MURATOV, V.R.; NILOV, Ye.V.

Quality of the image observed on the screen of the electron optical image intensifier. Usp.nauch.fot. 10:156-162 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

L 11063-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/T/EWP(1)/EWA(h) LJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6001389 SOURCE CODE: UR/3180/64/009/000/0079/0083

AUTHOR: Balashov, I. F.; Muratov, V. R.; Nilov, Ye. V. 55 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Information transmitting capacity of an image converter 25

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po nauchnoy fotografii i kinematografii. Uspekhi nauchnoy fotografii, v. 9, 1964. Vysokoskorostnaya fotografiya i kinematografiya (High-speed photography and cinematography), 79-83

TOPIC TAGS: image converter, image intensifier, information theory

ABSTRACT: Image converters permit the recording of rapidly occurring phenomena with a time resolution of 10^{-8} sec and higher. The authors selected the basic parameters of a recording apparatus which included an image convertor, using the basic tenets of information theory; to this end, the system was treated as an information channel. The calculation of the optical part of the recording apparatus consisted of quantitatively evaluating the information which should be obtained in a given recording event and comparing this amount with the information actually passed through the information channel. The following formula is derived for the transmitting capacity of an image converter:

$$C = 4N^2 \log_2 \frac{e^{-6 \cdot 10^{-4} N}}{2.5 \cdot 10^{-3} N}.$$

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L 11063-66

ACC NR: AT6001389

where N is the number of lines per unit length. It is concluded that in order to make the maximum use of the transmitting capacity of the image converter, it is necessary to code the image being transmitted. This coding should consist of an artificial redistribution of the brightness by means of some coding system which may include elements of fiber optics. The use of the frequency-contrast characteristics of the converter permits not only the calculation of its transmitting capacity but also the determination of the specific characteristics of the code to be used. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 14,09 SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

POLYAKOV, I.M., MILOVA, V.P.

Effect of the preparation thiosyrmagon on the phosphorus metabolism in wheat. Trudy VIZR no.21:62-70 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

MILOVA, V.P.

Methodology for the consecutive fractional determination of phosphorus compounds in plants. Trudy VIZR no.21:71-80 pt.2 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP7002417 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/006/0715/0719

AUTHOR: Volosov, V. D.; Milov, Ye. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of the spatial structure of a laser beam on the second harmonic generation in ADP and KDP crystals

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 6, 1966, 715-719

TOPIC TAGS: nonlinear optics, second harmonic generation, frequency conversion, nonlinear crystal, piezoelectric crystal, ~~ADP crystal, KDP crystal~~, laser beam

ABSTRACT:
The effectiveness of using cylindrical optics in the conversion of laser frequency by means of nonlinear crystals was studied experimentally. The experiments were carried out using the equipment shown in Fig. 1. A Q-switched neodymium glass laser, operating at 1.06 μ, was used to generate 60-nanosec, 17—20-Mw pulses with an ~7' beam divergence. By varying the distance between the crystal (10- and 15-cm thick ADP or KDP) and the lens, the incident specific power could be varied from 20 to 500 Mw/cm^2. The second harmonic generation was recorded by a "rat's-nest"-type wire bolometer with a sensitivity of 0.1 μj per unit scale. The dependence of the conversion factor on the specific laser power incident on variously oriented ADP and KDP

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.375.9 : 535 : 548.0

ACC NR: AP7002417

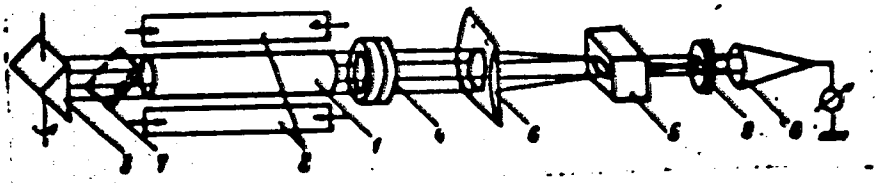

Fig. 1. Schematic of the equipment

1 - Neodymium glass rod; 2 - pumping lamps; 3 - Q-switch prism; 4 - semitransparent mirror; 5 - nonlinear crystal; 6 - cylindrical lens; 7 - plane-parallel plate at Brewster's angle with the optical axis; 8 - colorimeter; 9 - cut-off filter.

crystals was shown graphically. The results indicate that: 1) the use of cylindrical optics yields extremely high laser energy conversion factors at relatively low master oscillation powers; 2) the linear dependence of the conversion factor on the specific power of the fundamental is in agreement with the quadratic dependence of the second harmonic yield on the fundamental power; 3) the highest conversion factor, expressed as a ratio of powers of the second harmonic to the fundamental through the crystal, was approximately 30% for a KDP crystal ($\phi = 45°$). This corresponds to a specific power of

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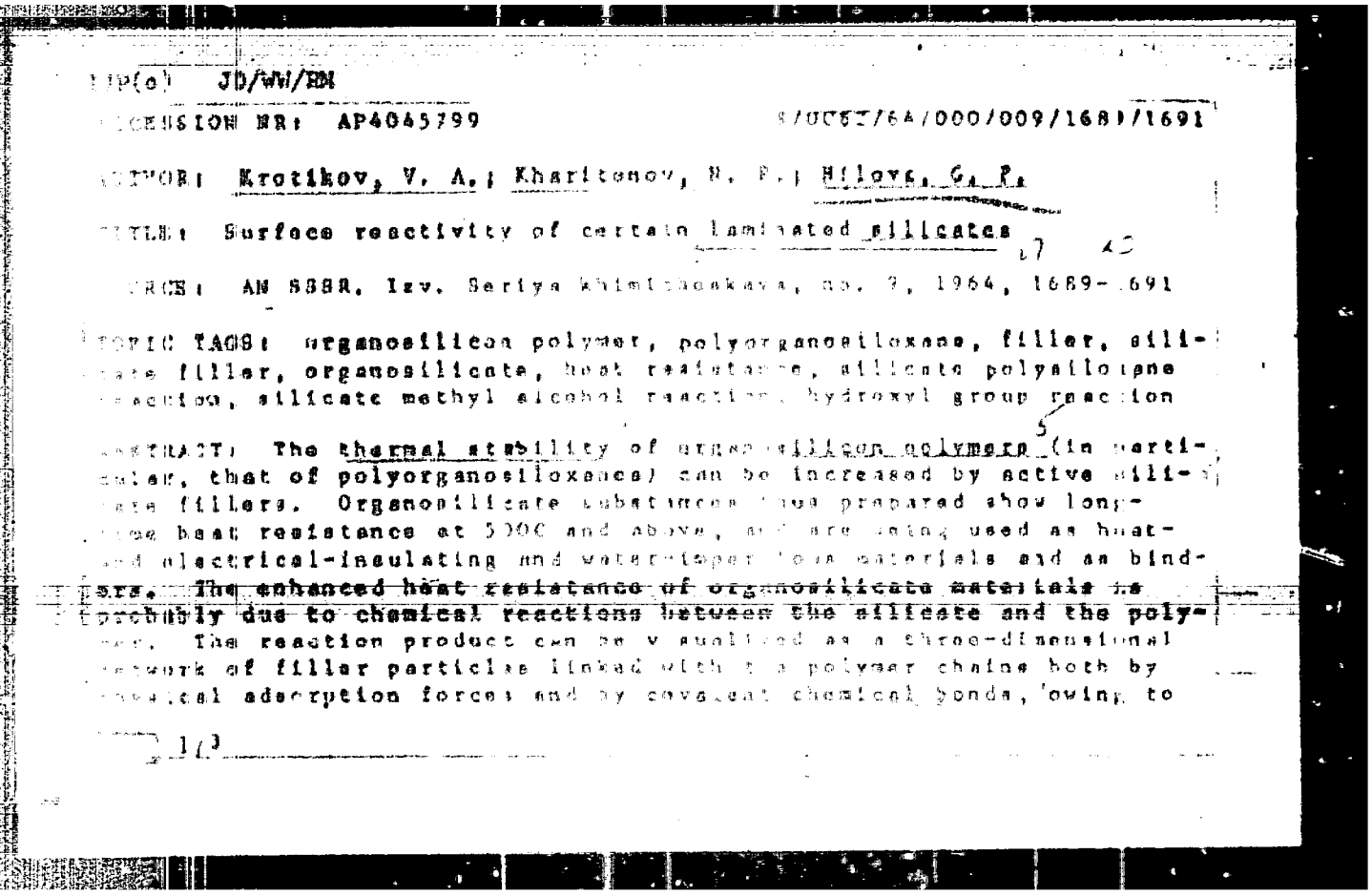
ACC NR: AP7002417

the order of 140 Mw/cm^2 which, when increased further, led to crazing; 4) ADP crystals exhibit considerably greater resistance to optical loads than KDP crystals. KDP crystals disintegrated under specific loads of the order of 190—200 Mw/cm^2, whereas their ADP counterparts disintegrated at 500 Mw/cm^2. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 01Nov65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5112

Card 3/3



AP(e) JD/WW/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP4045799 S/0062/64/000/009/1689/1691

AUTHOR: Krotikov, V. A.; Kharitonov, N. P.; Milova, G. P.

TITLE: Surface reactivity of certain laminated silicates

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izv. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 9, 1964, 1689-1691

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon polymer, polyorganosiloxane, filler, silicate filler, organosilicate, heat resistance, silicate polysiloxane reaction, silicate methyl alcohol reaction, hydroxyl group reaction

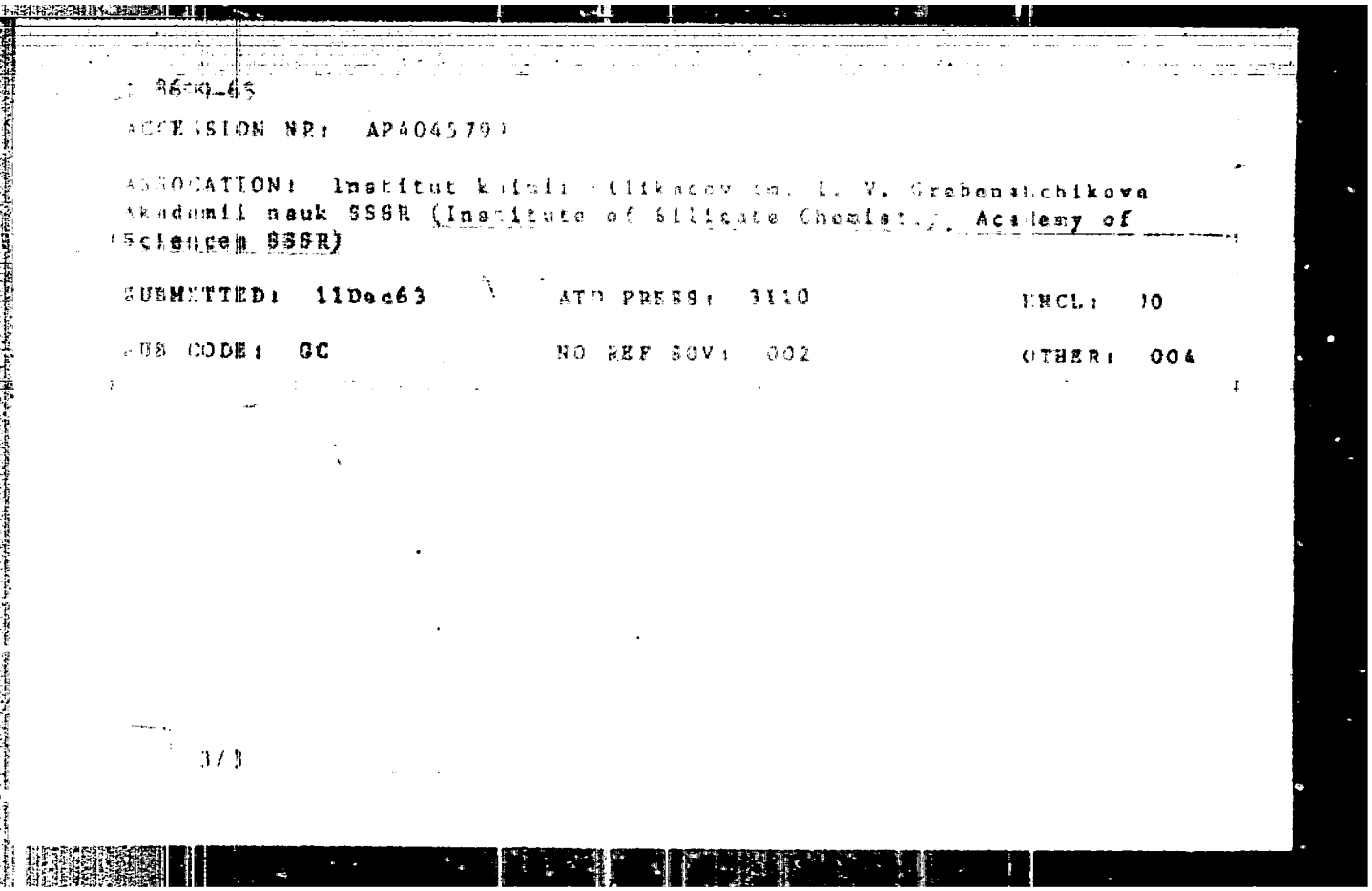
ABSTRACT: The thermal stability of organosilicon polymers (in particular, that of polyorganosiloxanes) can be increased by active silicate fillers. Organosilicate substances thus prepared show long-time heat resistance at 500C and above, and are being used as heat- and electrical-insulating and waterproof coating materials and as binders. The enhanced heat resistance of organosilicate materials is probably due to chemical reactions between the silicate and the polymer. The reaction product can be visualized as a three-dimensional network of filler particles linked with the polymer chains both by physical adsorption forces and by covalent chemical bonds, owing to

1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4045799

The presence of reactive hydroxyl groups in both constituents. The possibility of reactions between hydroxyl groups, and the nature of such reactions, were studied for certain laminated silicates and methyl alcohol. The reactions between talc, chrysotile, montmorillonite, or muscovite samples with boiling methyl alcohol (64.7C) were studied by comparing the surface hydroxyl-group and carbon content of the initial and boiled samples. In boiled talc and chrysotile, the increase in the hydroxyl-group content showed that methyl alcohol is irreversibly adsorbed on these silicates without any change in the hydroxyl groups. In boiled montmorillonite and muscovite samples, on the other hand, the hydroxyl-group content is slightly lower than that of the initial samples, indicating that these silicates undergo etherification. Etherification of muscovite is accompanied by another process (unidentified) which increases the carbon content of boiled samples. Since the hydrogen-atom mobility in silanol groups is considerably higher than that of hydrogen in hydroxyl substituents on carbon, it can be asserted that etherification also takes place between the silanol groups of silicates and organosilicon polymers. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

2/3



ACCESSION NR: AP4045791

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov im. I. V. Grebenshchikova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Silicate Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Dec63 ATD PRESS: 3110 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

3/3

ACC NR: AT6013786 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0029/0042

AUTHOR: Glukhova, A. I.; Andreyeva, V. V.; Glazunov, S. G.; Solonina, O. P.; Nikolova, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the corrosion resistance and electrochemical and mechanical properties of alloys of the niobium-titanium system

SOURCE: Korroziya metallov i splavov (Corrosion of metals and alloys), no. 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1965, 29-42

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, electrochemistry, niobium base alloy, titanium containing alloy, electric potential, mechanical property, metal hydride

ABSTRACT: This is the first in a series of two articles on the same subject: it deals with alloys of the Ti-Nb system containing up to 40% w.. Ti, whereas the second article (same issue, pp 43-51) deals with the same alloys when they contain up to 50% wt. Nb. Mechanical tests of specimens of these alloys showed that the alloys containing 50 and 60% Nb have an ultimate strength of 62 and 66 kg/mm^2, respectively. For the alloy with 70% Nb this strength sharply increases to 78 kg/mm^2, but any further increase in the Nb content is no longer as effective; the increase in hardness follows a similar pattern. Tests of corrosion rate and electrochemical properties in H_2SO_4, HCl, $HClO_4$, HNO_3 and oxalic acids of various concentrations at 40 and 100°C showed that these alloys have a high corrosion resistance in strongly

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ACC NR: AT6013786

aggressive media and that this resistance increases with increasing Nb content of the alloy, decreases with increasing Ti content and is higher at 40°C than at 100°C. The maximum corrosion of the alloys in acid media was observed for a potential of -100 mv. The corrosion resistance of the alloys is the higher the more positive (from -100 mv upward) is the potential of the metal-acid redox system. In the presence of more negative potentials a hydride layer forms and the metal gets embrittled owing to the diffusion of hydrogen through the metal. A major finding is that the maximum corrosion resistance of these alloys is entirely determined by the corrosion resistance of Nb to a given medium; for example, if the corrosion resistance of pure Nb to a given H_2SO_4 solution at the temperature T is 0.05 g/(m^2-hr) then any Nb-Ti alloy, whatever the proportions between these two elements, will not have a higher corrosion resistance than that; thus, the use of Nb-Ti alloys corrosion-resistant in the corresponding media makes it possible to reduce the consumption of such a scarce and expensive metal as Nb, and besides this hardly affects the mechanical properties of the alloys. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07,11 SUBM DATE: 19Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

USSR/ Chemistry - Quantitative analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 43 - 62/97

Authors : Shvarts, D. M., and Nilova, I. S.

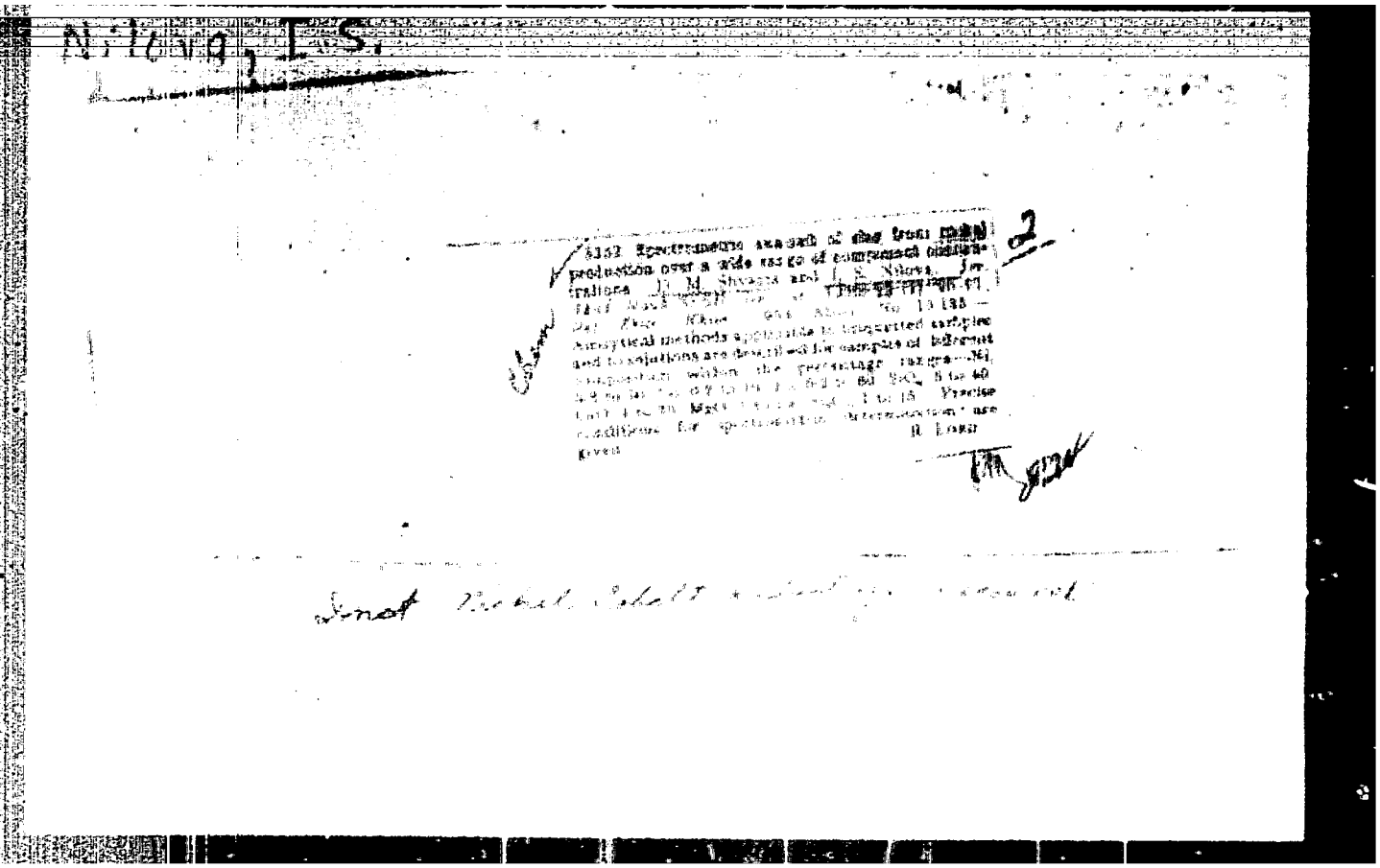
Title : Spectral analysis of highly-pure cobalt

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 18/2, 280-281, Mar-Apr 1954

Abstract : A method was developed for quantitative determination of twelve different admixtures in highly-pure Co. The method is analogous to the analysis of Ni according to GOST (State Standard) 6012-51. The results obtained by means of the new spectral analysis method are tabulated. Table.

Institution : The "GIPRONIKEL'" Institute

Submitted : .....



KAL, I. S.

The effect of gases on the formation processes of crystal phosphors. F. D. Klement, K. F. Kalnisheva, I. S. Kal, and A. A. Shushkina. *Trudy Inst. Fiz. i Astron. Akad. Nauk Eston. S.S.R.* 1956, No. 4, 29–41.—The investigated phosphors were halogen salts of some metals of the 2nd group, activated with halogen salts of Cu, Pb, and Mn. The selected gases were O and F, because of the small mol. dimensions and the large electronegativity. The substance and the activator were arranged in 2 layers in which the transformation of the 2-layer system into a phosphor was directly observed by the appearance of a luminescence under ultraviolet irradiation. O produces luminescence immediately in CaCl₂ + CuCl and CdI₂ + PbI₂ (or PbBr₂). It takes 3–4 min. to transform KCl + CuCl into a phosphor. O also decreases by 60–100° the formation temps. of CdCl₂ + MnCl₂, CdBr₂ + MnCl₂, CdCl₂ + TlCl in vacuo, which are 200–10°, 150–70° and 150–60°, resp. F has a still more intensive action, since it transforms CaCl₂ + TlCl at room temp. instantaneously and CdCl₂ + MnCl₂ after short heating. Gases increase the diffusion of the activator into ...

4

5 (2), 24 (7)

AUTHORS: Shvarts, D. M., Nilova, I. S. SOV/32-25-8-16/44

TITLE: Spectrum Analysis of Thallium of High Degree of Purity

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 949 - 952 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: M. A. Sterlina participated in the present investigation. When producing thallium (I) of high degree of purity for the production of semi-conductors and in electrical engineering, a method for the determination of impurities (Im) (Ag, In, Cu, Bi, Co, Ni, Fe, Cd, Mg, Mn, Al, Pb, Sn, and Sb) in quantities of 10^{-4} - 10^{-5}% is needed. Two methods were developed: a direct method in which thallium nitrate (II) is being used as sample (sensitivity (S) 10^{-3} - 10^{-4}% of the (Im)), and a method of enriching the (Im) ((S) up to 10^{-5}%). The (II) for the first-mentioned method is obtained by solving the metallic (I) in HNO_3 and subsequently evaporating the HNO_3. The equipment used for the latter is described by D. M. Shvarts and I. P. Kaporskiy (Ref 2). The use of (II) makes direct spectrum analysis (SA) with synthetic standard samples (SS) possible and

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due to the ready volatility of (II) the enrichment can be effected before the analysis. As no (I) of high degree purity was at disposal for the preparation of the (SS), the (Im) were prepared by distillation of (II) at 550° in a device (Ref 2). The composition of the (SS) was determined by graphical spectrum correction. The article contains description of one analysis, the applied analytical lines and concentration ranges (Table 1). A spectrograph ISP-22 and photographic films "spectrals of the type II" ((S) 16 GOST units) were used. The second method is based on the enrichment of (Im) in a vacuum equipment (Fig 3), in which the test-powder is placed (in the shape of (II)) into the crater of the carbon electrode, heated in a small Ni-Cr oven with $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm Hg which causes (II) to evaporate. By this practically complete separation of the basic substance from (Im), a decrease of the (S) of the analysis was achieved which gave the possibility of determining even small quantities of Co, Ni, and Sb. This determination could not be achieved by the direct

Spectrum Analysis of Thallium of High Degree of Purity SOV/52-25-8-16/44

method (Table 2). There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut "Gipronikel'" ("Gipronikel'" Institute)

Card 3/3

SHVARTS, D.M.; MILOVA, I.S.

Spectrum analysis of high purity nickel. Trudy Kom. anal. khim. 12: 366-376 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Nickel—Analysis) (Spectrum analysis)

Нилова, Н.А.

MATVEYEVA, S.I. (Moscow); NILOVA, N.A. (Moscow).

Modifications in the intramural nervous system of the stomach and duodenum in experimental gastric ulcer produced with atophan in dogs. Arkh.pat. no.15:64-69 N-D '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya (zaveduyushchiy - deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR I.P.Razenkov) Instituta fiziologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (Peptic ulcer) (Nerves) (Cinchophen)

MILOVA, N.A., POMINA, L.S.

Certain morphological changes in isolated intestinal segments following denervation [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.3:110-114 Mr '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K. Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR O.P. Molchanova) i iz laboratorii patomorfologii (zav.- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR A.A. Solov'yev) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy), Moskva.

(INTESTINES, physiology,
eff. of denervation of isolated segement on morphol.
(Rus))

NIIOVA, M.A.

Dynamics of structural changes in the gastric stump mucosa after experimental gastric resection. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.12: 104-108 D '62.

1. Laboratoriya patomorfologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Solov'yev) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SOLOV'YEV.A.A.; KLIMENKO, Ye.D.; MILOVA, N.A.; POZDNYAKOV, O.M.

Experimental induction of precancer and cancer of the stomach. Bull.eksp.biol. i med. 55 no.1:8 1-85 Ja'63. MIRA (16:7)

1. Iz laboratorii patomorfologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Solov'yev) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(STOMACH—CANCER)

FILIPPOVICH, S.I.; AMIROV, N.Sh.; VOLKOVA, T.V.; ZAMICHKINA, K.S.; MALKIMAN, I.V.; MARTSEVICH, M.S.; NILOVA, N.A.; GOLUBKH, L.I., red.; BUKOVSKAYA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Compensatory processes in the digestive system following resection of the stomach and the small intestine; experimental studies] Kompensatornye protsessy v pishchevaritel'noi sisteme posle rezektsii zheludka i tonkogo kishechnika; eksperimental'nye issledovaniia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 290 p. (MIRA 17:3)

MILOVA, N.S.

Content of free amino acids in the cerebral hemispheres during excitation of the central nervous system. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.5:1161-1163 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.
(AMINO ACIDS) (BRAIN)

NILOVA, N.S.

Content of free amino acids in the cerebral hemispheres. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 35 no.2:220-226 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratory of Functional Biochemistry of the Nervous System of the I.P.Pavlov Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.

VLADIMIROVA, Ye.A. [Vladymyrova, IE.A.]; GORDON, B.G.; NILOVA, N.S.

Content of some low-molecular nitrogen compounds in the cerebral hemispheres and cerebellum in various functional states of the organism. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.4:538-545 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

ACC NR: AP6032116 SOURCE: UR/0301/66/012/005/0514/0517

AUTHOR: Nilova, N. S.

ORG: Laboratory of Functional Neurochemistry, Institute of Physiology im. I. P. Pavlov, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Laboratoriya funktsional'noy neyrokhimii Instituta fiziologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of ammonia and acetylcholine on aspartate-aminotransferase activity of brain tissue

SOURCE: Voprosy meditsinskoy khimii, v. 12, no. 5, 1966, 514-517

TOPIC TAGS: enzyme, enzyme activity, aspartate aminotransferase activity, acetylcholine, ~~physiology medicine~~ ammonia, brain tissue, toxicology

ABSTRACT: The presence of ammonia in physiological concentrations is necessary for normal functioning of nervous tissue. The formation of ammonium ions in the course of brain tissue metabolism and the exact physiological role of ammonia in the brain is still unknown. In many cases, the appearance of these ions in metabolism appears to be connected with energy consumption; the ions are removed from the tissues by glutamine synthesis. Toxic effects appear if the surplus ammonium ions are not rapidly removed. The effects were investigated of ammonia and acetylcholine, a compound necessary

Card 1/2 UDC: 615.711.41+615.711.76]-092:612.82.015.1

ACC NR: AP6032116

for neural function on aminotransferase activity in rat brain homogenates. Concentrations of ammonium ions less than 10^{-6} and 10^{-5} M do not change amino transferase activity in the cells; 10^{-4} M concentrations increase enzyme activity by 6—11% and in concentrations above 5×10^{-3} M they inhibit enzyme activity.
[MA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 28Feb65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 009/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6032116 SOURCE: UR/0301/66/012/005/0514/0517

AUTHOR: Nilova, N. S.

ORG: Laboratory of Functional Neurochemistry, Institute of Physiology im. I. P. Pavlov, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Laboratoriya funktsional'noy neyrokhimii Instituta fiziologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of ammonia and acetylcholine on aspartate-aminotransferase activity of brain tissue

SOURCE: Voprosy meditsinskoy khimii, v. 12, no. 5, 1966, 514-517

TOPIC TAGS: enzyme, enzyme activity, aspartate aminotransferase activity, acetylcholine, ammonia, brain tissue, toxicology

ABSTRACT: The presence of ammonia in physiological concentrations is necessary for normal functioning of nervous tissue. The formation of ammonium ions in the course of brain tissue metabolism and the exact physiological role of ammonia in the brain is still unknown. In many cases, the appearance of these ions in metabolism appears to be connected with energy consumption; the ions are removed from the tissues by glutamine synthesis. Toxic effects appear if the surplus ammonium ions are not rapidly removed. The effects were investigated of ammonia and acetylcholine, a compound necessary

Card 1/2 UDC: 615.711.614615.711.761-092:612.82.015.1

ACC NR: AP6032116

for neural function on aminotransferase activity in rat brain homogenates. Concentrations of ammonium ions less than 10^{-6} and 10^{-5} M do not change amino transferase activity in the cells; 10^{-4} M concentrations increase enzyme activity by 6—11% and in concentrations above 5×10^{-3} M they inhibit enzyme activity.
[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 28Feb65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 009/

Card 2/2

VOZNESENSKIY, V.D.; MIKHNEVICH, I.P.; NENASHEV, Yu.P.; NILOVA, N.V.

Structural unconformity in Upper Silurian sediments of the Zhaman-Saryesu anticlinorium in central Kazakhstan. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. nauk no.5:55-59 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. TSentral'no-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye, Karaganda.

BAKSHTANSKIY, E.L.; NILOVA, O.I.

Feeding habit of young Oncorhynchus gorbuscha and Oncorhynchus keta in the White and Barents Seas. Trudy PINRO no.9:106-111 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Polyarnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, Murmansk.

Nilova, S.

USSR/Physical Chem. Crystals B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22127

Author : F. D. Klement, A. F. Malysheva, S. Nilova, A. A. Solov'eva
Inst : Not given
Title : The influence of gases on the process of origination of some crystalLO phosphors.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta fiz. astron. AN. Est SSR, 1956, No 4, 36-41.

Abstract : Two layer systems transformed into phosphor after a preliminary heating were produced by successive volatilization of the base ($CaCl_2$, $CdCl_2$, $CdBr_2$ and Cd) and of the activator (halides Tl, Cu, Pb and In). O_2 and F_2 contribute to the production of phosphors even at normal temperatures, or diminish the needed temperature of heating (N_2,CO_2,C_2 and Cl_2 do not have an effect comparable to that of O_2 and F_2). It is established from the analysis of the emission spectrum that O_2 and F_2 contribute to the concentrating redistribution of the intensity of the bands due to the diffusion of the activator from the surface in to the volume. In the atmosphere of F_2 a recrystallization of the volatilized layer in systems $CdBr_2$-$InCl_2$, $CaCl_2$-TlCl and $CaCl_2$-CuCl as well as the appearance of needle-

-41-

Card 1/2

NILOVA, T. N.

NILOVA, T. N. -- "The Study of Compound Sentences in (7-grade) Middle School." Acad Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR, Sci Res Inst of Study Methods, Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Sciences.)

KNIZHNAYA LETOPIS
No. 41, October 1956

IGNATOVA, O.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MILOVA, V.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Consultations. Tekst. prom. 19 no.9:85-87 S '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1.Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Textile machinery)

IVANOV, Sergey Savel'yevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEVA, Nina Nikolayevna, MILOVA, Varvara Ivanovna; TSISHEVSKIY, Ivan Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: EYGES, Ye.G.; FLEKSER, L.A.; SOLOV'YEV, A.N., dokt.tekhn.nauk, prof., retsenzent; ABRAMCHUK, N.N., inzh., retsenzent; CHUGREYEVA, V.N., red.; TRISHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Methods of determining the properties of cotton fibers] Metody opredeleniia svoistv khlopka-volokna. Pod red. S.S.Ivanova. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1962. 234 p. (Cotton—Testing) (MIRA 16:2)

BRAVYY, Z.A.; NILOVA, V.I., red.; TIMOFEYEVA, Ye.A., red.; BRATISHKO, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Calculation method for determining fiber parameters] Raschetnyi metod opredeleniia parametrov volokna. Moskva, 1963. 27 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii legkoy promyshlennosti.

NILOVA, V.K.

Incorporation of S^{35}-methionine by cysts of the infusioria Bursaria truncatella. Tsitologiia 2 no.3:304-308 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra zoologii Leningradskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

(METHIONINE) (INFUSORIA)

SUKHANOVA, K.K.; MILOVA, V.K.

Synthesis of nucleic acids in the kinetosomes of Opalina ranarum. Tsitologiia 7 no.3:431-436 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya morfologii kletki i laboratoriya tsitologii odnokletochnykh organizmov Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

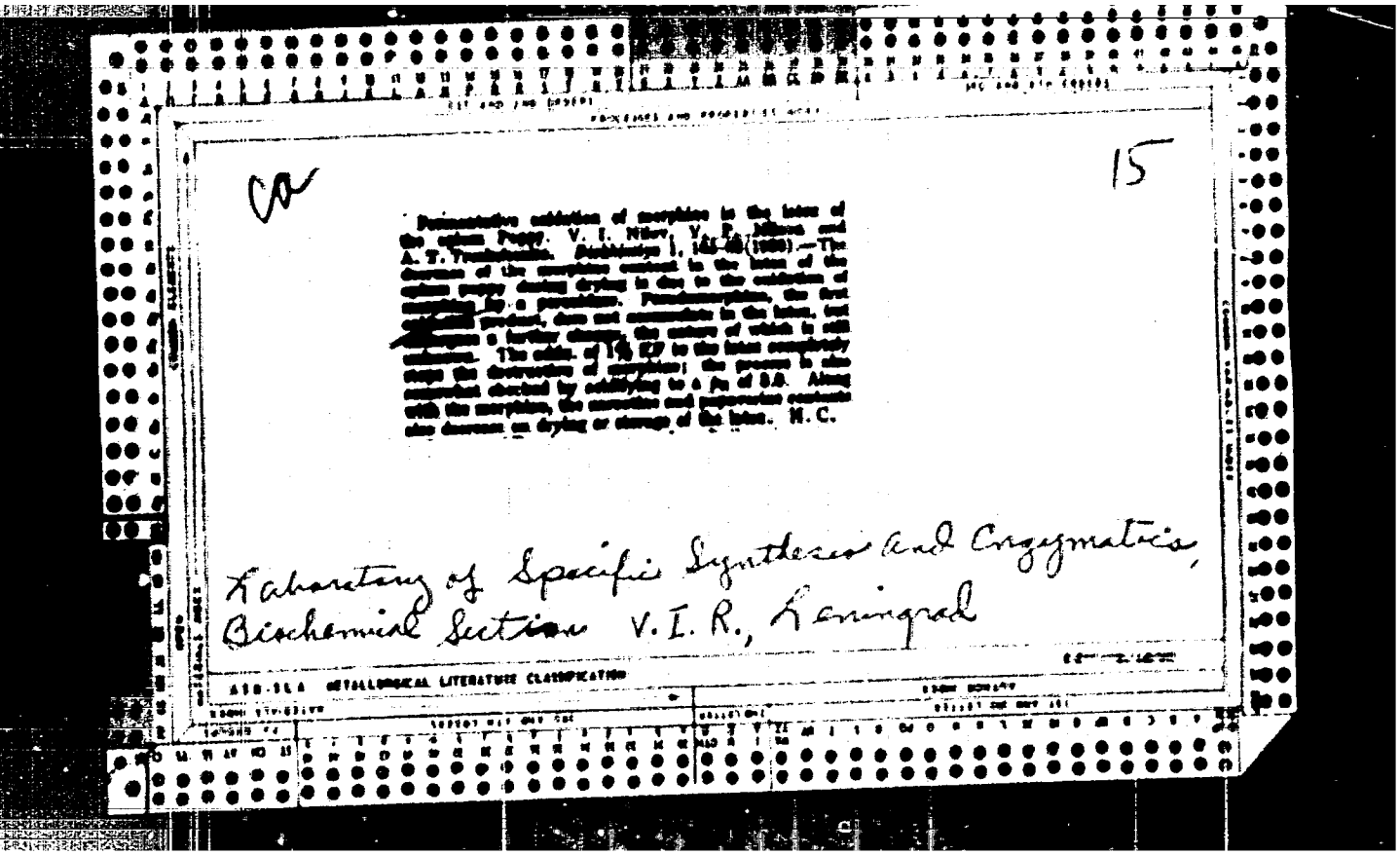
NILOVA, V.K.

Interrelationship between the amount of cytoplasm and DNA synthesis in Amoeba. Tsitologiia 7 no.5:633-640 S-O '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya morfologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted July 24, 1964.

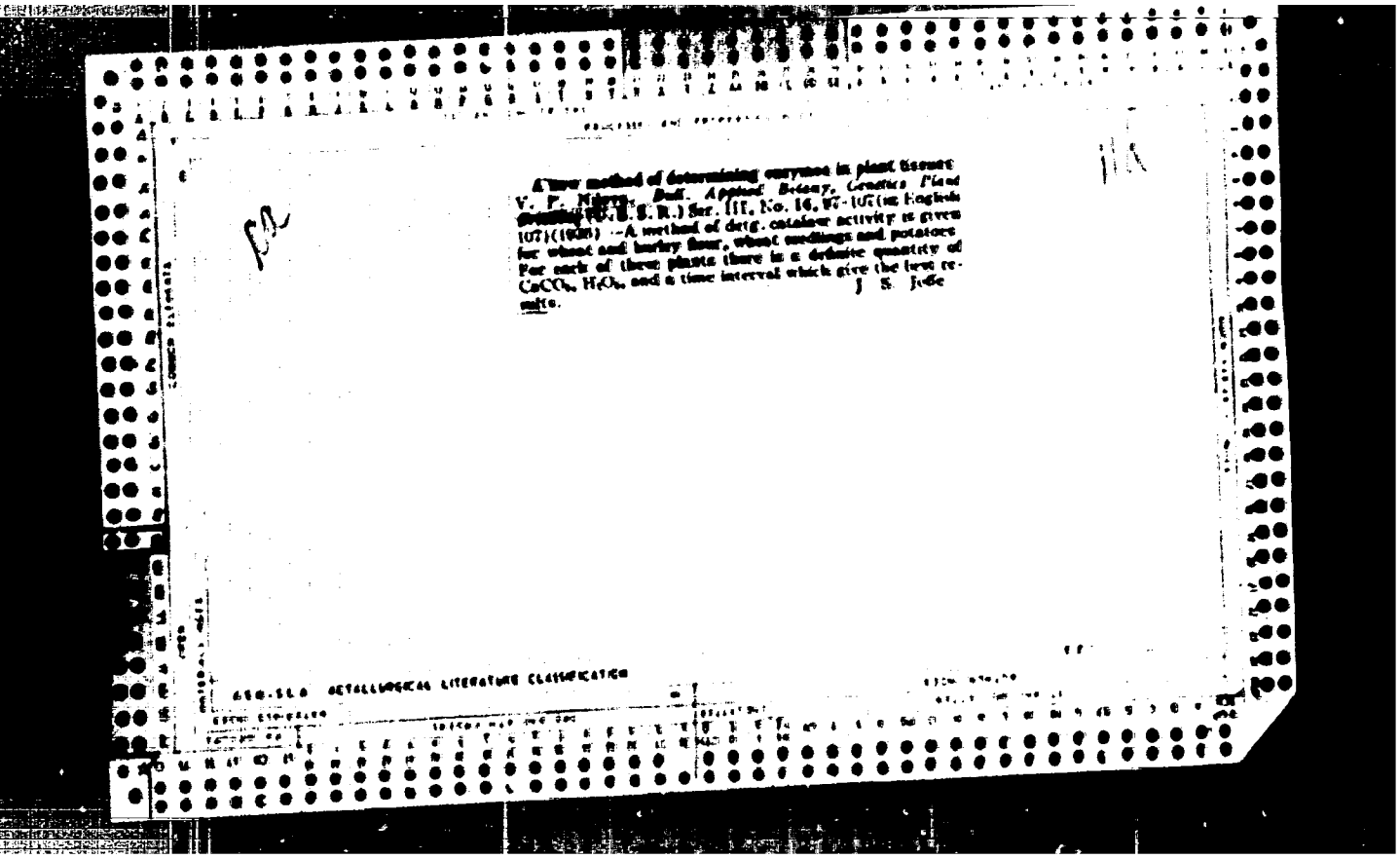
PETROVA, T.M.; NILOVA, V.P., kand. khim. nauk

Biochemical study of malt in connection with the malting properties of barley. Trudy po prikl. bot., gen. i sele. VI no. 1[illegible] '65 (MIRA 17:1)

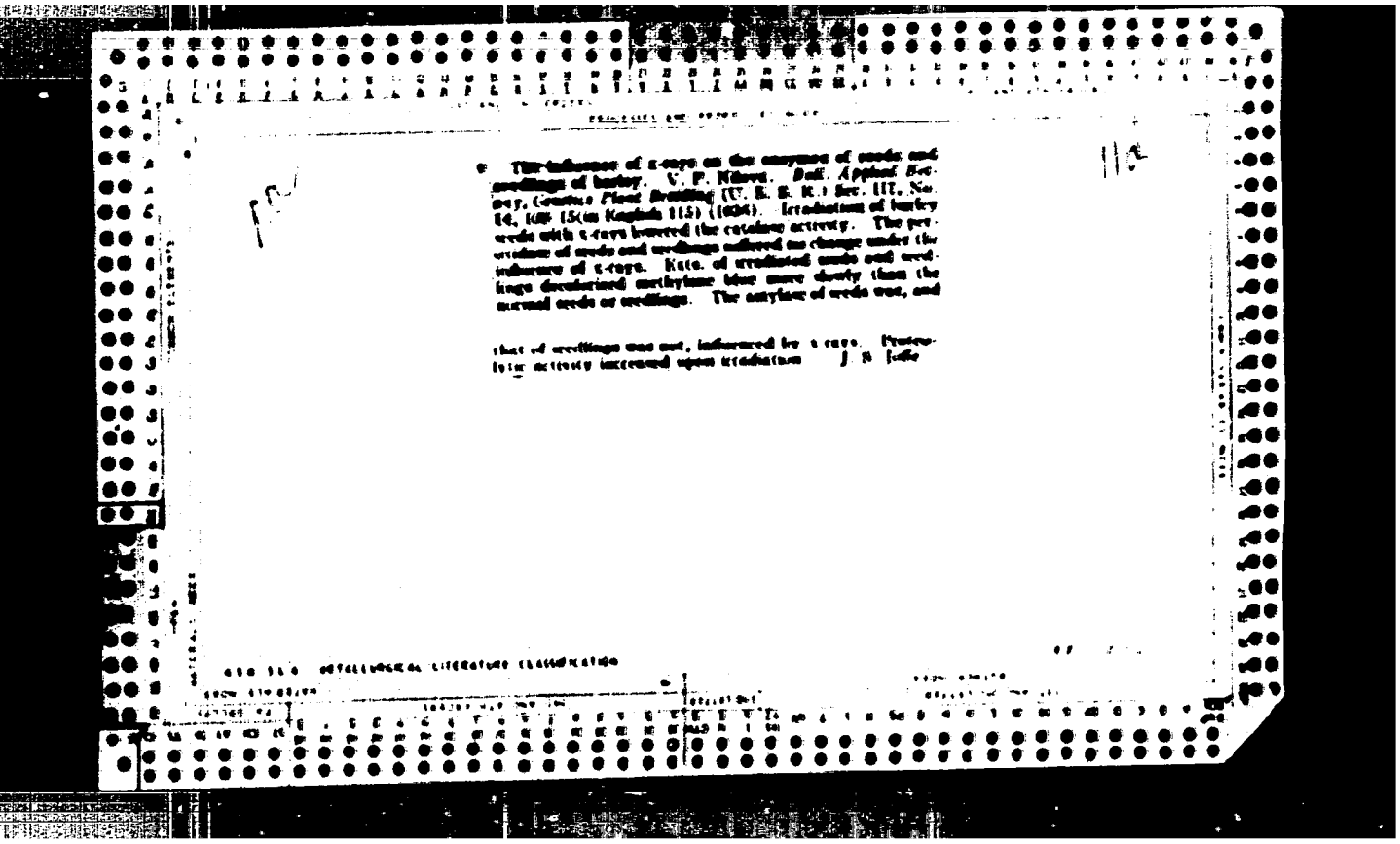


15

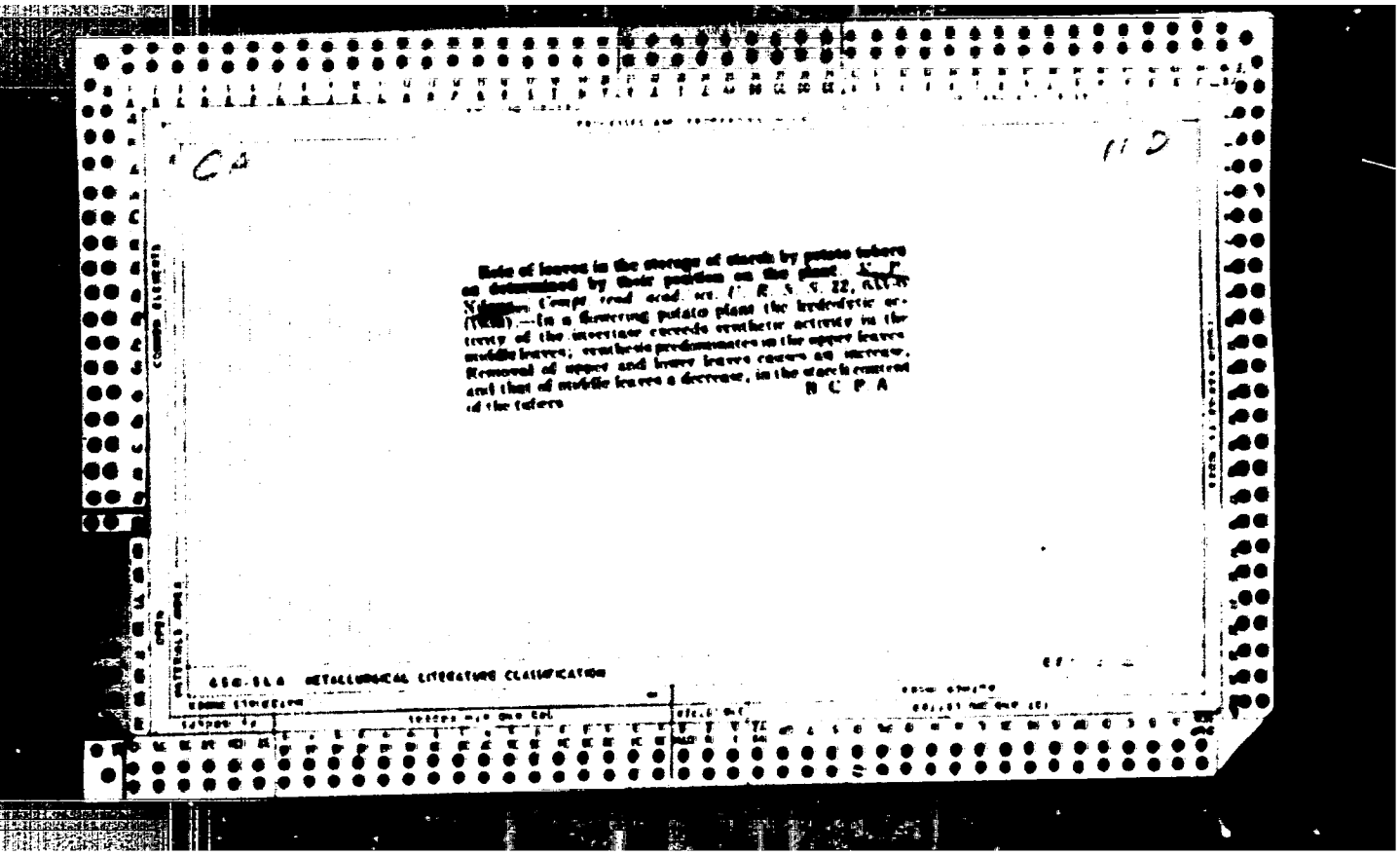
Laboratory of Specific Syntheses and Enzymatics,
Biochemical Section V.I.R., Leningrad

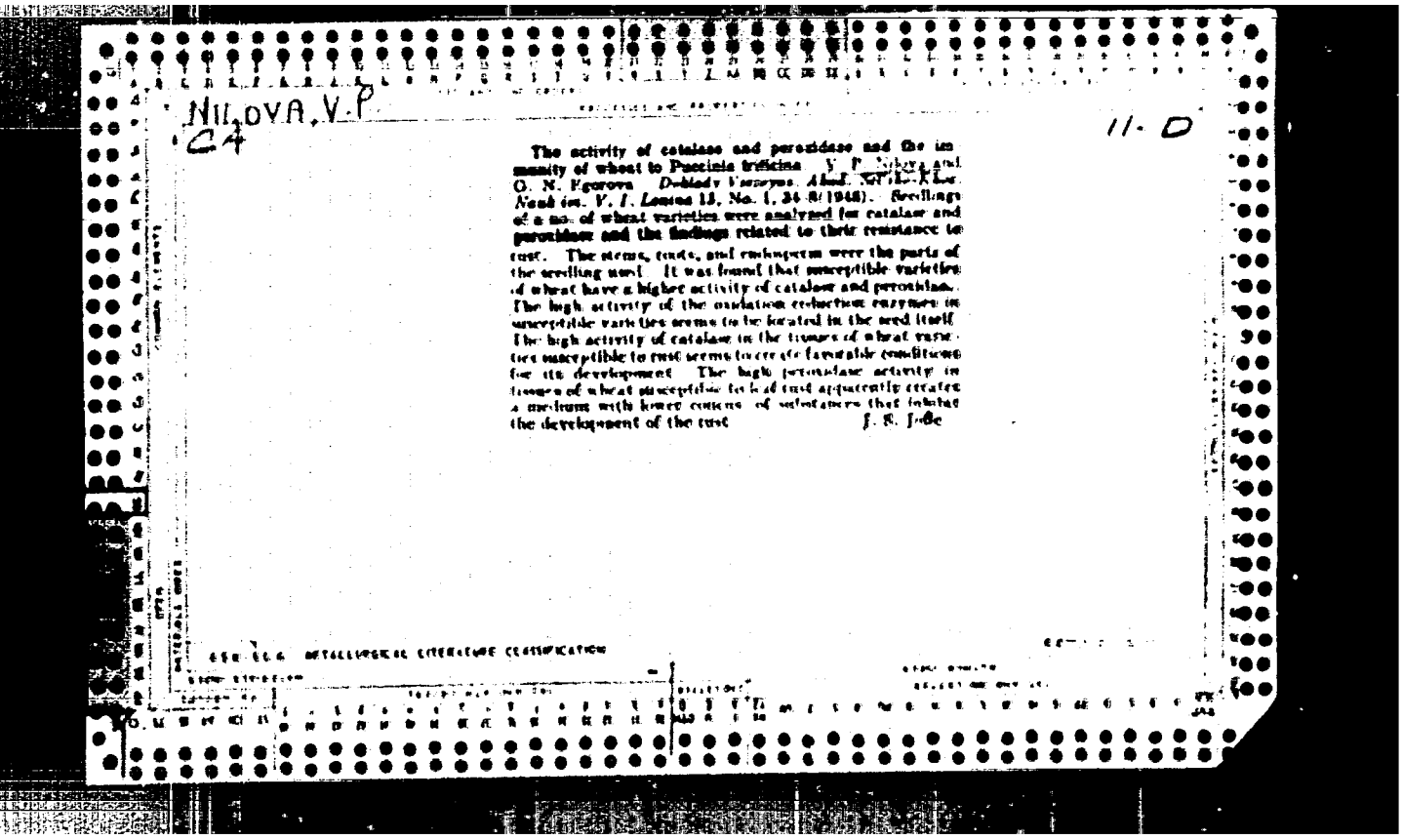


A new method of determining enzymes in plant tissues. V. P. Nikova. Bull. Applied Botany, Genetics Plant Breeding (U. S. S. R.) Ser. III, No. 16, 97-107 (in English 107) (1930). --A method of detg. catalase activity is given for wheat and barley flour, wheat seedlings and potatoes. For each of these plants there is a definite quantity of $CaCO_3$, H_2O_2, and a time interval which give the best results. J. S. Joffe



The influence of x-rays on the enzymes of seeds and seedlings of barley. V. P. Kibirev. *Bull. Applied Bot. Genetics Plant Breeding* (U. S. S. R.) Ser. III, No. 14, 105–15(in English 115) (1934). Irradiation of barley seeds with x-rays lowered the catalase activity. The peroxidase of seeds and seedlings suffered no change under the influence of x-rays. Rate of irradiated seeds and seedlings decolorized methylene blue more slowly than the normal seeds or seedlings. The amylase of seeds was, and that of seedlings was not, influenced by x-rays. Proteolytic activity increased upon irradiation. J. S. Joffe





NILOVA, V.P
C4

11-D

The activity of catalase and peroxidase and the immunity of wheat to Puccinia triticina. V. P. Nilova and O. N. Egorova. *Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. Sel'skokhoz. Nauk im. V. I. Lenina* 13, No. 1, 34-8 (1948). Seedlings of a no. of wheat varieties were analyzed for catalase and peroxidase and the findings related to their resistance to rust. The stems, roots, and endosperm were the parts of the seedling used. It was found that susceptible varieties of wheat have a higher activity of catalase and peroxidase. The high activity of the oxidation-reduction enzymes in susceptible varieties seems to be located in the seed itself. The high activity of catalase in the tissues of wheat varieties susceptible to rust seems to create favorable conditions for its development. The high peroxidase activity in tissues of wheat susceptible to leaf rust apparently creates a medium with lower content of substances that inhibit the development of the rust. J. S. Joffe

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

NILOVA, V. P.

Nilova, V. P. and Svoiskaia, V. D. "Tyrosine, Activity of Tyrosinase and Wheat Immunity to Puccinia triticina," 1948.

SO: SIRA-SI-90-53, 15 DEC. 1953

USSR/Medicine - Wheat Jan 48
Medicine - Catalase

"Activity of Catalase and Peroxidase and the Immunity of Wheat to Brown Wheat Rust (Puccinia triticina Erikss)," V. P. Milova, G. N. Yegorova, All-Union Sci Res Inst for Protection of Plants, 5 pp

"Dok v-s Ak Sel'khoz Nauk" No 1 [illegible] 14-18

Reports investigation of various USSR and US wheats. Concludes that catalase activity in shoots and seeds in quiescent state is higher in susceptible than resistant types. Same holds for peroxidase activity in rootlets and seeds. Activity of oxi-

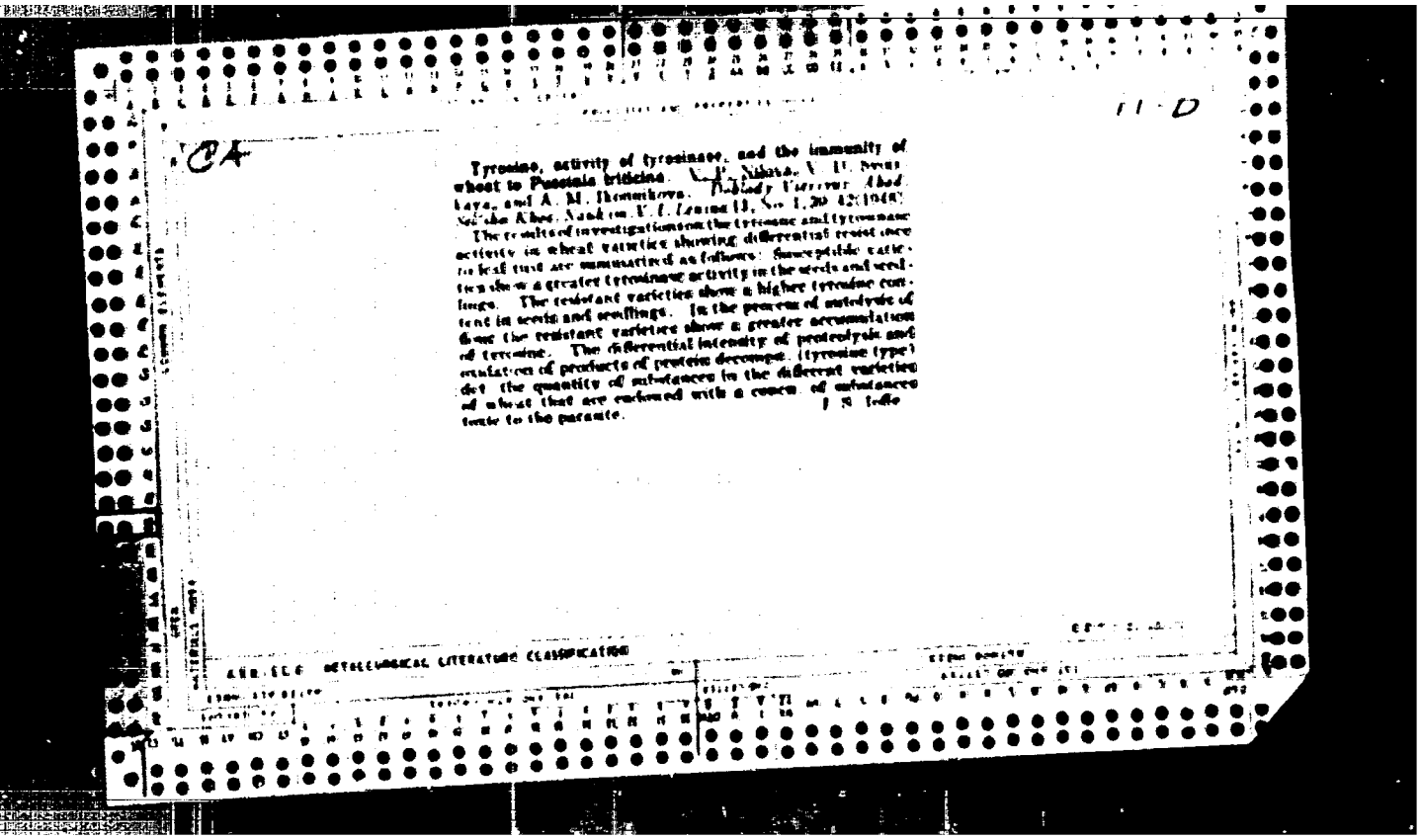
5/49777

USSR/Medicine - Wheat (Contd) Jan 48

dation-reduction ferments, which is inherent in susceptible wheats, is potentially present in the seed. Catalase activity creates conditions favorable to rust growth. Peroxidase creates medium with lower concentration of substances harmful to rust development. Includes diagram. Submitted 21 Apr 46.

5/49777

MILOVA, V. P.



11-D

CA

Tyrosine, activity of tyrosinase, and the immunity of wheat to Puccinia triticina. [illegible] Nikova, V. [illegible] Sevas'yanova, and A. M. Zhemchuzhnyi. Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. Sel'skokhoz. Nauk im. V. I. Lenina 13, No. 1, 20-4(1948). In the Khar. Nauk. im. V. I. Lenina 13, No. 1, 20-4(1948).

The results of investigations on the tyrosine and tyrosinase activity in wheat varieties showing differential resistance to leaf rust are summarized as follows: Susceptible varieties show a greater tyrosinase activity in the seeds and seedlings. The resistant varieties show a higher tyrosine content in seeds and seedlings. In the process of autolysis of tissue the resistant varieties show a greater accumulation of tyrosine. The differential intensity of proteolysis and accumulation of products of protein decompn. (tyrosine type) depends the quantity of substances in the different varieties of wheat that are endowed with a concn. of substances toxic to the parasite. J. S. Joffe

AID CLC METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

USSR/Medicine - Wheat Jan 48
Medicine - Tyrosine and Tyrosine Compounds

"Tyrosine, the Activity of Tyrosinase and the Immunity of Wheat to Brown Wheat Mildew (Puccinia Triticina Erikz)," V. P. Milova, V. D. Svyatskaya, A. M. Ikonnikova, All-Union Sci Res Inst for Protection of Plants, 3½ pp

"Dok v-n Ak Sel'khoz Nauk" No 1 - [illegible]

Reports of investigation of seeds from 1937, 1938, 1944, and 1945. Susceptible varieties are distinguished by greater activity of tyrosinase in seeds and shoots. Free tyrosine content is higher in re-

5/49276

USSR/Medicine - Wheat (Contd) Jan 48

sistant varieties. Flour autolysis increased tyrosine in resistance more than susceptible varieties. Variation in proteolysis and oxidation of albumin decomposition products of the tyrosine typ causes variation in content of substances which are toxic for parasites. Submitted 21 Apr 46.

5/49276

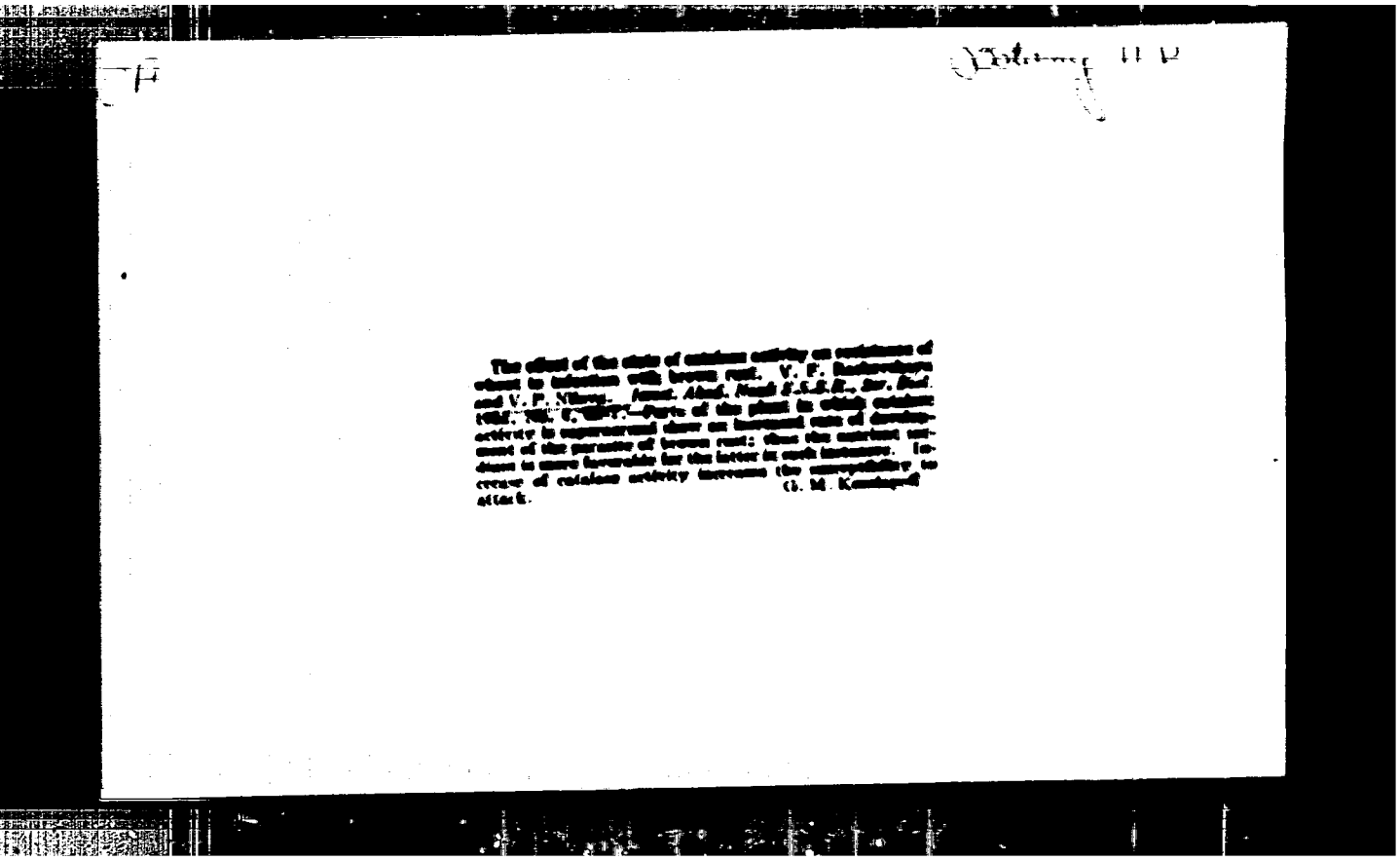
MILOVA, V. P.

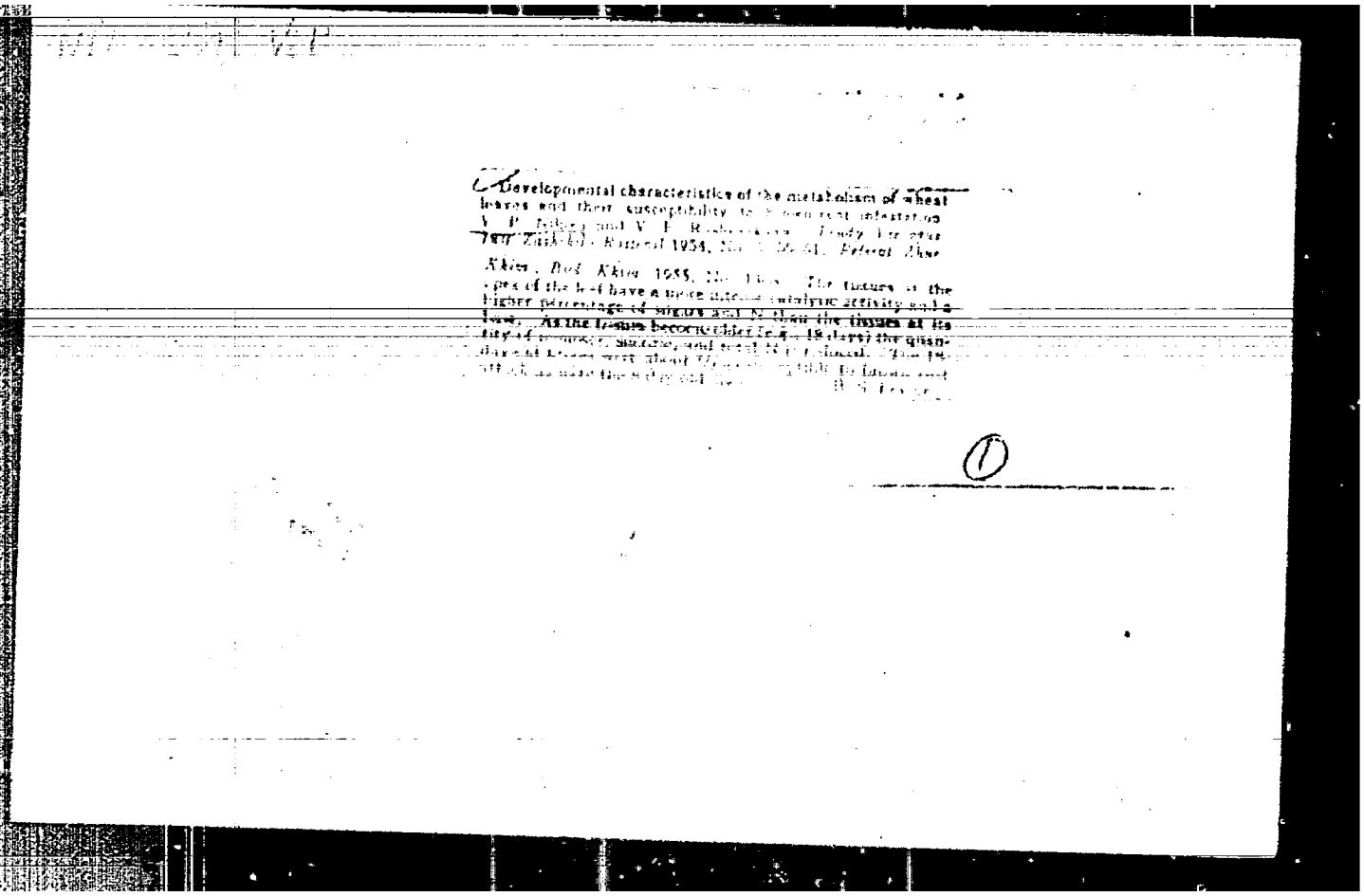
1. NILOVA, Y.P., YEGOROVA, G.N.

2. USSR (600)

7. "Concerning the Biochemical Basis of a Wheat's Resistance to Stinking Smut", Trudy Vsesoyuzn. In-ta Zashchity Rasteniy (Works of the All-Union Institute of Plant Protection), No 3, 1951, pp 78-84.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132. Unclassified.





Developmental characteristics of the metabolism of wheat leaves and their susceptibility to [illegible] infestation

V. P. [illegible] and V. I. [illegible]

[illegible] Zashch. Rastenii 1954, [illegible]. Referat Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim. 1955, [illegible]. The tissues of the apex of the leaf have a more intense catalytic activity and a higher percentage of SH-GSH and N than the tissues at its base. As the tissues become older [e.g., 18 days] the quantities of [illegible] decrease, and [illegible]

(1)

Nilova, V. P.

Changes in the biochemical composition of the leaves of vernalized wheat during the process of ontogenesis. V. P. Nilova and B. A. Krasner. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Inst. Zashchity Rastenii* 1954, No. 5, 191-202; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 811.—A period of bunching and a period of bloom and spike formation were observed in the biosynthetic processes of growing wheat. During these phases of the wheat plant development there is an increase of sugar, N substances, chlorophyll, and carotene in the leaves, an increase in the peroxidase activity, and a reduction in the content of H_2O-sol polyphenols. A specific combination of quant. metabolic states in either of the 2 developmental phases is required to render the plant susceptible to the invasion of rust producing fungi. B. S. Levine

(1)

MILOVA, V.P.; YEGOROVA, G.N.; RASHEVSKAYA, V.P.; KOZHEVNIKOVA, N.N.

Ability of phytopathogenic fungi to fixate atmospheric nitrogen.
Trudy VIZR no.20 pt.1:46-50 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

[illegible], Ye. F.

USSR/Medicine - Tuberculosis, Diagnosis
Medicine - Sputum, Examination of

May/Jun 49

"Clinical and Epidemiological Significance of the Oligobacillary Condition," Prof I. I. Berlin, S. M. Bergman, V. S. Loselevich, M. P. Meleshkevich, Ye. Yu. Sabshina, Ye. N. Milova, Moscow Oblast Sci Res Tuberculosis Inst, 9 pp

"Problemy Tuberkuleza" No 3

Report extensive observations on 106 oligobacillary cases. Studied gastric contents by floating method. Method is of considerable importance in the differential and diagnostic analyses of nonspecific and basic tubercular cases or those with accompanying tubercular condition.

PA 7/49T69

KUSOV, A.B.; TROFIMOVA, V.I.; NILOVA, Yu.I.

Changes in specific volume associated with the stretching of rubber [with summary in English]. Koll.zhur. 19 no.5:587-591 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta, Kafedra tekhnologii resiny.
(Rubber)

L 45281-66

ACC NR: AP6023570 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0401/66/000/007/0024/0027

AUTHOR: Pozhetskas, I. (Warrant officer); Amanbayev, M. (Petty officer first class); Dalakov, G. (Petty officer second class); Golub, I. (Junior sergeant); Nilovovich, I. (Sergeant, Commander of marine section); Zaytsev, V. (Lieutenant)

ORG: none

TITLE: Naval landing operations

SOURCE: Starshina-serzhant, no. 7, 1966, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: landing operation, military personnel, armored carrier, armored car/ASU-57 air drop launcher, vehicle

ABSTRACT: The article consists of six individual reports made by various participants in a combined arms-landing operation during military training exercises. Warrant Officer I. Pozhetskas, Master Sergeant in charge of a ship's engine room, describes the duties of his crew and the hazards of his work. Petty Officer First Class, M. Amanbayev, radar operator, describes his work at the radar screen as the ship approaches the beach. Petty Officer Second Class, G. Dalakov, in charge

Card 1/2

L 45281-66
ACC NR: AP6023570

2

of the torpedo electricians section, tells of the part played by his ship in protecting the landing operation from enemy ships and submarines. Sergeant I. Golub, commander of an air drop launcher ASU-57, reports on his assignment to effect an airborne landing in the rear of the enemy forces and describes the landing operation as seen from the air. Sergeant I. Nivolovich, head of a marine unit, describes the assault of his men in armored carriers landing directly from the ships. Lieutenant V. Zaytsev, commander of a motorized infantry platoon, reports on the operations of his group, which landed in armored cars and was assigned to the destruction of enemy rocket installations and the prevention of a nuclear hit on the advancing units. [GC]
Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 01, 15, 05, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2

Cand. Tech. Sci.

MILOVOY, Ye. D., Engineer

Dissertation: "Investigation of the vise-type and separating clamps of combing machines." 27 Oct 49

Moscow Textile Inst.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

delayed, the sleep was of a shorter duration, and in a number of cases sleep did not even take place. (3:0 mg/kg by mouth).

Card 1/1 Lab Gen Pharmacology, Inst Pharmacology & Chemotherapy, AMS USSR

MILOVSKAYA, I.S.

A method for registering changes in pain sensitivity in mice. Farm. i toksn. 22 no.3:280-281 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Laboratoriya obshchey farmakologii (zav. - prof. G.A. Ponomarev) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR.

(ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS, eff.
in animals, registration of pain sensitivity changes (Rus))

NILOVSKAYA, N. T.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Effect of extra-cortical auxiliary nutrition on the growth and floresconce of lilacs." Moscow, 1961. 16 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Forestry Engineering Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 208)

ACC NR: AT6036547 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0145/0146

AUTHOR: Dadykin, V. P.; Lebedeva, Ye. V.; Nilovskaya, N. T.; Tsvetkova, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the higher plant in a closed ecological system [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 145-146

TOPIC TAGS: life support system, closed ecological system, plant ecology, space nutrition

ABSTRACT: Calculations have been made for one of the variants of a higher-plant link for a closed ecological system. The input and output of the link are determined in respect to the basic elements. Experiments confirmed that it was possible to obtain a crop of the selected plants which exceeds the designed productivity of a given enclosure.

A conveyor system for continuously overlapping crops of the selected plants was worked out and tested experimentally. This makes it possible to have a continuous output of edible biomass in accordance with a set schedule. It was demonstrated experimentally that a continuous harvesting of the crop was possible without changing the area of the assimilating

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6036660 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0289/0289

AUTHOR: Nilovskaya, N. T.; Bokovaya, M. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Dependence of the gas metabolism of higher plants on the concentration of CO_2 in the atmosphere [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 289

TOPIC TAGS: plant physiology, plant ecology, plant respiration, plant metabolism, photosynthesis, closed ecological system, life support system

ABSTRACT:

A study was made of the effect of various concentrations of CO_2 in air on the intensity of photosynthesis and respiration of vegetable-bearing plants. During the experiments, the gas exchange of several plants placed in a sealed chamber was constantly registered. Chamber temperature varied from 20 to 26° C, and humidity from 80 to 90%. An incandescent lamp supplied 300 watts/m^2. The plants were grown hydroponically.

Card 1/2

L 08272-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/GD

ACC NR: AT6036467 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0012/0013

AUTHOR: Agre, A. L.; Nilovskaya, N. T.; Tsitovich, S. I. Bokovaya, M. M. Varlamov, V. F.; Chernovich, I. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the possibility of cultivating higher plants on a nutrient medium of biological mineralizers under conditions of a closed gas cycle (Paper presented at conference on problems of space medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966)

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 12-13

TOPIC TAGS: life support system, closed ecological system, plant physiology, photosynthesis, plant metabolism

ABSTRACT:

The creation of a closed cycle of substances for experimental ecological systems is unthinkable without a stage of recycling human metabolic wastes, in order to transform organic substances into elements for mineral feeding of lower and higher autotrophs.

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L 03272-67

ACC NR: AT6036467

During the process of biological mineralization, a certain amount of CO_2 gas was extracted from the aeration tank and allowed to pass into the assimilation chamber with the higher plants. In turn, oxygen which had been produced by the plants passed into the aeration tank. These experiments with the "assimilation chamber-aeration tank" system made it possible to establish a practical gas exchange between higher plants and the biocenosis of mineralizing microorganisms. The experiments also established the possibility of using a mineralized urine-fecal liquid as a nutrient medium for higher plants. In the course of these experiments a somewhat lowered photosynthetic rate was observed. It is assumed that this can be explained by the action of some kind of gaseous micro-admixtures which are metabolites of plants and of activated sludge.

Experimentation with short closed cycles of the "assimilation chamber-aeration tank" type showed that they are practical for obtaining information necessary for the creation of closed ecological system.

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

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3 egh

ACC NR: AT7011647 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0171/0172

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, Ya. V.; Milovskaya, K. T.; Dadykin, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Principles and methods of utilizing high plants in-life-support systems

SOURCE: International Astronautical Congress. 17th, Madrid, 1966. Doklady. no. 9. 1966. Printsipy i metody isopol'zovaniya vysshikh rasteniy v zamknutykh sistemakh zhizneobespecheniya, 171-172

TOPIC TAGS: higher plant, life support system, regeneration, closed ecology system

ABSTRACT:
The plants chosen from the more than 2500 domesticated species of higher plants on Earth for air, water, and food regeneration in closed ecosystems should meet the following specifications: 1) should yield maximum food value; 2) should produce no metabolites deleterious to man or other plants; 3) should flourish in an environment suited to man; 4) should be familiar to man. Various models of possible sets of

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higher plants for closed ecosystems were studied and their input-output parameters determined. An example of such a set, familiar to Russians, is: potatoes, white cabbage, carrots, beets, tomatoes, radishes, and Chinese cabbage. An "acreage" of 15-16 m^2 using these plants should yield about 1500 g of edible vegetables per day and provide 60% of the daily carbohydrate and 100% of the daily mineral requirement for one man. This many plants would also provide about 90% of the daily oxygen requirement. This diet could be supplemented with synthetic or preserved foods (animal proteins and fats). Supplementary oxygen could come from storage or from a small chlorella cultivator. In experimental trials, this set of plants was hydroponically cultivated and exceeded the calculated yield: cabbage yielded 22--24 kg/m^2; carrots, 30 kg/m^2; tomatoes, 25 kg/m^2; radish, 10--12 kg/m^2; and Chinese cabbage, 22--24 kg/m^2. Potatoes were the least efficient, yielding only 5--6 kg/m^2. A continuous cultivation system, containing plants of all ages and based on types affording frequent harvest and continued growth, ensures a constant area under cultivation and a steady yield of food, water, and O_2; eliminates the need for food storage; and greatly increases the efficiency of cultivation and

ACC NR: AT7011647

illumination. A conveyor cultivator was built and tested. With a cultivation area of 5 m^2, it yielded 1 kg of edible foodstuff, over 10 liters of distilled water, and almost 150 liters of O_2 per day for 100 days. Diurnal and life cycles of photosynthesis and respiration intensity with illumination of various wavelengths and intensities from 50 to 2000 w/m^2 were determined for various atmospheres (pCO_2 = 0.03 to 1.5%; pO_2 = 14 to 48%), and optimum atmospheric parameters were established. These studies have furnished basic data for designing automatic control systems for the higher plant link in closed ecosystems. [ATD PRESS: 5098-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3

MILOVSKAYA, S. N.

"Comparative Vessel-Widening Effect of Rhodanate, Talmine, and Papaverine, and Their Mixtures in Cases of Cholesterinic Arteriosclerosis." Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub 16 Oct 50, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

NILOVSKAYA, S.M.

Comparative dilatating effect of rednasta, thiamine, papaverine, and their mixtures in cholesterine atherosclerosis. Fr. Vsesoiuz. obsh. fiziol. no. 1:131-132 1952. (CML 24:1)

1. Delivered 26 May 1950, Moscow.

Chair of Pharmacology, 1st Moscow Med. Inst.

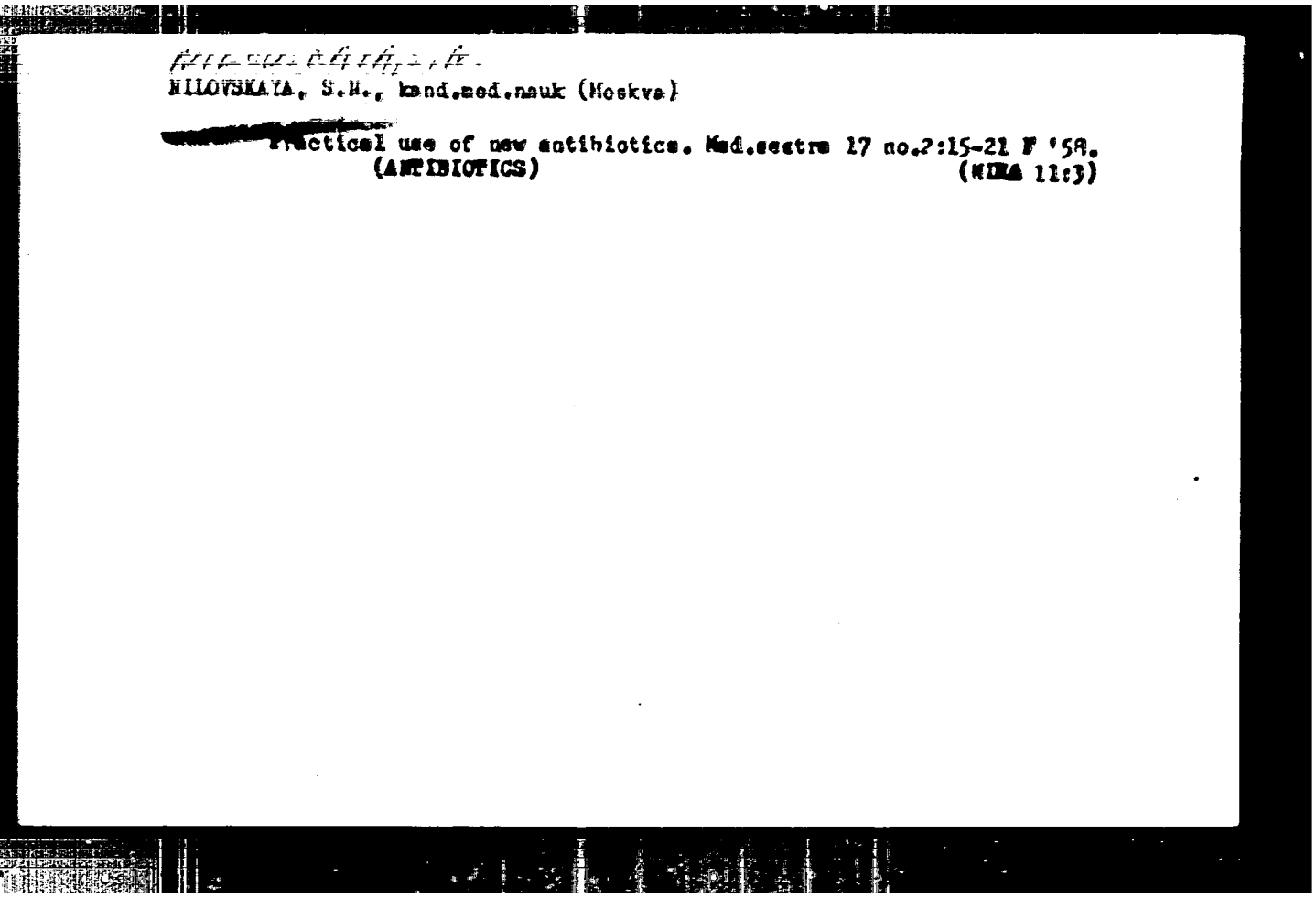
MILOVSKAYA, S.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

New remedies and their prescription. Med.sestra 15 no.7:26-30 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(DRUGS--ADMINISTRATION AND DOSAGE)

LEVCHENKO, M.A.; MILOVSKAYA, S.N.

[Reference book on medical prescriptions] Spravochnik povrachebnoi retsepture. Izd. 2-oe dop. i ispr. Moskva, 1958. 219 p.
(MIRA 11:6)
(MEDICINE--FORMULAE, RECEIPTS, PRESCRIPTIONS)



NILOVSKAYA, S.N., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

[redacted] practical use of new antibiotics. Med.sestra 17 no.2:15-21 F '58.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (MIRA 11:3)

SHADURSKIY, K.S., prof.; IL'YUCHENOK, T.Yu., kand.med.nauk,; ISKAREV, N.A., kand.med.nauk; KOMISSAROV, I.V., kand.med.nauk; KORAHLEV, M.V., kand.med.nauk; MYAZDRIKOVA, A.A., kand.med.nauk; NILOVSKAYA, S.N., kand.med.nauk; REUT, N.A., kand.med.nauk; YAKIMOVICH, L.A., kand.med.nauk; GES', N.D., red.; BELEN'KAYA, I.Ye., tekhred.

[Prescription manual] Rukovodstvo po retsepture. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Minsk, Izd-vo BelgosunIv. im. V.I.Lenina, 1960. 99 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(MEDICINE--FORMULAE, RECIPTS, PRESCRIPTIONS)

NILOVSKAYA, S.N., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Ganglion-blocking drugs and their use. Med. sestra 20 no.4:37-41 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(AUTONOMIC DRUGS)

NILOVSKAYA, T.N.

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). 9
Cardiovascular System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, No 97002
Author : Milovskaya, T.N.
Inst : 2nd Moscow Medical Institute
Title : On the Blood Supply of the Lentiform Nucleus of the Human Brain.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. 2-y Mosk. med. in-t, 1957, 4, 55-60

Abstract : It was shown on 50 preparations of the brain of adult humans by the method of the infusion of vessels, that the anterio-medial-inferior parts of the putamen and the external segment of globus pallidum (GP) are supplied by the central branches of the anterior cerebral artery. The middle part of the putamen and the larger part of the external segment of GP are supplied by the medial group of central branches of the middle cerebral artery (MCA). The posterior larger part of the putamen and smaller part

Card 1/2

29

MILOVSKIY, I. A., Engineer

"Making Cast Taps and Countersinks," Stanki i Instrument, 16, No. 3, 1945

BR-52059019

MILOVSKIY, I.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Repairing plowshares by the welding method. Vest.mash. 33 no.7:70-74 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Plows)

NILOVSKIY, I. A.

TJ1160.A34 TREASURE ISLAND BOOK REVIEW AID 867 - S

NILOVSKIY, I. A.
RAZRABOTKA I VNEDRENIYE NOVOGO SPOSOBA REMONTA LEMEKHOV SVARKOY (Development and Introduction of a New Method for Repair of Plowshares by Welding). In Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Peredovoy opyt novatorov mashinostroyeniya (Progressive Experience of Leading Men in the Machine-Building Industry) 1954. Part II: Peredovaya tekhnologiya liteynogo proizvodstva, obrabotki davleniyem i svarki (Advanced Technique in Foundry Casting, Metal Pressing, and Welding). p. 200-206.

Because of the large number of plowshares requiring repair and replacement each year, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Building of Agricultural Machinery (VISKhOM) since 1950 has developed an efficient and inexpensive method for restoration of worn plowshares by electric welding, i.e., by hard facing them with a special alloy, the VISKhOM-9, which is primarily a mixture of finely granulated gray iron, ferrochrom, ferromanganese and graphite bonded together by a solution of liquid glass and water.

The author describes the repair-welding technique in the restoration of a plowshare's worn cutting edge by hard facing.

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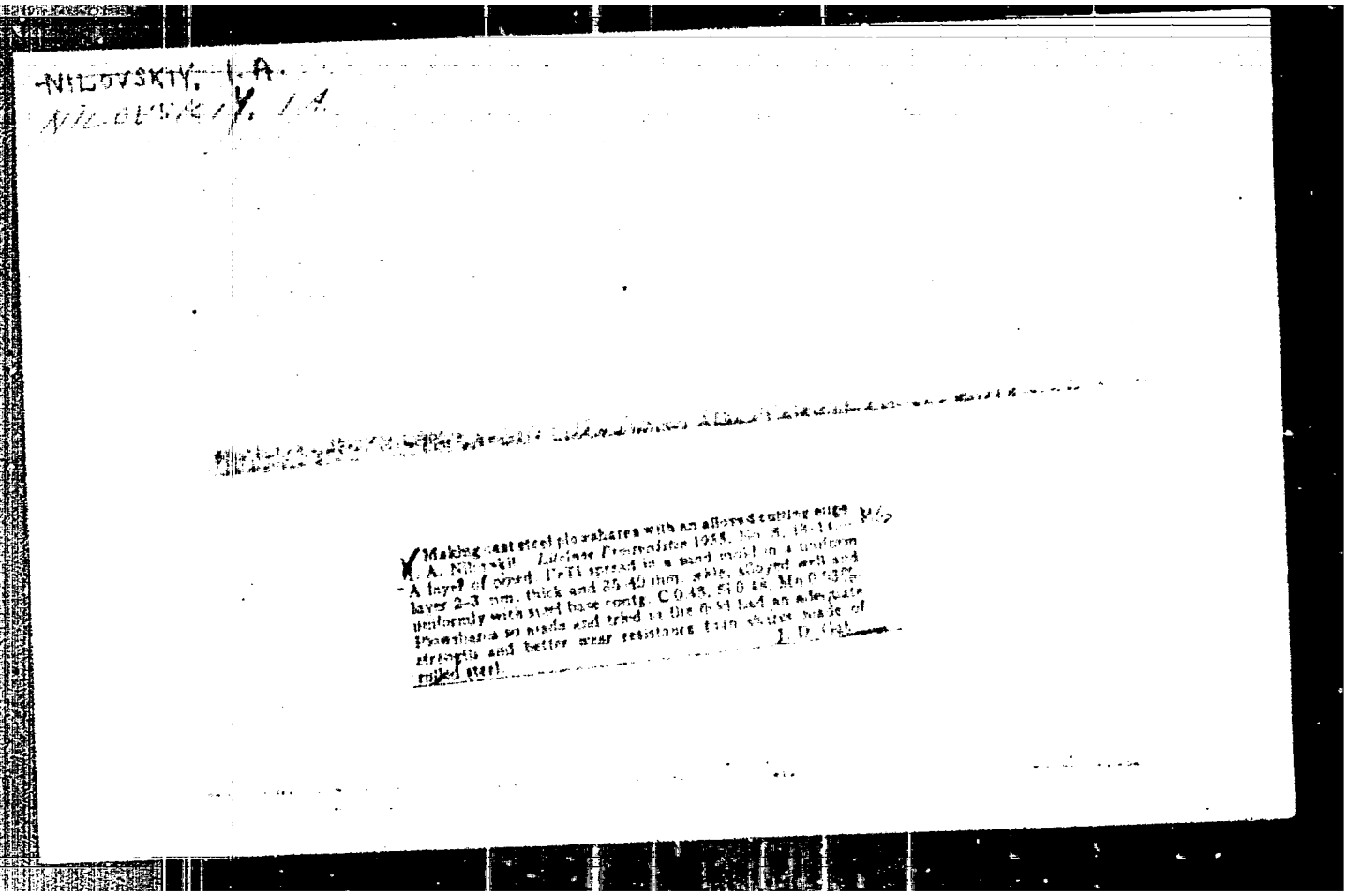
BENUA, F.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOL'PERT, G.D., inzhener.; YENGEL'YANOV, N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KLIMOVKIN, G.P. inzhener; KUZMAK, Ye.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; MILOVSKIY, I.A., Laureat Stalinskoy premii;PANOV, B.N., inzhener; [illegible], I.K., inzhener; PRUMIN, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PRUTIN, S.R., inzhener; ZVEGINTSEVA, K.V., inzhener, redaktor; GOLOVIN, S.Ya., inzhener, redaktor; MATVEYEVA, L.S., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Automatic built-up welding with wear-resistant alloys] Avtomaticheskaia naplavka iznosoustoichivymi splavami. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1955. 244 p.(MIRA 8:11)
(Electric welding)



NIKOVSKIY, L.A.

Making cast steel plowshares with an alloyed cutting edge. V.A. Nikovskii. Liteinoe Proizvodstvo 1955, No. 5, 19-[illegible]. A layer of steel 1.5-3 mm. thick and 35-40 mm. wide, adjacent well and uniformly with steel base contg. C 0.43, Si 0.55, Mn 0.93%, plowshares so made and tried in the field had an adequate strength and better wear resistance than plowshares made of rolled steel. [illegible]

NILOVSKIY, I.A.

135-10-13/19

AUTHOR: Nilovskiy, I.A., Engineer

TITLE: High-Frequency Surfacing of Tractor Plowshares and Cultivator Pickers (Vysokochastotnaya naplavka rabochikh organov traktornykh plugov i lap kul'tivatorov)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1957, No 10, pp 35-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A high-frequency surfacing method which increases the wear resistance of plowshares and cultivator pickers was applied for the first time at the plow plant "imeni Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya" in Odessa and at the plant "Krasnyy Aksay" in Rostov-na-Donu. For surfacing was used the hard alloy "BHCXOM-10"which consists of 60% crushed cast iron chips, 25% pulverized ferromanganese, 10% ferrochrome and 5% graphite. The powdered alloy is mixed with water glass (proportions are indicated) and is applied in paste-form in a mold to the part to be surfaced which is then placed into a high-frequency furnace. The surfacing operation lasts about 3 minutes for a plowshare and 30 seconds for a cultivator picker. Field tests with surfaced plowshares showed a 30% wear reduction. Similar results were achieved with cultivator pickers. However, pickers made of steel "Cr 3" instead of steel "65 Г" did not have adequate strength and were deformed while in use. It is concluded that

Card 1/2

MILOVSKIY, E. A.

RABINOVICH, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MILOVSKIY, I.A., inzh.; ROZENBAUM, A.M., inzh.

Increasing the wear resistance of plowshares. Sel'khozmashina no.11:10-15 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

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1.Vsesoyuznyy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Plows--Maintenance and repair)

MILOVSKIY, I.A., insh.

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MILOVSKIY, I.A., inzh.

New method for composition welding by the use of hard alloy powders. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.7:44-46 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

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MILOVSKIY, M.N.

Changes in serum properties during the growth of Brown-Pearce carcinoma in rabbits. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 46 no.11:94-97 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Is Laboratorii neinfektsionnoy immunologii (zav. - prof. I.M. Maysky) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I. M. Maysky) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR, N.N. Zhukovym-Vereshnikovym.

(NEOPLASMS, immunol.
antibody titer in Brown-Pearce carcinoma (Rus))

MILOVSKII, M.N., i RYBAKOV, N.I.

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1. Iz laboratorii neinfektsionnoy immunologii (zav. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Vereshnikovym.
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NILOVSKIY, M.N.; RYABININA, Z.A.

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1. Is laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh nauk L.D.Liozner) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N.Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Vereshnikovym.
(AUTORADIOGRAPHY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

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1. Is laboratorii neinfektsionnoy immunologii (zav. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Vereshnikovym.
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KOVACHEVICH, P.M., prof.; KORSHUNOV, A.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

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