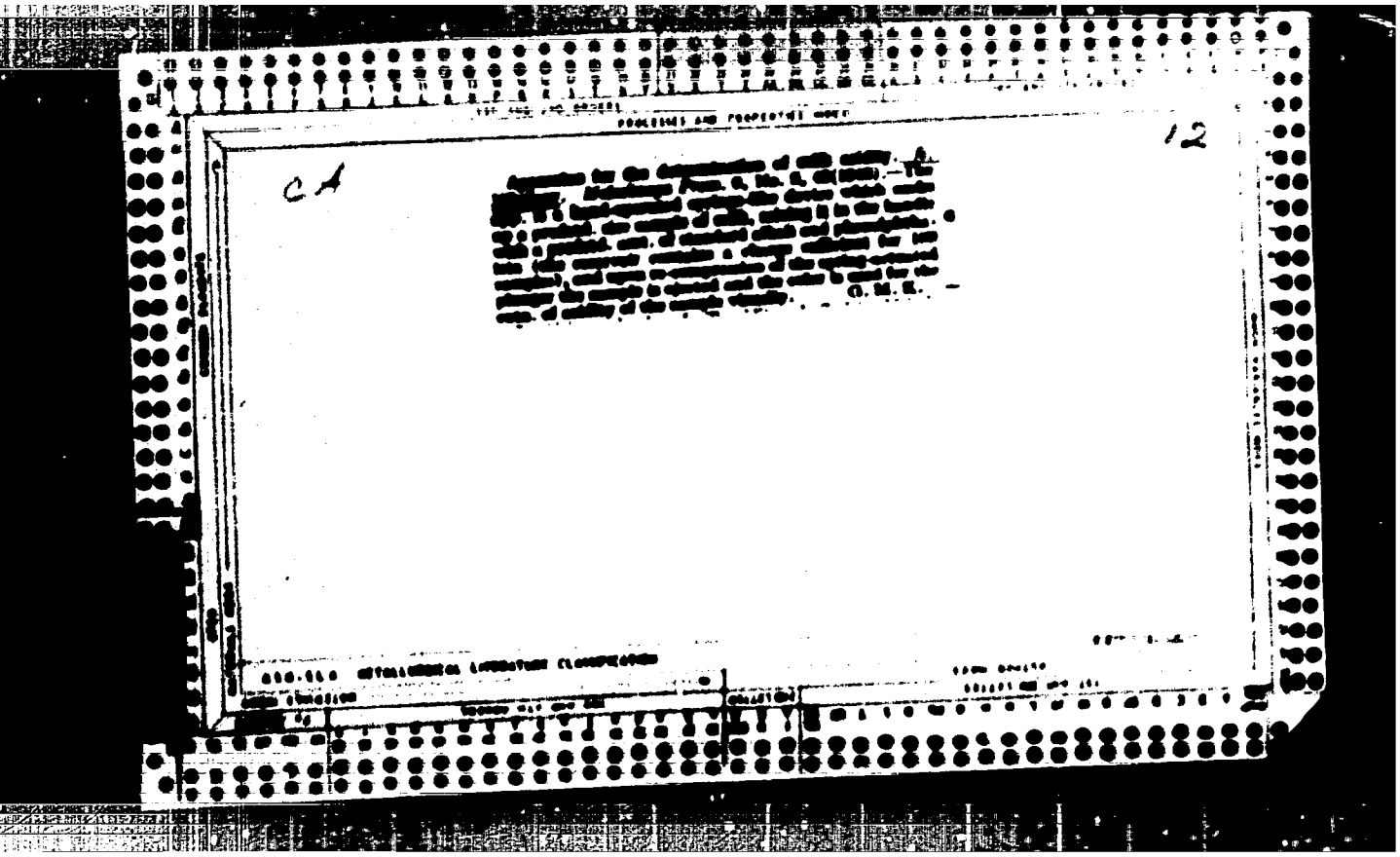






NIKIAEV, A.

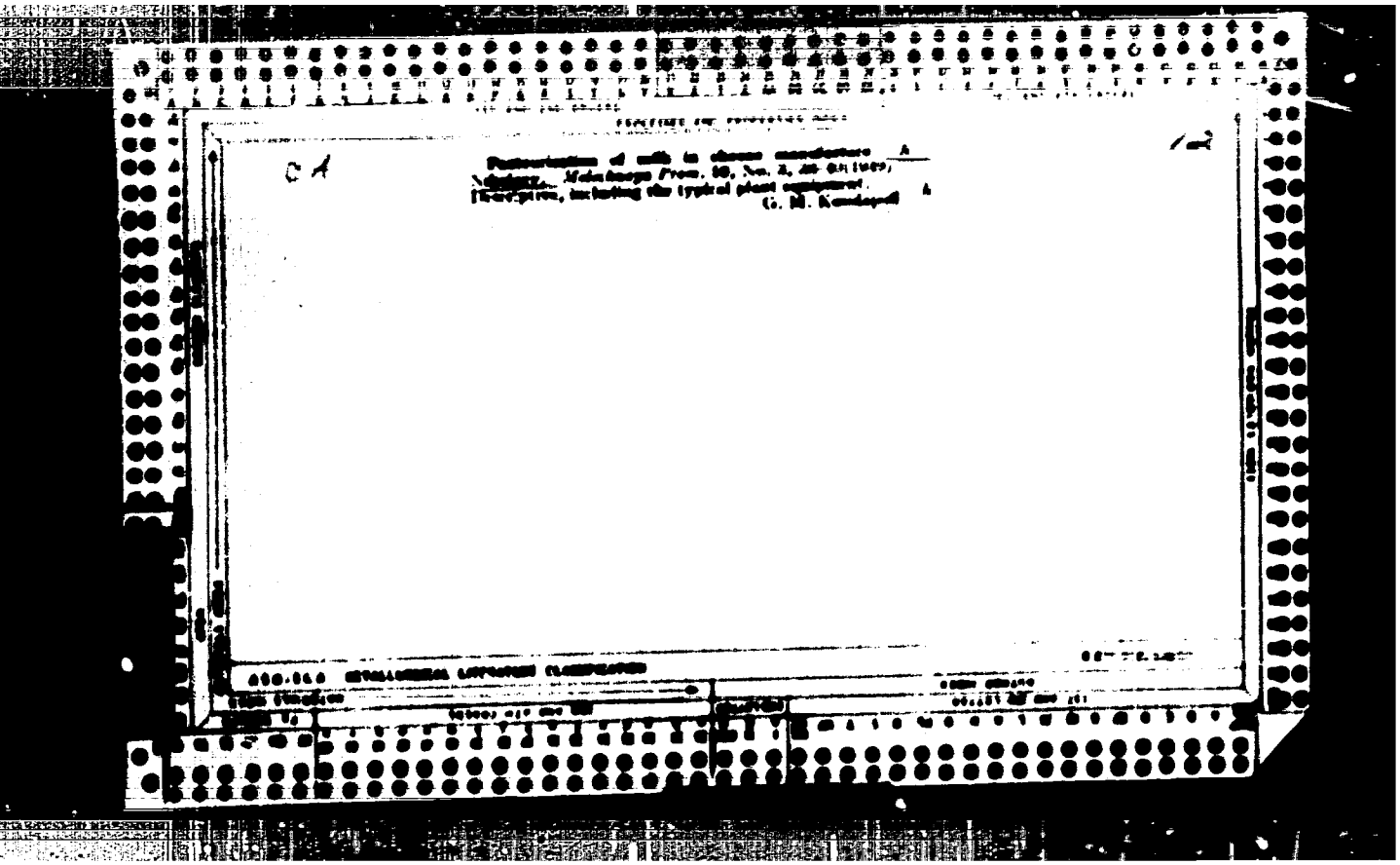
*50/1593 (Manufacture of skim milk Brynza cheese from cow's milk) Vyrabotka tsshchei brynsy iz obezzhirennogo korov'ego moloka.
Molochnaia Promyshlennost', 7(4): 5-6, 1940.



NIKOLAEV, A.

23398. Opyt syrovara a.popova. Moloch. Pr m-st', 1949, No. 7, c. 12-14.

SO: LETOPIS NO. 31, 1949



NIKOLAYEV, A.M.; GISIN, I.E.; SIDORIN, Ye.S.; GORCKIN, V.V.

[Instructions on cheese making] Sbornik tekhnologicheskikh instruktsii po proizvodstvu syrov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1950. 182 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye syrodel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Cheese--Varieties)

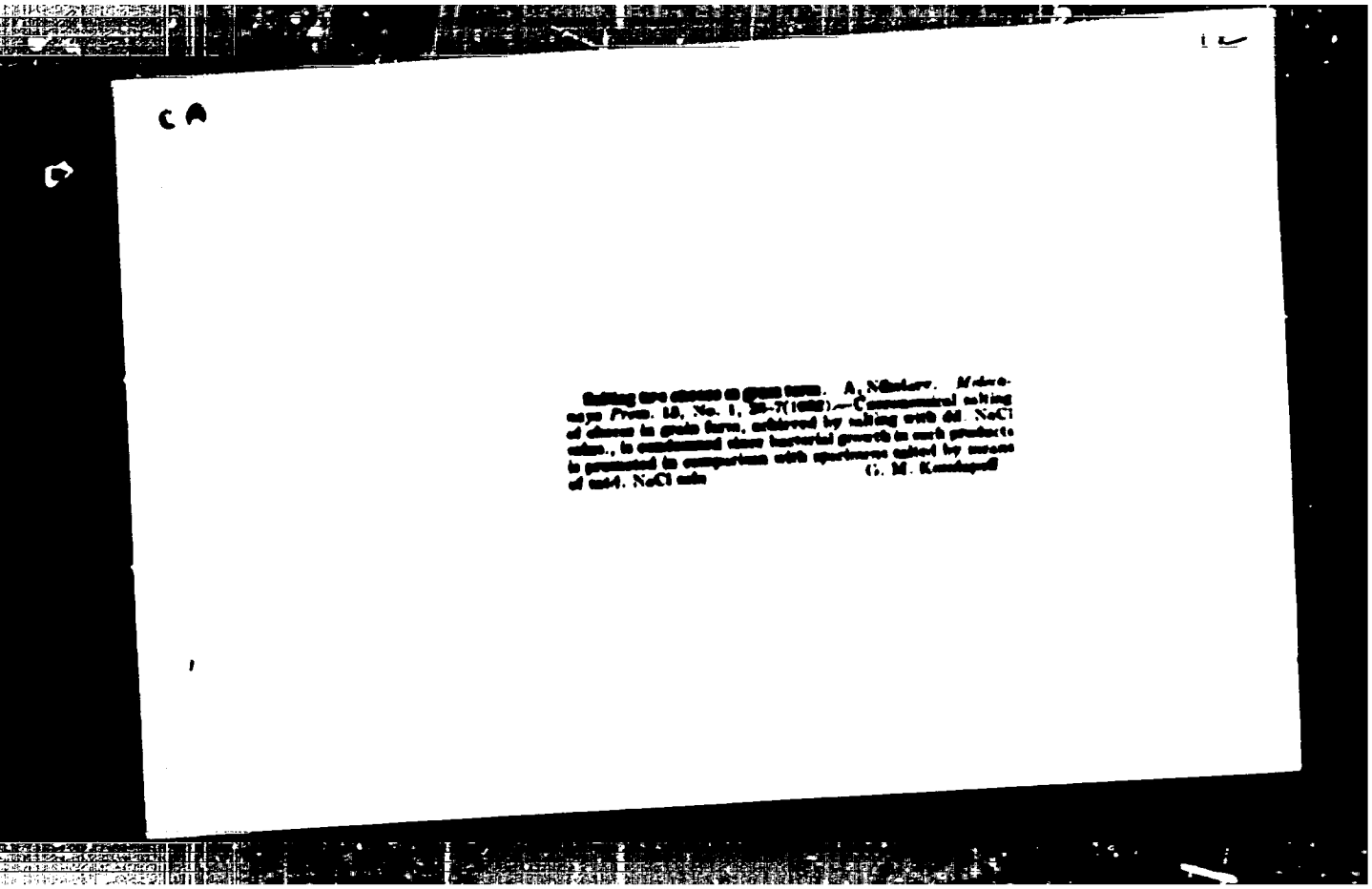
Agriculture

Making sour milk products, Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1952.

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

NIKOLAYEV, A.M.; SOROKIN, V.V.; IVANOVA, E.M., redaktor; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production of hard cheese] Proizvodstvo tverdykh syrov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1952. 229 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Cheese)



[illegible] A. N[illegible]. *Mikro-*
orga. Prom. 13, No. 1, [illegible]—Commercial salting
of cheese in grain form, achieved by salting with dil. NaCl
cheese., is condemned since bacterial growth in such products
is promoted in comparison with specimens salted by means
of usual NaCl salts
G. M. K[illegible]

NIKOLAYEV, A.

Cheese

Correct and most efficient method for early paraffining of cheese. Mol. prom. 13, No. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Uncl.

1. NIKOLAYEV, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cheese

7. Salting and ripening of cheese, Mol. prom., 13, No. 10, 1952.

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

NIKOLAYEV, A.

Separators with standard fastening bolts. Moloch. pro-. 14 no.6: 35 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Cream separators)

MALUSHKO, Vladimir Fedorovich, NIKOLAYEV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich;
[illegible], S.I., spetsred.; [illegible], S.P., tekhn.red.

[Technology of cheese] Tekhnologiia syra. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960. 247 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Cheese)

NIKOLAYEV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; [illegible], Vasiliy Petrovich; GIGIM, I.B., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, retsenzent; ZAGATAYA, L.M., red.

[Technology of cheese] Tekhnologiia syra. 2. izd. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 263 p. (MIRA 17:9)

ALEKSEYEV, V.N.; KOZHEVNIKOV, I.N.; LEBEDEVA, K.S.; MAKAR'IN, A.M.; MANENKOVA, A.I.; NIKOLAYEV, A.M.; ROZANOV, A.A.

[Technological instructions for the production of cheese] Tekhnologicheskie instruktsii po proizvodstvu syra. Utverzhdeny VSNKh. 2. izd. Moskva, TSintipishcheprom, 1963. 161 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslodel'noy i syrodel'noy promyshlennosti.

NIKOLAYEV, A.A.; BOGOROV, I.I., professor, zaveduyushchiy; SMETOVA, E.T., professor, direktor.

Role of consultation stations for women in the prevention of stillbirth. Vop.pediat. 21 no.3:45-50 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Akusherako-ginekologicheskaya klinika Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Nikolayev and Bogorev). 2. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Smetova). (Stillbirth) (Obstetrics)

DARUGA, V. K.; LAZUTKIN, I. I.; NIKOLAYEV, A. N.; SAKHAROV, V. K.; SINITSYN, B. I.; TSYPIN, S. G.

Neutron passage through carbon and an iron-carbon mixture. Atom. energ. 17 no.1:60-63 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:7)

MASHKOVICH, V. P.; NIKOLAYEV, A. N.; SINITSYN, B. I.; TSYPIN, S. G.

Attenuation of beams of fission neutrons in iron-water mixtures.
Atom. energ. 17 no.1:65-66 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:7)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042264 S/0089/64/017/001/0060/0063

AUTHORS: Daruga, V. K.; Lazutkin, I. I.; Nikolayev, A. N.; Sakharov, V. K.; Sinitsy*n, B. I. Tsy*pin, S. G.

TITLE: Study of the passage of neutrons through carbon and through a carbon-iron mixture

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 1, 1964, 60-63

TOPIC TAGS: reactor material, neutron cross section, neutron interaction, neutron spectrum, fast neutron spectrometry

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that theoretical calculations are made difficult by lack of detailed information on the cross sections for the interaction between neutrons and matter, the authors consider the spatial distribution of neutrons of different energies passing through layers of carbon from 10 to 130--150 cm thick. The passage of neutrons through an iron-carbon mixture containing 37.4% of iron

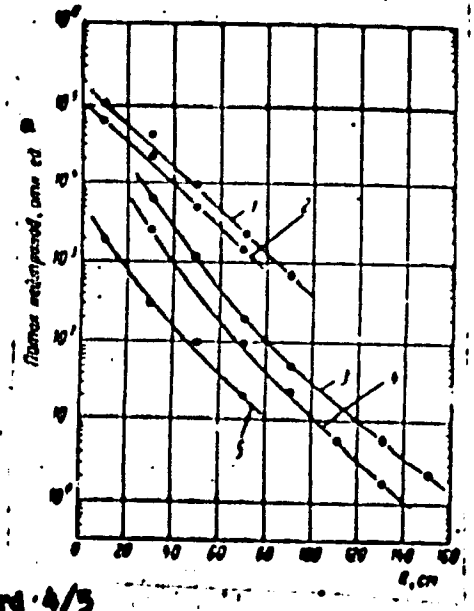
Card 1/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042264

by volume was also investigated. The B-2 channel of the BR-5 reactor served as the neutron source. The measurements were made under conditions of semi-infinite geometry, and the neutrons with E > 3 MeV leaving the channel had the same energy distribution as the fission spectrum, becoming softer at low energies. Sulfur and aluminum threshold indicators, thorium fission chambers, and proportional recoil-proton counters were used as fast-neutron detectors. Thermal and epithermal neutrons were detected with copper and indium resonant indicators. To permit comparison with the available results, the experimental data were converted into neutron attenuation functions of an infinite flat isotropic source. The experimental data show that the neutron relaxation length in iron increases for low energies, while in carbon it remains practically constant over a wide range of energies. Consequently the addition of iron to the carbon decreases the relaxation length of the neutrons in the upper groups (E > 2 MeV), while the addition of carbon to iron decreases the relaxation length of the neutrons in the 1--1.5 MeV. By choosing

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042264 ENCLOSURE: 01



Neutron attenuation function in carbon fo: different energy groups. The detectors used were:

1 - Al^{27}
2 - S^{32}
3 - Cu^{63}
4 - proportional counter
5 - Th^{232}

a - neutron flux, rel. units

Card 4/5

L 2097-65 EWT(m)/EWA(h) -DM

ACCESSION NR: AP4043991 S/0089/64/017/002/0145/0146

12
11

AUTHOR: Daruga, V. K., Nikolayev, A. N.; Pinkhasik, D. S.; Sinitsyn, B. I.; Tsypin, S. G.

TITLE: Study of passage of fast neutrons through sodium

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 145-146

TOPIC TAGS: fast neutron range, neutron range, sodium, neutron detector, proton recoil counter

ABSTRACT: The authors have determined the ranges for neutrons of greater than 0.5 Mev energy in a sodium prism of 13 x 1370 x 18 mm. The measurements were made in the B-2 arrangement of the BP-15 reactor (see C. G. Tsypin, Atomnaya Energiya 12, 300 (1962)). Detectors used were $Al^{27}(n,)Na^{}$, $S^{32}(n,p)P^{32}$, $Mg^{24}(n,p)Na^{24}$, and a proton recoil counter. The ranges for neutrons with energy 3 Mev, measured with the first three detectors were about the same (26 cm); however, the proton recoil counter gave 40 cm. "The authors are grateful to N. N. Aristarkhov for the help with the experimental arrangement.

Card 1/2

L 06978-67 EWT(m) JR

ACC NR: AP6018353 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/005/0416/0418

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. N.; Sakharov, V. K.; Sinitsyn, B. I.; Kashkevich, V. P. 37 35 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Distribution of fast fission neutrons along straight cylindrical channels in water

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 5, 1966, 416-418

TOPIC TAGS: neutron distribution, fast neutron, neutron absorption, reactor shielding/BR-2 reactor test equipment, BR-5 reactor, nuclear

ABSTRACT: Inasmuch as earlier experimental and theoretical investigations of the passage of neutrons through slots and channels in shields have been restricted to neutrons from isotropic and cosinusoidal sources, the authors investigate the influence of straight cylindrical channels in water and the passage of fast fission neutrons from unidirectional sources. The experiments were made with installation B-2 of the BR-5 reactor. The neutron source was the active zone of the reactor. The straight cylindrical channels had diameters 144 and 90 mm. The neutron detectors were sulfur and aluminum threshold indicators, with respect to energy thresholds)

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.125.52

S/191/60/000/001/012/015
B016/B054

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. N.

TITLE: Plastics in the Building Industry

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 1, pp. 49-54

TEXT: The author lists the fields of application of plastics in the USSR building industry, laying greater stress on prospects than on actual use. He states that at all leading scientific research institutes of the Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury (Academy of Building and Architecture) scientific research departments and laboratories are studying the use of plastics. The author describes the individual materials used in the USSR together with their advantages, and gives the physicomechanical constants for some of them. Specific applications and instructions for construction and fitting are given for each case. The following groups of plastics and their products are discussed: I) Building materials: wood-fiber and wood-chip boards, polymeric concretes, glass-reinforced plastics including anisotropic glass fiber CBAM (SVAM). II) Heat- and soundproofing

Card 1/2

NIKOLAYEV, A.F.

Certain problems involved in the processing of thermosetting compression-molded materials based on phenolic resins. Plast. massy no.3:31-33 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Plastics) (Phenol condensation products)

NIKOLAIEV, A.K.; SYRKIN, L.N.

Utilization of plastics in medicine. Plast.massy no.8:43-45 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(PLASTICS) (MEDICINE)

NIKOLAYEV, A.N.

Plastics as modern building materials. Plast.massy no.9:1 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Plastics) (Building materials)

KHIGEROVICH, Moisey Isayevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; NIKOLAYEV, A.N., retsenzent; POPOV, A.N., retsenzent; STRATILATOVA, E.I., red.; PANFILOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Plastic building materials and articles] Stroitel'nye materialy i izdeliia iz plastmass. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 119 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Popov).
(Plastics) (Building materials)

NIKOLAYEV, A.N.

Certain problems involving specialization in the manufacture of plastic goods. Plast.massy no.6:1-3 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Plastics industry—Equipment and supplies)

NIKOLAYEV, A.N.; GLADCHENKO, I.P.; NAZAROV, V.A.

Designing yurtas (Kazakh tents) of synthetic materials. Plast. massy no.12:46-50 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Synthetic fabrics) (Kazakhstan—Tents)

NIKOLAYEV, A.N.; YARTSEV, V.G.; VITENBERG, A.R.; NAUMOVA, V.V.

Protection of the internal surfaces of chemical apparatus. Plast. massy no.6:37-40 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

NIKOLAYEV, A.N.; GLADCHENKO, I.P.; NESVETOV, N.V.; YEGENEV, V.N.

Experience in the use of plastics in construction. Plast.massy no.10:55-59 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009835 S/0191/64/000/001/0052/0054

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. N.; Yartsev, V. G.; Kulikov, N. V.; Vitenberg, A. R.; Matveyeva, Ye. A.; Ter-Mkrtchan, G. S.; Naumova, V. V.

TITLE: Glass plastics for constructional purposes

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1964, 52-54

TOPIC TAGS: plastics, glass plastics, binders, polyester, resin PN-1, epoxy resins, styrene, glass lubricants, glass fillers, plastic tubes, hexamethylenediamine, metaphenylene diamine

ABSTRACT: A very simple and effective technological process for the continuous manufacture of shaped products from glass plastics is described. The products obtained on the stretching apparatus are characterized by high strength and can be applied in various industrial fields. The relationship between the hardeners and the processibility of resin on the continuous apparatus is investigated for a styrene-epoxide compound at a hardening temperature of 140 C. The properties of the styrene-epoxide compound with different hardeners

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009835

are tabulated. The influence of new lubricants, As-1, AF-1, PVE, PVE-3, on the strength of glass plastic was investigated. The relationship between the strength of glass plastic pipes under axial compression and the glass filler content is established. Suggestions for the best choice of binders, lubricants and fillers are given. Glass plastic rods of small diameter made on the continuous machine have a high breaking strength similar to the strength of steel cables. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 10Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH, MA	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

NIKOLAYEV, A.M.

Optimum volume of production of molded goods from thermosetting plastics. Plast.massy no.3:1-3 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

NIKOLAYEV, A. N.

Optimum output volumes of articles manufactured from polymeric materials with the extrusion method. Plast. massy no. 5:1-3 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

NIKOLAYEV, A.N.; GLADCHENKO, I.P.; BIRGAUZ, G.O.; DOBKIN, R.D.; SPERTCR, E.I.

Window casements made of glass plastics. Plast. massy no.7:60-63 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

SOV/137-58-10-20851

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A.N.

TITLE: The Rolling of Metal Powders (Prokatka metallicheskikh poroshkov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 113-121

ABSTRACT: The results are presented of theoretical and experimental investigations in the field of the rolling (R) of metal powders. An investigation is made of the influence of the major R parameters on the thickness and density of the strip, R speed, roll-separating pressure, and the work of R. Descriptions are offered of defects in strip arising in the R of powders, and of possible flowsheets for the R of metal powders.

Yu.G.

1. Metal powders--Processing 2. Rolling mills--Performance

Card 1/1

An Extensometric Method for Determination of Specific Pressures (cont.)

were inclined at an angle of 30° with respect to each other. In order to measure the total pressure, wire resistance strain gages were attached to the two pressure screws of the left working R. Indications from the measuring rods carrying the gages, the combined pressure gages, and the gages mounted on the pressure screws were calibrated with the aid of a special attachment on a tension testing machine. Inasmuch as the experimental conditions permitted registering the specific pressures in one sectional plane only, seven specimens were pierced in order to determine the pressure distribution over the entire deformation area. The readings of the gages were recorded on an oscillograph of the MPO-2 type, the rate of advance of the film amounting to 1 m/sec (in the case of specific pressures) and 0.05 m/sec (in the case of the total pressure). The tests demonstrated that the values of the total pressure, measured directly and computed from the specific pressures, practically coincide in the case of piercing without a mandrel and diverge by 20% or more during piercing operations with a mandrel. This latter circumstance is explained by the downward displacement of the axis of piercing with respect to the axis of the roll stand and by the radial distribution of the spot strain gages.

V. D.

Card 2/2

18.600

77161
SOV/129-60-1-9/22

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. N. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Porous and Dense Iron Powder Strip

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeneniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 1, pp 28-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigation was made of strips rolled from Sulina iron powders (AK, AS, AM, AOM) and powder APZhM, electrolytic powder, obtained from steel chips, powder from pyrite cinder obtained by the chloride method, carbonyl iron powder, and powder reduced from finely ground oxides at 500° C. The unit weight of dry powders was 0.4-4 g/cm^3. The powder was rolled as supplied, and also after screening, annealing, grinding, and reduction. Rolling was done on: (1) two-high mill (roll diam 50, 60, 70, 75 mm; Maximum width of strip 80 mm); (2) four-high mill (roll diam 75, 100, 120, 150, 180, and 340 mm; max width of strip 350-mm). After rolling the strip was sintered. During the experiment the thickness, density, strength, and homogeneity of the

Card 1/4

Porous and Dense Iron Powder Strip

77161
SOV/129-60-1-9/22

Table 4. Properties of strip made of AOM powder, after rolling for increasing the density and after annealing (sintering 1,200° C; annealing after rolling at 700° C for 1 hr).

Sintering time, in min	σ_b in kg/mm²	δ in %
3	29.1	18
5	29.5	16.9
10	31.2	25.8
15	30.7	24.3
30	30.2	22.1
60	28.8	23.4

Card 3/4

[redacted], O.I.; [redacted], V.G.; NIKOLAYEV, A.N.; [redacted], Yu.N.

Rolling titanium powder into a thin strip using the method of the Gorkiy Polytechnical Institute. Titan i ego splavy no.3:152-158 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Titanium) (Metal powder products) (Rolling (Metalwork))

S/148/62/000/002/005/008
E193/E383

1.1600

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A.N.

TITLE: Causes of the formation of exfoliation cracks in metal-powder pressings

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 101 - 103

TEXT: The mechanism of the formation of exfoliation cracks in metal-powder pressings can be best explained with reference to Figure 1. When a pressed compact is ejected from the die, it expands due to the elastic "after-effect" and a crack is formed in the section a-a . The magnitude of the elastic after-effect in the direction normal to the direction of compacting pressure can vary from 0.15 - 0.3% for better-quality industrial powders to 1% for poor-quality products. When this problem is considered, the elastic expansion of the die itself is usually ignored. However, the dimensional changes associated with this effect in the case of a cylindrical die with the OD/ID ratio of 1.4-3.0 and the

Card 1/4

Causes of the formation ....

die had cracks, those made in the reinforced die cracked only when a certain height of the compact was exceeded. All these results provided support for the view that elastic expansion of a die is one of the main causes of exfoliation cracks in powder pressings. If formation of cracks of this type is to be avoided, the following condition must be fulfilled:

$$\varepsilon \frac{d}{s} + \nu \leq \delta ,$$

where ε is the elastic deformation of the die recess,
d diameter or any other dimension of the die recess in the direction normal to the direction of the applied pressure,
s total wall thickness of the pressing in the direction of dimension d,
ν relative deformation of the pressing due to its elastic expansion,
δ permissible deformation of the pressing.

Card 3/4

39923

1.1600

S/226/62/000/003/001/014
1003/1203

AUTHOR Nikolayev, A. N.

TITLE The effect of pressure on the density of pressed metal powder articles

PERIODICAL Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 3-9

TEXT This work links the theory of pressing metal powders with the theory of press-working of metals A new formula is deduced:

$$P = \sigma_s C \rho \ln \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} \qquad (16)$$

where σ_s—yield strength of the metal of which the powder ismade, C—coefficient; and ρ – relative density. this formula determines the pressure necessary for obtaining pressed metal powder products of any given density, without experiment. The formula is true for a relative density higher than 50%, when friction between the particles upon pressing is high, i.e. no lubricant is introduced, and indicates that a 100% relative density can not be attained. There are 7 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im A. A. Zhdanova (The Gorkiy Polytechnical Institute im. A. A. Zhdanov)

SUBMITTED April 4, 1961

Card 1/1

43303

S/226/62/000/005/005/007
E193/E383

11600

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A.N.

TITLE: A vertical sintering furnace

PERIODICAL: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5 , 1962, 89-98

TEXT: The main disadvantage of the conventional, horizontal sintering furnace is that up to 60% of the furnace heat-output is used up to heat the conveyor belt, trays, etc. In addition, a long time is required to attain uniform heating of the sintered articles and to ensure uniformity of structure and physico-mechanical properties which causes additional heat losses. The object of the present investigation, conducted at the Gor'kiy Polytechnical Institute, was to explore the possibility of improving the efficiency of the sintering process by using vertical furnaces. The principle of the design of one type of such a furnace, intended for continuous sintering of bushes or similar parts, is demonstrated in Fig. 1. Another vertical furnace for the fabrication of metal strip by the powder-metallurgy technique, shown schematically in Fig. 3, comprises the following main components: 1 - device for trimming the edges and pneumatic cleaning; 2 - bunker; 3 - rolls for compacting

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