KUNITSYN, L.F.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.

First volume of the Kamchatka Branch of the Geographical Society.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5:140-141 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.; TIMOFEYEV, D.A.; CHICHAGOV, V.P.

Zonal types of pediments in the Amur basin. Zap. Zabaik. otd. Geog. ob-va SSSR no. 24:67-86 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

LIVEROVSKIY, Yu.A.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.

"Vegetation of the Khanka Plain and the surrounding foothills" by G.E. Barantsova. Reviewed by Yu. A. Liverovskii, V.V. Nikol'skaia. Bot. zhur. 49 no.3:451-453 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i institut geografii AN SSSR, Moskva.

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.; SIDOROV, V.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, I.N.

Forms of microrel' f connected with soils frozen over a period of many years in the Sutar intermontane depression. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no. 3:582-585 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Grigor'yevym.

POKSHISHEVSKIY, V.V.; SHTUNSKAYA, L.Ye.; GALITSKOVA, L.A.; LIVEROVSKIY, Yu.A.; MIKHEL'SKAYA, V.V.

Reviews. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.3:126-135 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

GELLER, S.Yu.; GERASIMOV, I.P.; KAMANIN, L.G.; KES', A.S.; KUNITSYN, L.F.; MURZAYEV, E.M.; NEYSHTADT, M.I.; NEFED'YEVA, Ye.A.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.S.; RIKHTER, G.D.; ROSSOLIMO, L.L.; SIL'VESTROV, S.I.

David L'vovich Armand's 60th birthday (1905-). Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.6:141-142 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:11)

NIKOL'SKAYA, V.V.

Recent processes of relief development and forms of aluminum accumulation in the unconsolidated surface formations of the Amur basin. Izv. Vses. Geog. ob-va 97 no.5:452-455 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

IL'YASHENKO, Serafima Andreyevna; NIKOL'SKAYA, Yo.A., retsenzent; RYCHKOVA, O.I., red.

[Knitting] Viazanie na spitsakh. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1964. 156 p. (MIRA 18:3)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.A.

Systems of hot water supply from heating networks. Gig.i san. no.1: 49-50 Ja '54. (MLRA 6:12)

(Hot-water supply)

NIKOL'SKAYA, YE. A.

Water - Pollution

Conference on the prevention of pollution of water reservoirs by petroleum industry enterprises. Gig. i san. No. 6, 1952.

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

1. NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Sewage - Purification

7. From the experience in the purification of sewage from lubricating oil refineries. Gig. i san. No. 4, 1953.

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

NIKOL'SKAYA, Yevgeniya Anatol'yevna ; NIKOL'SKIY, Mikhail Osipovich; SHKLOVSKOVA, T.N., red.; ANDREYEVA, L.S., tekhn. red.

[Book on the standards of cultured living] Kniga o kul'ture byta. Moskva, Profizdat, 1963. 277 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Home economics)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye. A.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "Some problems of the natural resistance of the organism of rabbits". Khar'kov, 1958. 18 pp (Min Agric USSR, Khar'kov Vet Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 7, 1959, 123)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye. A. [Nikol's'ka, O. O.]

Second All-Union Conference on Mycotoxicoses in Man and Farm Animals. Mikrobiol. zhur. 24 no.1:64-66 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(MEDICAL MYCOLOGY—CONGRESSES)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ya.A. [Nikol's'ka, O.O.]

Antibiotic activity of microcide and penicillin in their combined application. Mikrobiol.shur. 24 no.2:55-59 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(MICROCIDE) (PENICILLIN) (STAPHYLOCOCCUS)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.A. [Nikol's'ka, O.O.]; ZAKORDONETS, L.A. [Zakordonets', L.A.]; [redacted]; T.S. [Lebiedieva, T.S.]; ARTEMCHUK, N.Ya.

Dynamics of the biosynthesis of microcide (glucose oxidase) on media with glucose and saccharose. Mikrobiol. zhur. 25 no.5:36-42 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Instituta mikrobiologii AN Ukr[redacted].

BILAY, V.I.; PIDOPLICHKO, N.M. [Pidoplichko, M.M.]; NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.A. [Nikol'ska, O.O.]; DYMOVICH, V.A. [Dymovych, V.O.]

Antifungal properties of Penicillium L k. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.1:42-45 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.A. [Nikol's'ka, O.O.]; DEGTYAR', R.G. [Dehtiar, R.H.]

Isolation glucose oxidase from Penicillium vitale Pidopl. et Bilai. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.1:48-54 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN Ukr SSR.

GULYY, Maksim Fedotovich; BILAY, Vera Iosifovna; PIDOPLICHKO, Nikolay Makarovich; DEGTYAR', Rita Grigor'yevna; NIKOL'SKAYA, Yelena Alekseyevna

[Glucose oxidase enzyme and its use] Ferment gliukozo-oksidaza i ego primenenie. Kiev, Naukovadumka, 1964. 142 p. (MIRA 18:2)

PETRZHAK, K.A.; NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.B.; PETROV, Yu.G.; SHLYAMIN, B.A.

Possibility of using a method involving the slowing down and collection of fission fragments of gas for the study of fragment isotopes. Part 1: Radiochemical study of the distribution of fragments from their paths. Radiokhimiia 1 no.2:227-230 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Fission products)

S/186/60/002/005/017/017
A051/A130

AUHTORS: Malkin, L. Z.; Nikol'skaya, Ye. B., Petrzhak, K.A.

TITLE: Investigating the possibility of the existance of an α-branch of Ra^{225} in the neptune row

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v. 2, no. 5, 1960, 632

TEXT: The problem dealt with by the authors was the study of the α- decay of Ra^{225}, the possibility of which was predicted theoretically, (Ref. 1: W. Jentacke, Phys. Rev., 77, 98, 1950). It is pointed out that till the present time no experimental attempt was made to detect the α-emission of Ra^{225}, decomposing by β-decay with a T = 14.8 days. It is mentioned that Ra^{225} is a member of the neptune row, a part of which is given as being:

$$U^{233} \xrightarrow{\alpha} Th^{229} \xrightarrow{\alpha} Ra^{225} \xrightarrow{\beta^-} Ac^{225} \xrightarrow{\alpha} Fr^{221} \xrightarrow{\alpha} At^{217} \quad ....$$

The limit obtained for the existance of an -branch for Ra^{225} (Ref. 2:

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Investigating the possibility of ....

D. Strominger, J. M. Hollander, G. T. Seaborg, Rev. Modern Physic, 30, 2, 806, 1958) is given as being ≤ 0.01 %. The authors had at their disposal a preparation of U^{233} (1 gr) of high radiochemical purity, kept for two years. The latter was used as the source of Ra^{225}. The difficulty of observing the weak α-activity of the Ra^{225} on a background of other α-emitters of the neptune row, such as the Ac^{225}, Fr^{221}, At^{217}, etc., is pointed out. It is stated that with the alpha decay of Ra^{225} emanation Em^{221} should form. This known isotope of emanation is obtained usually in the reaction of splitting off from Th^{232} using fast protons. The half-life of Em^{221} is 25 m. 80 % of the emanation decays by beta-emission, forming Fr^{221} and 20 % by alpha emission, forming Po^{217}. Thus, by detecting the presence of Em^{221} in the preparation , the existance of alpha-decay of Ra^{225} was proven. In order to measure the Em^{221} a known method of emanation measurement of Rn^{222} was used (Ref. 3: Sbornik prakticheskikh rabot po radiokhimii pod redaktsiey I. E. Starika, A. N. Murina i A. P. Patnera. Izd. LGU, 1956). The solution of the U^{233} was placed into a bubbler which was sealed for three hours. It was later opened and the emanation was transferred to an ionization chamber, the ionization stream of which was measured on an CГ-1M (SG-1M) electrometer. According to the obtained measurements, the

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Investigating the possibility of .....

ionization current of the chamber did not exceed the background, i.e, Em^{221} was not detected in the U^{233}. An evaluation of the sensitivity of the method used showed that Em^{221} could be detected if the alpha-decay of the Ra^{225} exceeded 0.0001 % of its beta-decay. Thus, the obtained results lead to the establishment of a limit of α-branching of the Ra^{225} as $\leq$ 0.0001 %, which corresponds to $T_\alpha \geq 50{,}000$ years. There are 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc, 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language publications read as follows: W. Jentacke, Phys. Rev., 77, 98, 1950; D. Strominger, J. M. Hollander, G. T. Seaborg, Rev. Modern Physic, 30, 2, 806, 1958).

Card 3/3

EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2 Pr-4/Pu-4 JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5010357 UR/0205/65/005/002/0317/0318

AUTHOR: Dragilev, M. M.; Zharkova, G. M.; Nikol'skaya, Ye. B. 28 27 B

TITLE: Kinetics of sodium phenylphosphate hydrolysis under the action of alkaline phosphatase irradiated with cobalt-60 gamma rays

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 317-318

TOPIC TAGS: hydrolysis, sodium phenylphosphate, enzyme, phosphatase, gamma irradiation, pH, substrate

ABSTRACT: The initial hydrolysis rate (V_0) of sodium phenylphosphate under the action of gamma-irradiated alkaline phosphatase and nonirradiated alkaline phosphatase was investigated as a function of substrate concentration (C_s) with pH 9.0 and 9.3 at 37°. An alkaline phosphatase preparation taken from the small intestine of a dog was used. An aqueous solution of the phosphatase (0.04 mg/ml concentration) was gamma-irradiated (Co-60 unit, 600 r/hr) with a 10 kr dose. Up to 4 hrs after irradiation, the kinetics of the enzyme was studied in

4-aminoantipyrine and sodium hydrophosphate to determine the hydrolysis rate.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5010367

Initial hydrolysis rates for irradiated and nonirradiated alkaline phosphatase were plotted in relation to the C_s with pH 9.0 and 9.4. Findings show that the initial hydrolysis rate of sodium phenylphosphate under the action of irradiated phosphatase decreases almost twofold compared to nonirradiated phosphatase. The position of the maximum rate on the curve does not shift for the same pH. The initial hydrolysis rate of sodium phenylphosphate under the action of irradiated and nonirradiated enzyme does not depend on substrate concentrations. With maximum rate position (V_o - C_s) the same for irradiated and nonirradiated enzyme, it appears that with gamma-irradiation of the alkaline phosphatase the kinetic constants and composition of the inactive complex do not change, but only the active concentration of the enzyme decreases and consequently the maximum rate decreases. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut, klinicheskaya bol'nitsa im. Mechnikova (Leningrad Sanitation-Hygiene Medical Institute, Clinical Hospital)

SUBMITTED: 14Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.B.; [illegible]

Effect of temperature on the activity of [illegible] irradiated with Co[illegible] gamma rays. [illegible] 5 [illegible] (MIRA [illegible]) 465 '65.

1. Leningradskiy sanitarno-gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut, i Leningradskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni Mechnikova.

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.B.; PROKOF'YEVA, Ye.G.

Changes in alkaline and acid phosphatases induced by Co^{60} γ-irradiation effect on their solutions. Radiobiologiia 5 no.4:618-619 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.B.

Method of determining the inactivation of alkaline phosphatase solutions induced by ionizing radiation. Radiobiologiia 5 no.5:757-759 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye. I.

"Investigating Solid Solutions of Compounds Having the Zinc Blende Lattice (HgTe-HgSe; HgTe-HgS-B; HgSe-HgS-B)." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 6, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

FD-3171

USSR/Physics - Solid Solutions

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-1/21

Authors : Nikol'skaya, Ye. I. and Regel', A. R.

Title : Formation of solid solutions and magnetic susceptibility in the systems HgTe-HgSe, HgTe-βHgS, HgSe-βHgS

Periodical: Zhur. tekh. fiz., 25, No 8 (August), 1955, 1347-1351

Abstract : The authors describe the apparatus which they used in studying solid solutions and magnetic susceptibility of the above mentioned systems. The results are presented in graphic form. The authors conclude that annealing leads to a considerable variation in magnetic susceptibility, characterized by an increase in absolute value. The addition of even small amounts of HgTe and HgSe to cinnabar leads to a considerable increase of diamagnetism of the system after annealing. This is connected with the transition of cinnabar into metacinnabarite when HgTe and HgSe are added. The general course of the dependence of magnetic permeability upon the concentration of component original substances is typical for systems of continuous solid solutions.

Submitted : March 9, 1955

FD-3172

USSR/Physics - Solid Solutions

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-2/21

Authors : Nikol'skaya, Ye. I. and Regel', A. R.

Title : Some electrical characteristics of solid solutions HgTe-HgSe, HgTe-βHgS and HgSe-βHgS

Periodical: Zhur. tekh. fiz., 25, No 8 (August), 1955, 1352-1356

Abstract : The authors discuss the results of investigations of the solid solutions given in the title. This article is a sequel to the preceding one, and considers specific resistance and its temperature coefficient, thermoelectromotive force and the Hall effect. The results are presented in graphical form. These graphs show the dependence of electroconductivity upon composition of solid solutions, dependence of the Hall coefficient upon composition, dependence of thermo e.m.f. and electronic mobility upon composition, and relative variation of specific resistance and Hall coefficient in dependence upon magnetic field intensity. The authors thank A. F. Ioffe and V. P. Zhuze.

Submitted : March 9, 1955

Distr: 4E2c

Thermocouple. A. R. Regel and E. L. Nikol'skaya. U.S.S.R. 102,892, May 25, 1953. Thermocouples having a high e.m.f. and a low heat cond. are obtained from fused and prolonged annealing in vacuo of solid solns. of Hg, Te and S (HgTe-HgS); Hg, Te-Hg, and Se (HgTe-HgSe); Hg... or Hg, Se-Hg, and S (HgSe-HgS). M. Hosch

6

1

ACCESSION NR: AR4046006 S/0058/64/000/007/E024/E024

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 7E177

AUTHOR: Nikol'skaya, Ye. I.

TITLE: Structural properties of the mercury telluride -- mercury sulfide system

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Kalininsk. gos. ped. in-t, v. 33, 1963, 61-66

TOPIC TAGS: mercury telluride, mercury sulfide, alloy system, crystal lattice structure, crystal lattice parameter, semiconducting material

TRANSLATION: The structural properties of the semiconducting $A_{II}B_{VI}$ alloys HgTe -- HgS was investigated in the 90 to [illegible] range of HgTe and HgS concentrations. X-ray patterns of the alloys were obtained in type RKD cameras. The lattice parameters vary smoothly (linearly) with variation of the alloy concentration (from 6.25 A for HgTe to

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ACCESSION NR: AR4046006

5.86 Å for 10% HgTe). In the concentration region below 10% HgTe, the type ZnS structure, which this alloy possesses at more than 10% HgTe, is lost and the hexagonal structure of cinnabar appears and is retained after annealing. The retention of the hexagonal structure is attributed to the presence of Te-Te-Te chains, which are very close to their structural properties to the Hg-S-Hg chains. When the S atoms in the cinnabar lattice are replaced by the Te atoms, no noticeable distortion of the structure takes place. G. Gol'der.

SUB CODE: SS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SHNOL', S.E.; RUDNEVA, O.A.; NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.L.; REVEL'SKAYA, T.A.

Variation of the amplitude of spotaneous actomyosin preparation transitions from one state into another during storage. Biofizika 6 no. 2:165-171 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. TSentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.
(ACTOMYOSINS)

21931

S/128/60/000/001/002/007
A133/A127

18.1245

AUTHORS: Krymov, V. V., Nikol'skaya, Ye. M., Tikhonova, V. V., Fedorova, V. K.

TITLE: Production of foundry magnesium alloys containing zirconium

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1960, 23-25

TEXT: The article deals with various magnesium alloys to which zirconium had been added to reduce the grain size and to render improved mechanical properties of alloy castings. Investigations have been carried out to find an optimum method for adding zirconium to foundry magnesium alloys at a ratio of at least 0.6%. This is a difficult technological problem owing to the high chemical activity, high melting point, considerable specific weight (6.4)and low solubility of zirconium. Two test series were carried out. In the first, zirconium was added in the form of potassium fluorozirconate, in the second, zirconium was added in the form of foundry alloy, as virgin metal (100%), secondary metal (100%) or in a combined

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Production of foundry magnesium alloys...

form (70% virgin, 30% secondary metal). Test results obtained in the first series indicated that the composition of the working alloy, after remelting, is not constant. Thereby, the zirconium content considerably decreased, and the addition of zirconium in the form of fluorine salts increased the danger for the foundrymen. An analysis of the second series proved that the simplest and most dependable method involves the use of a blended foundry alloy whereby zirconium is obtained through reduction by means of magnesium from a melt of potassium fluorozirconate and carnallite. In this case, carnallite, equaling 25% of the weight of the charge, is put into a crucible and heated to 730-750°C, held until bubbling stops to provide conditions for adding 50% potassium fluorozirconate in small portions. When the latter dissolved, magnesium, melted in an other crucible, is added. Simultaneously, the temperature is increased to 780-800°C and the charge is thoroughly stirred. Such a foundry alloy contains 20-35% zirconium in the dissolved state and 10-15% elementary zirconium with a total zirconium content between 30-50%. The

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Production of foundry magnesium alloys...

following factors have been investigated: the effect of the added foundry alloy on the mechanical properties of an alloy melted from a 100% virgin metal; the effect of repeated remelting without any refining on the zirconium content of the alloy and its mechanical properties; the effect of adding different amounts of foundry alloys on the Zr content and the mechanical properties of an alloy melted from 70% secondary and 30% virgin metal. Testing the mechanical properties of the МЛ12(ML12) alloy as to the effect of its Zr content it was found that an increased Zr content raises the strength limit, and in particular, the yield point of the alloy. High and stable properties have been attained with an addition of 7.5 - 10% foundry alloy. At repeated remelting without any further addition of foundry alloy the Zr content somewhat decreases but comes still close to 0.6 %, simultaneously ensuring high-level anti-corrosion properties. Based on these studies the following melting technology is recommended: the charge will consists of МГ1 (MG1) bar magnesium, zinc bars of a grade not lower than Ц2(Ts2), alloying rare-earth metals or thorium, magnesium-zirconium foundry alloy (30-50% Zr) and secondary

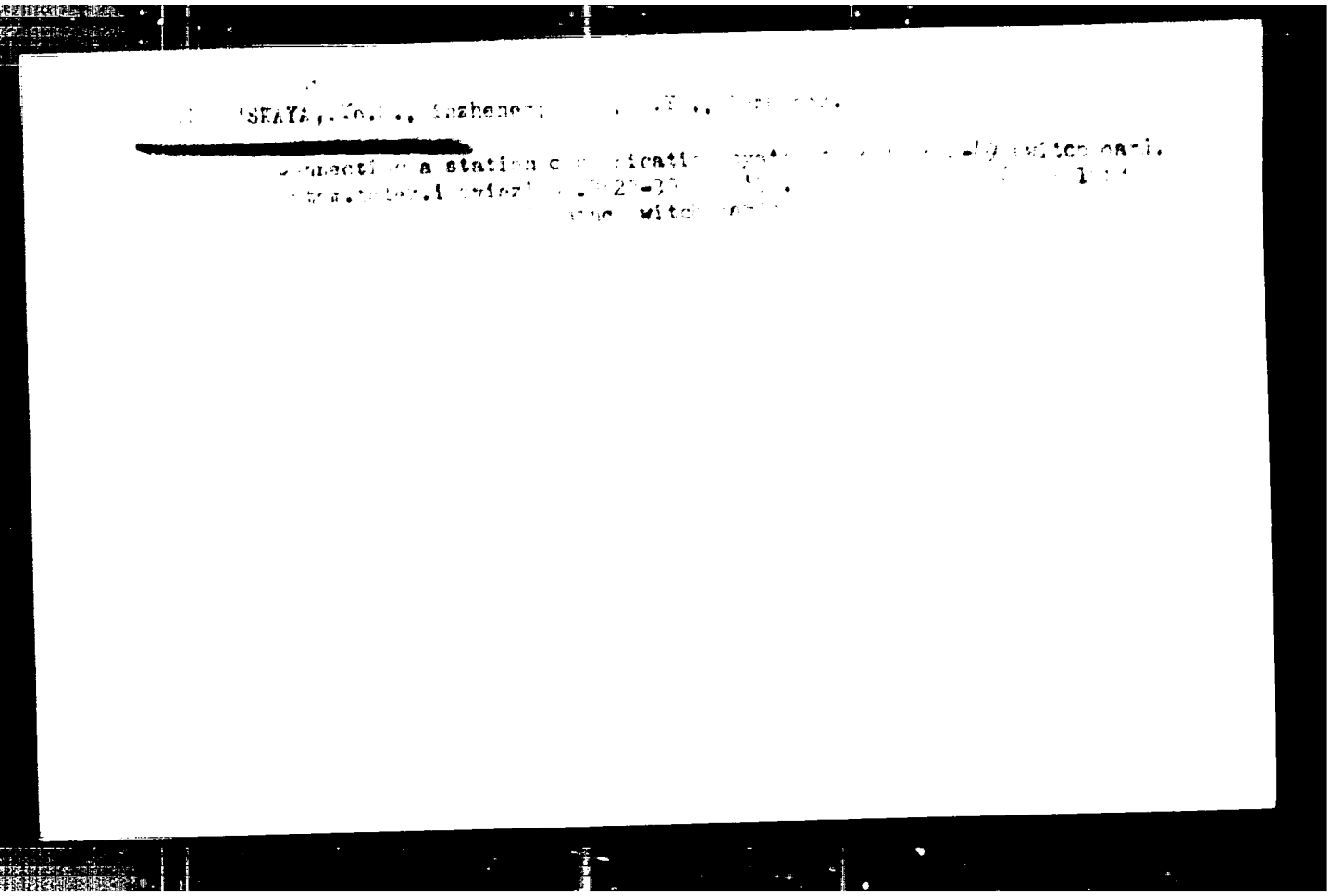
Card 3/5

Production of foundry magnesium alloys...

metal. The charge is calculated for a 2.5% Zr content; zinc and rare earth metal content is rated at median values and as to the thorium content the upper limit has been considered. The amount of the foundry alloy is calculated in the following way, depending on the composition of the charge:

Composition of the charge	Foundry alloy added
100% virgin metal	7.5 %
60-80% secondary metal + 20-40% virgin metal	7.5 % of the weight of the virgin metal and 2% of the weight of the secondary metal
100% secondary metal	2 %

In the melting process ВИ2(VI2) and ВИ3 (VI3) type fluxes are used. Zinc is added after melting and reheating of magnesium up to 700-720°C. After refining and overheating at 780-800°C the contaminated flux is removed from the surface of the melt and foundry alloy is added in corresponding portions. Thereby, melting temperature has to



KATS, S. Ye., inzh.; NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye. M., inzh.

Joint operation of M-49 and TsBK3K2 commutators. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 5 no.5:20-21 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Giprotranssignalsvyaz'.
(Railroads—Electronic equipment)
(Railroads—Communication systems)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Cartography of public health centers in the U.S.S.R. Mor. st. po kart. no.9:57-63 '56. (MLRA 10:8)
(Cartography) (Public health--Maps)

L 23977-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1)

ACC NR: AP6004531 SOURCE CODE: UR/0006/66/000/001/0051/0057 (A)

AUTHOR: Nikol'skaya, Ye. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Maps of economic regions for planning

SOURCE: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 1, 1966, 51-57

TOPIC TAGS: cartography, economic geography, government economic planning

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the needs of Soviet economic planners in special maps. The various requirements of the maps are covered in detail, including scale, territory, content, and degree of generalization. An outline is given of maps urgently needed in planning the economic development in the Northwestern Region, the Baltic Region, the Central-chernozem Region, and the Ural Region. The author notes that this article does not attempt to raise all the numerous and complex questions in the composition of maps and their use in planning. The article merely tries to draw the attention of cartographers to the need of working at the methodology and the creation of maps. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2 UDC: 528.94

L 23977-66

ACC NR: AP6004531

SUB CODE: 05, 08 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 fv

FRISHMAN, M.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHCHENKOVSKAYA, Ye.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GOLOTINA, Z.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Treatment of syphilis with bicillin. Vest.derm.i ven. no.12:55-59 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent A.I. Pyatikop).
(SYPHILIS) (BICILLIN)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.P.; FRISHMAN, M.P.; SHCHEPKOVSKAYA, Ye.V.; GOLUBINA, Z.S.; MARINA, A.I.

Treatment of syphilis patients with penicillin combined with bismuth preparations. Vest. derm. i ven. no.2:54-58 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Otdel sifilidologii (zav. M.P. Frishman) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent A.I. Pyatikop), Khar'kov.

FRISHMAN, M.P.; SHCHEPKOVSKAYA, Ye.V. [deceased]; NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.P.; MARINA, A.I.; MEKSINA, B.I.; RUDAYEV, M.I.

Syphilis of the internal organs and of the nervous system in Kharkov during the past 8 years (1955-1962). Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.6:81-85 Je '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy institut (dir. - dotsent A.I.Pyatikop), Khar'kov.

OCHIKOVA, L.B.; NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.M.

Age- and sex-related characteristics of morbidity among children in the city of Rostov-on-Don. Sbor. nauch. trud. Rost. gos. med. inst. no.22:120-124 '63. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya i istorii meditsiny Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. A.S.Gromov).

1 A

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[illegible] (chrome) green. V. N. [illegible], Ye. P. [illegible] and L. P. [illegible]. J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow) [illegible] — $(Cr_2O_3)_x(H_2O)_y$ is in general manufd. by fusing $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and H_3BO_3 at a high temp. The product therefore invariably contains boric oxide. The authors studied this process to det. the best and most practical conditions of manuf., as well as the effect of these conditions upon the shade of the product. If the residual B_2O_3 is removed from the green by suitable reagents, the pigment acquires a fresh and bright appearance. The H_2O content of the pigment can be reduced to about 5% without injury to the pigment. From this they conclude that its formula is $2Cr_2O_3.2H_2O$ and that it is formed according to the following equation: $2K_2Cr_2O_7 + 12H_3BO_3 = 2Cr_2O_3.2H_2O + 3K_2B_4O_7 + 4B_2O_3 + 16H_2O$. For satisfactory results a quantity of H_3BO_3 2 or 3 times the theoretical should be employed. As substitute for H_3BO_3, $H_2C_2O_4$ does not give a sufficiently bright green. H_3PO_4 gives a pigment which is readily sol. in [illegible] D. K.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The extraction of aluminum oxide from clay with the aid of ammonium sulfate. A. P. Ponomarev, [illegible] and V. A. Anoshevich. *Legkie Metal.* [illegible], No. 7-8, 27-31; *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, [illegible].—The clay was heated with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and the Al thus converted into the NH_4 alum. Treatment with water dissolved the alum. By sintering 30 min. with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ at 400° and extg. 2 hrs., a yield of 90.[illegible]% of the Al was obtained from a kaolin contg. 35.12% Al_2O_3 and 0.4% Fe_2O_3. The highest yield obtained was [illegible]%. Similar results were obtained with other types of clays. Fusion should be stopped as soon as white fumes begin to escape. M. G. Moore

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The carbon-containing shale of [illegible] as a raw material from which to obtain alumina. A. P. Pentegov, Ya. P. Khokhlova, and V. A. Anselevich. *Legkie Metal* 5, No. 1, 16 [illegible]; *Chem. Zentr.* 1936, II, 1618.—The ash from Khokavdan oil shale contains 32 [illegible]% Al_2O_3 and about 58% SiO_2. The possibility of obtaining the Al_2O_3 by [illegible] with $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (cf. preceding abstract) was investigated. About 70-80% of the Al_2O_3 could be brought into soln. Expts. on a large scale yielded about 78.21% of the Al_2O_3, which was 99.88% pure. About 92% of the $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ used to decompose the mineral was recovered.
M. G. Moore

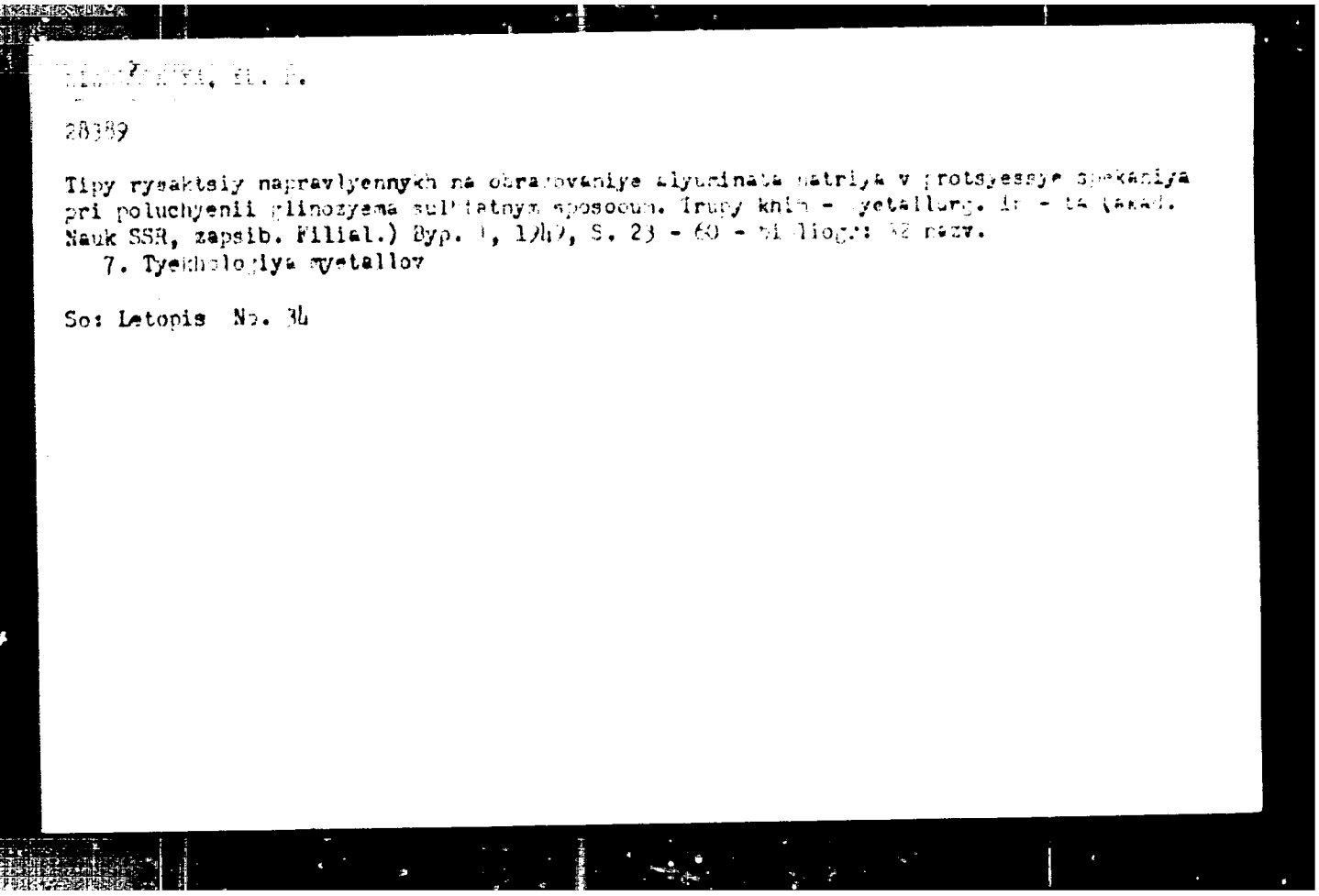
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA 7

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES [illegible]

Volumetric analysis of solutions containing NaOH, Na_2CO_3, $NaAlO_2$, Na_2S, Na_2SO_3, and $Na_2S_2O_3$. Yu. P. Nikol'skaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 13, 110(1947)(in Russian).—In the solns. occurring in the sulfate process of production of Al_2O_3 from various aluminous raw materials, [illegible] was first detd. [illegible] A known vol. [illegible] of the soln. [illegible] NaOH was [illegible] in this vol. and titrated slowly with 0.1 N HCl against phenolphthalein, giving NaOH + $NaHCO_3$ + $NaAlO_2$ + NaHS (provided no H_2S was allowed to escape). The filtrate from the pptd. $Al(OH)_3$, plus the wash, was further titrated with 0.1 N HCl against methyl orange to pink, giving Na_2SO_3 plus the $NaHCO_3$ + NaHS formed in the first titration. An equal vol. was titrated directly with HCl against methyl orange until pink, [illegible] [illegible] for several hr., reverse titration being unreliable in the presence of $NaAlO_2$; this gives Na_2CO_3 + NaOH + $NaAlO_2$ + NaHS + $NaAlO_2$. An equal vol. was titrated with 0.05 N iodine; an amt. of HCl equal to that consumed in the foregoing titration [illegible] methyl orange was added, then a vol. of the iodine soln. [illegible] than the soln. tested; the excess I was titrated with $Na_2S_2O_3$. This gives NaHS + Na_2SO_3 + $Na_2S_2O_3$. To det. Na_2SO_3 + $Na_2S_2O_3$, fresh $ZnCO_3$ was added to a fourth sample and an aliquot, filtered through a dry filter, was treated with excess I and backtitrated with $Na_2S_2O_3$; a 2nd part, also filtered dry, was titrated directly with I after addn. of formalin, giving $Na_2S_2O_3$. The data thus obtained are enough to det. all the unknowns. N. Thon

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



[illegible], Z. P.

28389

Tipy rysaktsiy napravlyennykh na obrazovaniye alyuminata natriya v protsessye spekaniya pri poluchyenii glinozyema sul'fatnym sposobom. Trudy khim - metallurg. in - ta (Akad. Nauk SSR, zapsib. Filial.) Vyp. 1, 1947, S. 23 - 60 - Bibliogr: 32 nazv.

7. Tyekhnologiya metallov

So: Letopis No. 34

[illegible]A, I. N., r.

28397

Poluchyeniye sody iz sulbfate natriya chyerjez tvyerdyy syenistyy natriy. Trudy - Khim-Myetallurg. In-Ta (akad. Nauk SSR, Zapsib. Filial). Vyp. 1, 1949, S. 61-76-Bibliogr: 8 Nazv.
D. Silikatno-Kyeramichyeskaya promyshlyennostb.

SO: L"TOPIS No. 24

KIKCHIGINA, Yu. P.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Water, Sewage, and
Sanitation

Salt formation in the natural waters and salt lakes of Kulunda. Yu. P. Kikchigina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 96, 915-17(1954).—The small valley contains systems of chains of lakes and swamps joined by streams or springs. The distribution of the following 4 types of water is given in some detail: (1) $CO_3^{--} + HCO_3^- > Ca^{++} + Mg^{++} + SO_4^{--}$; (2) $CO_3^{--} + HCO_3^- < Ca^{++} + Mg^{++} < CO_3^{--} + HCO_3^- + SO_4^{--}$; (3) $CO_3^{--} + HCO_3^- + SO_4^{--} < Ca^{++} + Mg^{++}$; (4) $HCO_3^- = 0$. Water of the first lake of a chain is of type (1) contg. $NaHCO_3$ and Na_2CO_3. Water of the second type (contg. $MgSO_4$ and no Na_2CO_3) is found in the lakes that extend to the edge of the pine woods that cover the steppe. The salts characteristic of the sulfate-chloride water of type (2) are derived from the weathering of the annuals [illegible] growing in the black soil of the steppe. V. H. [illegible]

Science

Riches if the salt lakes of Kulunda. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskoe obl. gos. izd-vo, 1952.

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

NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu. P.

USSR/Geology - Geochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 34/49

Authors : Nikol'skaya, Yu. P.

Title : Formation of salt-water lakes in the Kulundinsk steppes

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/3, 525-527, Mar 21, 1955

Abstract : Geochemical data are given on the changes in the chemical composition of salt water reservoirs prevalent in the Kulundinsk steppes of the USSR. The geology of the formation of these salt-water lakes is explained. 6 Russian and USSR references (1917-1953).

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, West Siberian Branch, Chem. Metallurg. Inst.

Presented by : Academician G. G. Urazov, October 25, 1954

GORBANEV, A.I.; NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.P.

Mineral lakes of Western Siberia are a rich basis for the development of the chemical industry. Izv. vost. fil. AN SSSR no.12:68-77 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Sovet po koordinatsii i Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Siberia, Western--Mines and mineral resources) (Lakes)

Nikol'skaya, Yu. P.

AUTHORS: Nikol'skaya, Yu. P., Koshkina, I. A. 78-2-34/45

TITLE: The System $Na, Ca||SO_4, HCO_3-H_2O$ at 25° and a CO_2-Pressure of About 1 atm. (Sistema $Na, Ca||SO_4, HCO_3-H_2O$ pri 25° i P_{CO_2} ~1 Atm.)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 2, pp. 498-500 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The system $Na^+, Ca^{++}||SO_4^{2-}, HCO_3-H_2O$ at 25°C and a CO_2-pressure of about 1 atm was thoroughly investigated by the method of the solubility on isothermal conditions. The containers hold 800 - 900 ml. They are brought into thermostats with the samples and are left standing for two to three months until the equilibrium is attained. The precipitated solid phase was investigated by the polarization microscope of the type M.P.-3. Calcite, gypsum, mirabillite and sodium bicarbonate were also determined in these systems. The formation of glauberite - $Na_2SO_4.CaSO_4$ - was not observed. The entrance of gypsum into the solid phase under the simultaneous formation of sodium bicarbonate probably

Card 1/2

Nikol'skaya, Yu. P.

78-2-35/43

AUTHORS: Nikol'skaya, Yu. P., Moshkina, I. A.

TITLE: The System Na, Mg|SO_4, HCO_3-H_2O at 25°C and a CO_2-Pressure of About 1 Atm. (Sistema Na, Mg|SO_4, HCO_3-H_2O pri 25° i $P_{CO_2} \sim$ 1 Atm.)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol.3, Nr 1, pp.501-503 (USSR)

Received:

ABSTRACT: The system Na^+, Mg^+|SO_4^{2-}, HCO_3-H_2O at 25°C and a CO_2-pressure of about 1 atm. was investigated. The initial solutions were kept for three to four months in containers of 800-900 ml with mercury sealing provided with an inlet and an outlet pipe, for CO_2. The precipitated solid phases were investigated by the universal polarization microscope M.P.-3. As solid bodies the authors detected neskvegonite and sodium bicarbonate. Under the influence of $Mg(HCO_3)_3 + Na_2SO_4 \rightleftarrows MgSO_4 + 2\ NaHCO_3$-$H_2O$ at 25°C and a CO_2-pressure of about 1 atm. five compounds are produced: neskvegonite - $MgCO_3.3H_2O$, sodium bicarbonate - $NaHCO_3$, mirabillite - $Na_2SO_4.10\ H_2O$,

Card 1/2

78-2-35/43

The System Na, $Mg|SO_4$, HCO_3-H_2O at 25°C and a CO_2-Pressure of About 1 Atm.

astrakhanite - $Na_2SO_4 \cdot MgSO_4 \cdot 4\ H_2O$ and epsomite - $MgSO_4 \cdot 7\ H_2O$.
On addition of Na_2SO_4 to saturated solutions of magnesium carbonate two solid phases crystallize - neckvegonite and mirabillite. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 10 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: West Siberian Branch AS USSR - Chemical and Metallurgical Institute
(Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR, khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.P.; MOSHKINA, I.A.

System Na^+, Ca^{++} $SO_4^=$ HCO_3^- - H_2O at 25°C and PCO_2 1 atm. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Zap.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.12:3-10 '58. (MIRA 14:6)
(Systems (Chemistry))

NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.P.; MOSHKINA, I.A.

System Na^+, Mg^{++} SO_4^{--}, HCO_3^- - H_2O at 25°C and P_{CO_2} 1 atm. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Zap.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.12:11-15 '58. (MIRA 14:6)
(Systems (Chemistry))

NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.P.; MOSHKINA, I.A.

Chemical formation of soda in nature. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Zap.-Sib. fil.AN SSSR no.12:17-28 '56. (MIRA 14:6)
(Sodium carbonate)

VISYAGIN, N.I. [deceased]; NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.P.; LYAPUNOV, M.F.

Methods for the industrial utilization of the salt resources of lake Bol'shoi Anah-Bulat. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Zap.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.12:55-64 '58. (MIRA 14:6)
(Bol'shoi Anah-Bulat, Lake—Thenardite)
(Bol'shoi Anah-Bulat, Lake—Sodium sulfate)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.P.; VASILEVSKAYA, A.G.

On the recovery of thenardite from the brine of Lake Kuchuk.
Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Zap.-Sib.fil.AN SSSR no.12:65-75 '58.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Kuchuk, Lake--Thenardite)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.P.; NIKOLAYEV, A.V., otv. red.; ANTONENKO, Ye.A., red.; YAKIMOV, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Salt formation processes in lakes and waters of the Kulunda Steppe] Protsessy solenobrazovaniia v ozerakh i vodakh Kulundinskoi stepi. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1961. 179 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR i nachal'nik Kulundinskoy ekspeditsii AN SSSR (for Nikolayev).
(Kulunda Steppe—Saline waters)

BEYROM, S.G.; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.V.; KIROL'SKAYA, Yu.I.

Formation of drainage and chemical composition of underground waters in Oligocene deposits in the Irtysh artesian basin. Geol.i geofiz. no.7:43-54 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Siberia, Western--Water, Underground)

KOCHINA, Pelageya Yakovlevna, akademik; MOSIYENKO, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; LAMIN, Leonid Anatol'yevich, nauchnyy sotrudnik; NIKOL'SKAYA, Yuliya Pavlovna, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; kand.-. tekhn.nauk

Problem of Kulunda. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.1:33-39 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Predsedatel' Koordinatsionnoy komissii po probleme "Kulunda" (for Kochina). 2. Nachal'nik Kulundinskoy ekspeditsii (for Mosiyenko). 3. Biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Lamin). 4. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Nikol'skaya).
(Kulunda Steppe--Irrigation)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.P., kand.khim.nauk; LYAPUNOV, M.F., kand.khim.nauk

Artificial deposits of mineral salts. Priroda 51 no.4:68-70 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, g. Novosibirsk.

(Kulunda Steppe--Salt deposits)

NIKOLAYEV, A.V.; VASILEVSKAYA, A.G.; KOLOSOV, A.S.; NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.P.; MILKO, G.M.

Potassium of the upper horizons of salt deposits of the Kansk-Taseyevo region. Dokl. AN SSSR. 144 no.6:1369-1372 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Nikolayev).
(Krasnoyarsk Territory—Potassium salts)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu. P.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Doctor of Chemical Sciences at the Joint Academic Council on Chemical Sciences; Siberian Branch

"Processes of Salt-Formation in Lakes and Waters of the Kulundinskaya Steppe."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

MOSHKINA, I.A.; NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.P.

Trace elements in the underground waters of the Oligocene sediments in the Irtysh artesian basin. Geol. i geofiz. no.6:130-135 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

MELNIKOVA, I.A.; GORBUNOVA, G.I.; NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.P.

Quaternary reciprocal system Na, Ca // SO_4, HCO_3 - H_2O at 0° [illegible] at various partial pressures of CO_2. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.3; Ser. khim. nauk no.1:20-26 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut fiziko-khimicheskikh osnov pererabotki mineral'nogo syr'ya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

NIKOL'SKAYA, Yu.F.; KOLOSOV, A.S.

Indications of potassium potential in the south of the Siberian Platform. Geol. i geofiz. no.1:43-61 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. U-7
Comparative Oncology. Tumors in Humans.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 70947.

Author : Poyemnyy F. A., Nikolaiskaya Z. A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Hormone Therapy of Cerebral Neoplasms.

Orig Pub: Tr. Vseross. nauchn-prakt. konferentsii neyrokhirurgov, 1953 i 1954, Leningrad, Medgiz, 1956, 45-47.

Abstract: Treatment of a patient 18 years of age, with a tumor of the Varolius bridge, by methyl-testosterone produced a marked improvement. Symptoms of hypertension and signs of a bilateral affection disappeared, the alternating syndrome became obliterated, the patient was able to walk without assistance, was soon discharged, and considers herself healthy. In a patient 51 years old with a tumor

Card 1/2

SUTYRIN, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; NIKOL'SKAYA, Z.A., inzh.

Introduction of mechanized welding methods at the Kaluga Machinery Manufacture. Svar.proizv. no.5:24-26 My '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kaluzhskiy vechernyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha im. Baumana (for Sutyrin).
2. Kaluzhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy savod (for Nikol'skaya).

(Kaluga—Machinery industry)
(Electric welding—Equipment and supplies)

NIKOL'SKAYA Zh.D.

New type of tungsten mineralization in the Gornyy Altai.
Sov.geol. 1 no.11:106-110 N '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Altai Mountains--Tungsten ores)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Zh.D.

AUTHOR: Nikol'skaya, Zh.D. 132-58-2-12/17

TITLE: Utilization of LYUM-2 in the Sampling of Stockwork Sheelite Ores (Ispol'zovaniye LYUM-2 pri oprobovanii shtokverkovykh sheelitovykh rud)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, 1958, Nr 2, pp 53-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The luminescent mineraloscope (Lyum-2) is used for different analyses and for the observation of the luminescence of minerals, of sheelite in particular, in the Urzarsy deposit of Gornyy Altay. Owing to the smallness of its grains and to its color, the sheelite cannot be detected with the naked eye in the veins of the stockwork. The use of the Lyum-2 showed that sheelite is mostly associated with carbonate-quartz-albite veins.

ASSOCIATION: VSEGEI

Card 1/1 1. Minerals-Luminescence-Analysis 2. Mineraloscope-Applications

NIKOL'SKAYA, Zh.D.

Conditions governing the formation of the copper-molybdenum stockwork deposit in the Altai. Trudy VSEGEI 60:47-50 '61.
(MIRA 15:3)
(Altai Mountains--Copper ores) (Altai Mountains--Molybdenum ores)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Zh.D.

Stages of the formation of sheelite stockwork in the Urzarsayskoye deposit of the Gornyy Altai. Trudy VSEGEI 60:81-86 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Altai Mountains--Scheelite)

POPOV, V.Ye.; NIKOL'SKAYA, Zh.D.; ZELENUGIN, V.K.

Recent data on the age of the contact-metasomatic iron ore deposits of the Korgon zone of Gornyy Altai. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.3:675-678 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.
(Korgon region (Altai Territory)—Iron ores)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Zh. D.; POPOV, V.Ye.; TROFIMOV, V.A.

History of tectonic development and regionalization in the Gornyy Altai. Trudy VSEGEI 94:92-120 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Zh.D.; TROFIMOV, V.A.

Age of the so-called Kalba intrusions in the Gornyy Altai. Trudy VSEGEI 94:160-171 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

NIKOL'SKAYA, Zh.D.

Metallogenic zones of the Gornyy Altai. Sov. geol. 8 no.4:27-35 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.

NIKOLSKAYA, Z. I.

Pneumonia

Care at public health stations of children with pneumonia. Med. sestra, no. 2, 1952.

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

[redacted], inzh.

Adding lined water to fresh feed water used for feeding the district heating network. Teploenergetika 7 no.6:96 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Feed-water purification)

NIKOL'SKAYA-LYUBIMOVA, F. D.

"Data on the Pathoanatomy of Progressive Paralysis in Children and Juveniles." Cand Med Sci, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 5, Jan 55)

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

NIKOLSKI, W.

A report concerning the practical traihing in starting construction conducted in the Lenin Combinate Works.

p. 52 (Budownictwo Przemyslowe) Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

L 31761-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WW/GD

ACC NR: AT6021149 SOURCE CODE: HU/2504/65/050/000/0251/0261

AUTHOR: Nikolskii, E. N.--Nikol'skiy, E. N. (Professor; Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Stresses in cylindrical shells with symmetrical cross section

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technica, v. 50, 1965, 251-261

TOPIC TAGS: cylindric shell structure, stress analysis, trigonometry

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the theory of stresses arising in cylindrical shells with symmetrical cross section. With the help of formulae derived in the paper, the stresses arising in the middle surface of a shell can be computed for any system of loads. The paper presents the solution of a problem in the form of trigonometrical series. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 31 formulas. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 20Sep64 / SOV REF: 005

Card 1/1

IVANOV, Nikolay Kirillovich; [illegible]

[Standard accounting in industry] Standartnyi uchet v promyshlennosti. Moskva, Finansy, 1964. 456 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

Applied Mechanics Reviews

Compressible Flow, Gas Dynamics

7

1540. A. A. [illegible] and G. I. Taganov, Gas motion in a local supersonic region and conditions of potential-flow breakdown. Nat. adv. Comm. Aero. tech. Memo. no. 1213, 36 pp. (May 1949) (Transl. from Prikl. Mat. Mekh.)

It is shown that in general a local supersonic flow region is terminated by a shock wave. For a convex profile the breakdown of the potential flow, as the free-stream Mach number is increased, is never due to the formation of an envelope of the characteristics or a limit line within the local supersonic flow region. It is also shown that the formation of the shock wave within or at the boundary of the supersonic region, cannot be preceded by the occurrence of an infinite acceleration within the interior regions of the local supersonic flow on any ordinary profile not having an infinite curvature.

The numerical work of Ringleb, previously analyzed by von Kármán to show the effect of an infinite acceleration, is re-examined to show that the infinite acceleration found in the hodograph plane actually corresponds to an infinite curvature of the streamlines in the physical plane, and therefore does not correspond to any ordinary smooth profile. This analysis of the distortion of the streamlines shows there is no valid reason for expecting a discontinuity or limit line within the interior points of a local supersonic flow region.

The work of Kaplan [same source, Rep. no. 784; Rev. 1, [illegible]] is analyzed to show that the conditions requiring a shock wave have already been established before reaching the free-stream Mach number indicating the breakdown of potential flow. It may be that the indicated breakdown in the potential flow from [illegible] is also the divergence of Kaplan's power-series representation has no physical significance.

The new criterion established for the breakdown of potential flow is that the transition line from supersonic to subsonic flow must have a monotonic variation in the angle of inclination of the velocity vector (in which case it is a sonic line); otherwise it is a line of discontinuity or shock wave. It is also proved that along any straight segment of the profile in the local supersonic-flow region the velocity must monotonically decrease. It is then easily shown that any straight segment on the profile in the local supersonic-flow region will produce a breakdown in the potential flow. This indicates the flow is unstable for any convex contour shape, and generally will end in a shock wave (due to the boundary changes and thickness of the boundary layer).

K. V. [illegible], USA

1950

NIKOL'SKIY, A.A., AND G.I. TAGANOV.

Dviahenie gaza v mestnoi sverkhzvukovoi zone i nekotorye usloviia razrusheniia potentsial'nogo techeniia. (Prikladnaia matematika i mekanika, 1946, v. 10, no. 4, p. 480-502, diagrs., bibliography)

Summary in English.

Title tr.: Gas motion in a local supersonic region and conditions of potential-flow breakdown. Reviewed in Applied Mechanics Reviews, 1950, v. 3, no. 7, item 1319.

So. Aeronautical Science and Aviation in the Soviet Union. Library of Congress, 1955.

USSR/Physics - Explosion Waves, Coal 1 Feb 53

"Waves of Sudden Ejection of Gasified Rocks," A. A. Mikolskiy

DAN SSSR, Vol 88, No 4, pp 623-626

Derives eqs of stationary waves of sudden ejections and applies them to computations of explosions in coal mines. Eqs contain consts which should be detd experimentally. One particular const depends on resistance of rock to pulverization. Presented by Acad A. I. Nekrasov 20 Oct 52.

249T48

NIKOL'SKIY, A. A.

"First All-Union Conference on Aerohydrodynamics," Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, No 6, pp 941, 942, 1953

Translation W-30662 - 12 July 54

NIKOL'SKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; DYSKIN, Itskhok Efraimovich; SOKOLOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; SHMYREV, A.G., inzh., retsenzent; NOVIKAS, M.N., inzh., red.; KEDVELEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Winning the high title; work practices of the collective of the route control interlocking system point of the Chelyabinsk Station of the Southern Urals Railroad] Vysokoe zvanie zavoevano; opyt raboty kollektiva posta marshrutno-releinoi tsentralizatsii stantsii Cheliabinsk IUzhno-Ural'skoi zh.d. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 15 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Chelyabinsk--Railroads--Signaling--Interlocking systems)
(Railroads--Labor productivity)

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1036. WAVES OF DESTRUCTION IN GAS FILLED ROCKS. Nikol'skii, A. A. (Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR/ Rep. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.), 11 Aug. 1953, vol. 91, (5), 1035-1038). The theory of waves of change of pressure, which was advanced previously (fuel Abstr. 1953, n.s. 13, 3224) to explain the occurrence of sudden eruptions of coal and gas in mines, is developed, and further equations are derived. (L).

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Nikol'skii, A. A. Problems of gas flow at sonic speed. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 94, 401-404 (1954). (Russian)

Consider a steady plane potential flow containing a straight sonic line A_1A_2 crossed at right angles by the fluid with expansions at both ends which reflect the flow in opposite directions through an angle [illegible] the symmetrical supersonic region bounded by A_1[illegible], and the final characteristics A_1C_1 and A_2C_2 of the expansion fans the author seeks solutions of Chaplygin's equations [illegible] for the velocity potential and stream functions φ and ψ with boundary conditions [illegible] where θ is the angle between the velocity vector and the axis of symmetry [illegible] of the ratio of [illegible] maximum speed [illegible] are known functions. Let [illegible] be the [illegible] through A_1 A_2 parallel to the [illegible] [illegible] A_1A_2 [illegible] images, and [illegible]

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points of two adjoining regions. By this "analytic continuation" the characteristic initial-value problem (1), (2) is reformulated with initial data (3) $\varphi = 0$, $\psi = (2k-1)\psi_1$ for $2k-1 \leqq \psi/\psi_1 \leqq 2k+1$, $k = 0, \pm 1, \cdots$ on the image $r = r_0$ of the sonic line. By superposing solutions $\psi_n = a_n \exp(\pm 2n\beta)$, $\varphi_n = (-i/2n)a_n' \exp(\pm 2n\beta)$, where $\beta = \pi\theta/2\beta_1$, and using two independent solutions of $[P(r)z']' + 4r^2Q(r) = 0$ for each n, φ and ψ are expanded in Fourier series satisfying (3) and (2) which even serve for the entire flow flaring out of a sonic duct of width A_1A_2 into the truncated wedge-shaped region bounded by L_1 and L_2. *I. M. Gelfand*

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4431. Nikol'skiĭ, A. A., Shock waves in gas-impregnated coal (in Russian), *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.)* 96, 1, 25-28, May 1954.

Paper deals with disintegration of a slab of coal by a pressure discontinuity generated in the gaseous inclusions left in the structure of the coal. Equations of conservation of mass, energy, and momentum are set up in a one-dimensional case. Conditions for which the wave either becomes degenerate or is sustained are discussed.

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