A Study of Wear in Tractor Antifriction Materials (cont.)

wear both of steel and of bronze, particularly in the presence of 0.1-0.15% D and more. If the lubricant contains 0.15-0.5% D, the maximum influence upon the rate of wear is that presented by the fine D fractions. During the process of wear, bronze is transferred to the steel surface, and this may distort the results of the evaluation of its resistance to wear. It is observed that the data obtained are of major significance for a correct analysis of the effectiveness of air cleaners and that in order to attain a significant drop in the wear rate of such couplings in tractor engines as between the connecting-rod small-end bushing and the piston pin (OTsS5-5-5 bronze and Nr 20Kh steel) and between the crankshaft and its bearings (Br S30 bronze and Nr 45 steel) it is necessary to strive for a reduction in entry of fine D fractions.

A.M.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Nisnevich, A. I. SOV/32-24-8-21/45

TITLE: The Application of the Scintillation Counter to the Study of Wear Processes (Primeneniye stsintillyatsionnogo schetchika dlya izucheniya protsessov iznashivaniya)

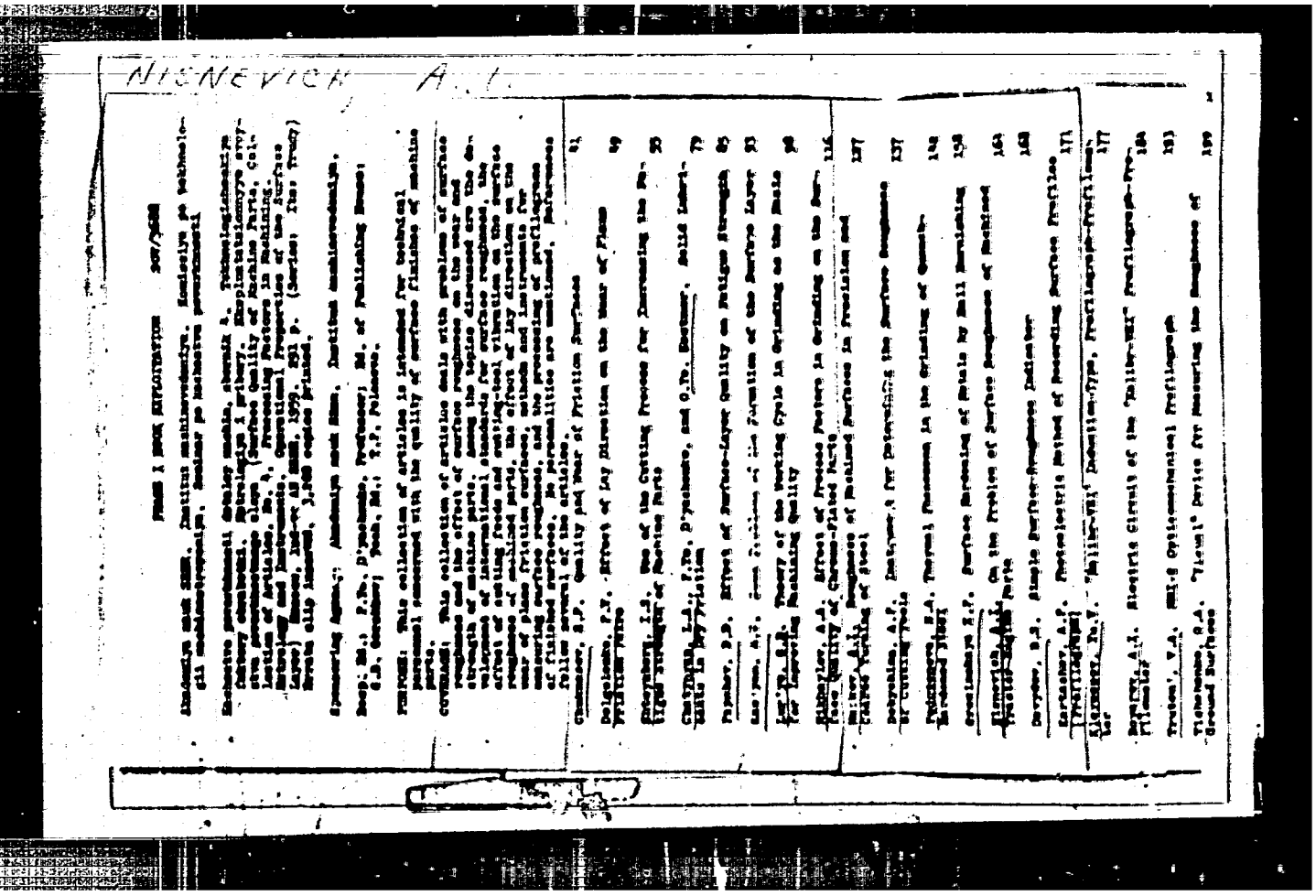
PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 8, pp. 971-974 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In measuring the amount of radioactive disintegration products the greatest sensitivity is obtained by using a scintillation counter to measure the β-radiation and especially the γ-radiation. Very small amounts of radioactive products were measured in the studies reported in this paper using amplitude discrimination. A special apparatus UD-2 was devised which consisted of a broad-band amplifier, an amplitude discriminator, a repeater, and a rectifier. An exact description and a schematic diagram of the set-up are given. The results obtained in these studies show that this counter increases the speed of counting, although the scintillation counter has greater advantages. The UD-2 apparatus used counts 30 times faster than the Geiger counter and counts 40 times faster in registering the isotope Sb^{124}. A number of studies were

Card 1/2

carried out to confirm the superiority of the scintillation counter. In these studies the steel 45-aluminum antifriction alloy was tested with neutron bombardment and activation with Fe^{59}. To the pure alloy different amounts of natural dust were added. Measurements were made on one side with a combination of 6 MC-4 counters and on the other side with a scintillation counter. It was observed that in the pure alloy (without dust) the Geiger counters registered no disintegration, while a disintegration curve was obtained from the scintillation counter. L.V. Rakov participated in the experiments.
There are 5 figures and 1 reference which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut (State Union Institute for Scientific Investigation of Tractors)



NISNEVICH A.I.

[redacted]VICH, A.I.

Fineness of the machining of surfaces of tractor-engine parts. Trudy Sem.po mach.poverkh. no.4:164-167 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Metal cutting)

MISHKEVICH, A.I.; VYSOTSKIY, D.I.

Scientific and technical conference on the use of radioactive isotopes and radioactive emissions in automobile and tractor engineering. Atom.energ. 6 no.3:341-343 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)
(Automobile engineering)

NISKEVICH, A.I.

Quantity of radiation necessary for studying the wear of machine parts with the aid of radioisotopes. Zav.lab. no.11:1341-1342 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy mashino-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut.
(Machinery-- Testing)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

S/170/60/003/011/015/016
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Kisnevich, A. I., Sinitsyn, V. I.

TITLE: The Use of Radioactive Isotopes for the Purpose of Solving the Problem of Increasing the Service Life of Machine Parts and Mechanisms

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 11, pp. 113-119

TEXT: In the introduction, the use of radioactive elements as indicators for wear is discussed in a general manner. In this connection, the activation of the parts investigated is described as an essential problem, i.e., irradiation in an atomic reactor and the applying of radioactive substances onto the surfaces under investigation. The advantages of an irradiation in a reactor are compensated by the disadvantages of the change of various physico-mechanical properties of the material under investigation. This method is only very little used in the USSR. The difficulties in the case of the second aforementioned method consist in the fact that the radioactive elements, which are used for this purpose in form of alloys with

Card 1/2

The Use of Radioactive Isotopes for the Purpose of Solving the Problem of Increasing the Service Life of Machine Parts and Mechanisms

S/170/60/003/011/015/016
B019/B056

Fe^{59}, Co^{60} or Zn^{65}, have a low activity and that the production of equal or similar alloys with these elements is difficult. Another fact of great importance is the quantitative measurement of the radioactive particles, which is mostly carried out with scintillation counters. As an example, an investigation of the operation conditions of a tractor motor with respect to the wear of piston rings is dealt with. A scheme of the experimental setup is shown; the contact surfaces were activated by means of a Co^{60} and Zn^{65}-containing alloy. It is found that at a definite number of rotations of the crankshaft wear is the greatest. The investigation of the wear of further motors is partly dealt with, several details are briefly discussed, and finally, testing in practical operation is described as an especial advantage. From the investigation of a tractor of the type ДТ-54 (DT-54) the results obtained are shown in a diagram. Piston rings show the greatest wear among all parts investigated. There are 4 figures and 10 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1960

Card 2/2

18000

S/122/60/000/011/004/020
A161/A127

AUTHOR: Nisnevich, A. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Novelties in the application of radioactive isotopes for wear studies of machine parts

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 11, 1960, 16-22

TEXT: The article gives a summarized review of the latest achievements in wear testing by means of radioactive isotopes, both in the USSR and abroad. The advantages of the scintillation counters of high counting efficiency over the Geiger counters when used for the measurement of radioactive particles of wear in the lubricant during stand and work testing are emphasized. The high counting efficiency for gamma radiation provides for the requested measurement precision and simultaneously allows to reduce sharply the radioactivity of the part being tested. The counters of this type are very sensitive to the slightest changes of operational parameters, as quoted in Ref. 1: [Primeneniye radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniy v mashinostroyenii (Application of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in Mechanical Engineering), TsITEI, No. 13, 1960]. The ambient temperature of the surrounding medium, however, considerably influences the operational

Card 1/5

Novelties in the application of radioactive...

instability of scintillation counters (1°C leads to a 1-3% change of readings). Therefore, special measures have to be taken and special instruments have to be used to ensure constant temperatures when scintillation counters are used for the determination of wear in internal combustion engines, especially when encountering a wide range of temperatures in the lubricant to be measured (50-120°C). A special crystal - photomultiplier system, primary elements and automatic thermocontrollers have to be incorporated. A Soviet test technique developed for testing machines under actual operating conditions with radiotracers and for precise establishment of operational conditions is distinguished by the following features: it is easy a) to determine the prevailing kind of wear and the reasons for the same and b) to check the measures which were taken to increase the life time of parts under actual operating conditions. For instance, the wear of piston rings of a 68-hp gasoline automobile engine was tested with a special scintillation counter arrangement during starting procedures and at various speeds of the automobile during a period of 30 minutes for each speed. The test arrangement included the following major items: an auxiliary electric pump for pumping the oil from the crankcase into the count chamber, which was put in the luggage compartment, a hemispherical oil reservoir into which the lower part of the counter casing, containing a sodium iodide crystal, was submerged. The counter casing was separated from the oil chamber by a

Novelties in the application of radioactive...

5-mm air gap, provided with ribs and cooled by the air from a fan. The temperature in the counter was only 3°C higher than that of the surrounding medium. The photomultiplier was powered by a 12-v battery. The radiometric and recording instruments were fastened on the automobile seat. A radiometric measuring device with a scintillation counter, type СРП-4г (SRP-1a) for field tests, was used by NATI for studying the wear of piston rings of the DT-54 tractor under operating conditions. Various activating methods are recommended: irradiation of parts in the reactor (automobile engines) or by means of radioactive inserts (tractor engines). Great difficulties in radiotracer testing arise from contaminations in the air sucked in, abrasive particles from other parts, various mechanical admixtures and excessive quantities of lubricants, e.g. used in diesel-electric locomotives or stationary combustion engines. Large-size parts should not be irradiated at once to keep the radiation rate within certain safety limits. Of great interest is the application of radiotracers for measuring the wear of the surface of friction of a single part at different places at the same time, or simultaneous measuring of friction surfaces of coupled parts, or even of different assembly units. In many cases foreign experiences and studies are referred to. Radio-activation analysis was used by the Russians in analogy to Western patterns for the combined study of

Card 3/5

Novelties in the application of radioactive...

cylinder liners and piston rings of the D-35 tractor engine, as referred to a study by R. Srapenyants [Ref. 12: Radioaktivnyye izotopy i nauchnyye issledovaniya v oblasti mekhanizatsii (Radioactive Isotopes and Scientific Research Used in Mechanization), Tekhnika v sel'skom khozyaystve, No. 1, 1960]. Of great interest is also the radioactive determination of wear of roller bearings in a special test stand. Results showed that it is possible to determine the wear of different bearing parts if the weight of the worn particle does not exceed 1.10^{-5} g. The field of application of radioactive isotopes is not limited to parts of machines working under the hydrodynamic conditions of the lubricant, but may be extended to measurement of wear in electric contacts, of automobile tires, etc. A radioactive method for the determination of wear of automobile tires, developed in the USSR, is based on the following principle: the values of absorption of the beta-radiation of Tl^{204} change in accordance with the wear of the tire tread. A metallic thallium rod, measuring 0.3-0.5 mm in diameter is inserted in the tread to a depth of 1.5 mm. The absorption curve of thallium is drawn experimentally. Measurement was carried out with an end counter mounted in a special casing. Road tests of tires of the M-21 type automobile proved the reliability of the wear measurement with a precision of ± 0.1 mm. The radioactivity of the thallium wire

Novelties in the application of radioactive...

was about 1 millicurie. The test results allowed in particular to determine the kind of wear in different sections of the tread while the internal pressure in the tire was changed. Ref. 14: Metody i apparatura dlya eksperimental'nogo issledovaniya avtomobiley, dvigateley i ikh agregatov (Methods and apparatus for research tests of automobiles, engines and their subassemblies), Reports, outlined at an All-Union Scientific and Technical Conference, NAMI, M. 1960. Perfectionating of the methods and development of more precise instruments might help to considerably increase the efficiency of radioactive wear measurement techniques and to reduce the rate of radioactivity required and occurring in these procedures. There are 4 figures and 14 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. Four most recent Engl.-lang. publications include: I. Thiery (Ref. 6: Radiotracers in piston ring wear - an original French method, "Automotive industries", vo. 121, No. 2, Jul 15, 1959; Ref.7: Irradiated cylinder liners allow contiuous monitoring of lubricating, "Scientific Lubrication", vol. 12, No. 3, 1960; Ref. 9: Radiotracers applied to engine wear studies, "Scientific Lubrication", vol. 11, No. 10, 1959; D. E. Cooper, R. L. Courtny and C. A. Hall (Ref. 10: Radioactive tracers cast new light on fuel distribution, "SAE Transactions", vol. 67, 1959.

Card 5/5

NIKIFOROVICH, A.I.

Measurement of the radioactivity of liquids by scintillation counters. Zav.lab. 26 no.2:175-177 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut.
(Scintillation counters)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

BUROV, L., inzh.; ZUBIYETOVA, M. inzh.; VELICHKIN, I., kand.tekhn.nauk; NISNEVICH, A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Steel oil control piston rings. Tekh.v sel'khoz. 21 no.8:60-63 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Piston rings)

NISNEVICH, Aleksandr Isaakovich; KOKOSOV, L.V., red.; KOKOSOV, L.V., red.; MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Using radioisotopes for studying the durability of machine parts] Primenenie radioaktivnykh izotopov dlia issledovaniia dolgovechnosti detalei mashin. Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 182 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Mechanical wear)

VELICHKIN, I.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; ISAYEV, Ye.V.; NISHEVICH, ...; kand. tekhn. nauk; PUSTOVALOV, I.V.

Effect of various hopping-methods on the wear of piston rings of a tractor diesel engine. Avt. prom. 29 no.4:6-8 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut.

(Diesel engines—Testing)

ISAYEV, Ye.V.; NISNEVICH, A.I.; PUSTOVALOV, I.V.

Measurements of wear by radioactive-tracer technique. Zav. lab. 29 no.9:1104-1106 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut.

VELICHKIN, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; DENEVICH, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZUBILETOVA, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZHDANOVSKIY, N.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SAVKIN, I.P., inzh. red.

[Rapid wear tests of diesel engines] Uskorennye ispytaniia dizel'nykh dvigatelei na iznosostoikost'. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 182 p. (MIRA 17:7)

ISAYEV, Ye.V., inzh.; MISKEVICH, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selection of parameters for engine supercharging taking into account the wear resistance of the parts of the sleeve and piston group. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.10:4-6 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut.

MOROULIS, Yu.B.; NISNEVICH, A.I.

All-Union Industry-Wide Conference of Tractor Builders. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.1:48, 3 of cover Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy institut.

TSAGOLOV, K.S.; GRAVRILYANTS, R.A.; NISNEVICH, A.I.

Use of the gamma-spectrometric method in the simultaneous determination of the wear of two machine parts. Zav.lab. 31 no.4:464-465 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

NISNEVICH, A. L.

"Experimental-Morphological Investigation of the Effect of a Biopsy on the Growth and Metastasization of Tumors." Sub 26 Jun 51, Acad Med Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

MISNEWICH, A.L.

Experimental-morphologic investigations on the effect of biopsy on the growth and metastasising of malignant tumors. Khirurgiia, Moskva No.2:45-50 Feb 51. (CIML 20:6)

1. Of the Laboratory of Oncology (Head--Prof.L.M.Shabad, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences), Institute of Normal and Pathological Morphology (Director--Academician A.I.Abrikosov) of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

MIGNEVICH A.L.

"The Effect of Biopsy on the Growth and the Formation of Metastases of Experimental Tumors (experiments with induced and spontaneous tumors)," Voprosy onkologii, Vol 26, No 6, 1953, pp 105-113

Mice were paired off according to the approximate size of their tumors. A biopsy was performed on one of the mice; the second mouse was used as control. The abscesses were induced in the mice with 0, 10-dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene (painted on the skin twice a week in a 0.05% solution of benzene). Biopsies were performed at various stages, i.e., papilloma, incipient cancer, and clinically expressed cancer. The "spontaneous" cancers were adenocarcinomas of the mammary glands. Biopsies were performed 1-1.5 months after the beginning of the cancers. Surgical or induced cancers in mice. Biopsy did not intensify or accelerate formation of metastases. (RZhBiol, No 6, 1954)

SO: Sum. No. 536, 10 Jun 55

S/047/60/000/006/003/004
B008/B077

AUTHOR: Nisnevich, A. M. (Stalinsk)

TITLE: Calculation of the Rise and Set Periods of a Celestial Body

PERIODICAL: Fizika v shkole, 1960, No. 6, pp. 45 - 46

TEXT: The calculation of the rise and set periods of a star is a practical application of astronomy. In the literature, formulas are mentioned which require a knowledge of basic spherical trigonometry not taught in highschools. The author shows a method to derive a formula for calculating these periods with the mathematics demonstrated in the tenth grade. The concept of an infinite sphere is not used, and the earth rotation is neglected. A figure shows the projection of the earth on the meridian plane of the observation point where the star is in its upper culmination. In the figure, P stands for the plane of the mathematical horizon of the observation point B, and BZ stands for the vertical on P; BS' represents a sunray; NS is the earth axis; QQ_1 is the earth equator (here called QA_1 by mistake); BCB_1C_1B is the geographical latitude of the

Card 1/3

observation point; ACA_1C_1A is the boundary of the earth surface facing the star; R is the earth radius, and r is the radius of the parallel circle; φ is the geographical latitude of the observation point; δ is the angle between the equatorial plane and the direction of incidence of the sun rays. This angle is the same as the declination of the sun. C and C_1 are the points of sunset and sunrise; t is the angle of a half-day earth rotation. This angle is equal to the hour angle of the sun at sunrise. The angle δ is positive going from the equator to the north and negative going from equator to the south. The figure shows that the part CBC_1 of the parallel circle is facing the star. The angle t is determined from the triangle O_1CO_2: $\cos x = \frac{O_1O_2}{r}$. Using the triangles O_1OO_2 and OBO_1 it follows that $\cos x = tg\varphi.tg\delta$, and since $-\cos x = \cos t$, one obtains $\cos t = -tg\varphi.tg\delta$. The astronomy instructor can derive this formula and also calculate the time of set and rise of a star, and the length of the bright day. 15 angular degrees represent one hour. There is 1 figure.

NISNEVICH, A.M. (g. Novokuznetsk Kemerovskoy oblasti)

Deriving a speed formula of a heavenly body. Fiz.v shkole 22 no.1:61-62 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Astronomy—Study and teaching)

RYABOV, G.A.; PIPIYA, V.I.; NISNEVICH, L.D.

Anesthesia in various methods for removing isolated stenosis of the pulmonary artery. Eksper. khir. i anest. 8 no.4:59-62 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (direktor - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

MEYTINA, R.A.; MIRONOVA, Ye.I.; NISNEVICH, E.D.; SHAPOVALOVA, V.Ya.; SHERDUKALOVA, L.F.

New methodology for the determination of acid-base equilibrium of the organism and its use in open-heart surgery. Eksper. khir. i anest. 7 no.5:29-36 S-O '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Is laboratorii funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. G.G. Gel'shteyn) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir.- prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel'- akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

NISHKEVICH, E.D.

Respiratory function of the blood and acid-alkali balance in operations on the open heart under conditions of hypothermia. Grud. khir. 5 no.6:40-48 N-D'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz laboratorii funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. - kand. med. nauk G.G. Gel'shteyn) i otdeleniya zabolevaniy serdtsa i sosudov u detey (zav. - doktor med. nauk V.I.Burakovskiy) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (direktor - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov) AMN SSSR. Adres avtorat Moskva, V-49, Leninskiy prosp., d.8. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

ROMASHOV, F.N.; KAUSEV, I.S.; TERENT'YEVA, L.M.; NISNEVICH, E.D.; SHPUGA, O.G.

Use of isolated coronary perfusion for the suturing of atrial septal defects under moderate hypothermia. Khirurgiia no.10:43-48 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Otdeleniye vrozhdennykh porokov (zav. V.I.Burakovskiy), laboratoriya anesteziologii (zav. G.A.Ryabov), laboratoriya funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. G.G.Gel'shteyn) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A.Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

MISHEVICH, O. M.

"Preparation of Soda-sulfate Melt and Its Use in Glass Melting," I. M. Boguslavskiy, V. V. Pollyak, O. M. Mishevich, and S. Ya. Raf, Stekol'naya i Keram Prom 1945, No 4/5 pp 20. (SKE: Inst. Insect/Fung. in Ya. V. Samoylov)

SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 11
Dec. 1953
Analysis

9.10.54
LL

3

Nisnevič, L. B. On the scheme of Markov's urns. Uspehi Matem. Nauk (N.S.) 8, no. 2(54), 131-134 (1953). (Russian)

Making use of the theorem of Dynkin [see the previous review] the author gives an urn scheme by which one can realize the probability distribution of any sequence of equivalent chance variables which take only the values 1, ..., m.

J. Wolfowitz (Ithaca, N. Y.).

NISNEVICH, L. B.

3

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 2
Feb. 1954
Geometry

8-10-54
LL

Nisnevič, L. B., and Bryzgalov, V. I. On a problem of n dimensional geometry. Uspehi Matem. Nauk (N.S.) 8, no. 1(53), 169–172 (1953). (Russian)

In an n-dimensional Euclidean space there are given n mutually orthogonal vectors $a_1, \cdots, a_n$ with respective lengths $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n$. For a given m, $m \leq n$, what is the condition that there exists an m-dimensional sub-space L_m in which the vectors $a_1, \cdots, a_n$ have projections of equal length? The authors answer with the theorem: The necessary and sufficient condition that L_m exists is that $\alpha_i^2(\alpha_1^{-2} + \cdots + \alpha_n^{-2}) \geq m$ $(i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$. *W. E. Milne.*

NISNEVICH, L. B.

USSR/Mathematics - Stochastics Mar/Apr 53

"Urn Scheme of Markov," L. B. Nisnevich

Usp[redacted] Mat[redacted] Nauk, Vol [redacted], No 2(54), pp 131-134

Generalizes the urn scheme of A. A. Markov ("Certain Limit Formulas of Calculus of Probability," Iz[redacted] Ak Nauk SSSR(6), 11 (1917), pp 177-186): initially an urn contains $a_1, a_2, .., a_m$ balls of the 1st, 2nd,.., m-th color respectively, from which balls are drawn at random; after each draw the withdrawn ball is returned to the urn with c more of same color (the case m=2 was considered by A. A. Markov, and by S. N. Bernshteyn). Submitted 16 Jan 53.

[illegible] VICH, L. B.

USSR

Nisnevič, L. B. On the number of points of an algebraic manifold in a prime finite field. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 99, 17-20 (1954). (Russian)

The author considers an absolutely irreducible variety V in n-dimensional projective space; the field of definition of V is k and has characteristic p; dim V = d, degree V = m. N is the number of points V whose coordinates are in the prime field of k. It is shown that

$$[illegible]$$

where c depends on [illegible] The proof is by induction on d and uses the well-known case $d = 1$ studied by A. Weil. It should be observed that in Th. 3 seemingly both k and N [illegible] H [illegible] L. Tarpine.

NISNEVICH, L.B.

Model of a standard perceptron for scanning continuous images. NTI no.5:25-27 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ACC NR: AR6020789 SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/002/V060/V060

AUTHOR: Nepomnyashchiy, A. Z.; Nisnevich, L. B.

TITLE: Forced teaching of perceptrons with threshold elements

SOURCE: Ref zh. Matem, Abs. 2V395 16

REF SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform., no. 10, 1964, 19-22

TOPIC TAGS: computer element, adaptive control, perceptron

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the adaptive devices, elementary perceptrons by Rosenblat and the continuous perceptron introduced in the paper of L. P. Nisnevich with A-elements of the threshold type, under the condition of forced learning. It is shown that the average reaction of Rosenblat's perceptron to the input images depends (for normalized images) only on the scalar products of the pattern being recognized with the pattern of the learning sequence. It is proved that for a continuous perceptron with A-elements of threshold type it is possible (for the prescribed compact, nonintersecting class of images) to select thresholds such that the perceptron can separate the classes. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

UDC: 51:681.14:155

Card 1/1

L 05292-67 EWT(d)/EWP(l) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AR6021345 SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/002/V060/V060

AUTHOR: Nepomnyashchiy, A. Z.; Nisnevich, L. B.

49
B

TITLE: Forced teaching of a perceptron with threshold elements

SOURCE: Ref sh. Kibern, Abs. 2V395 16C

REF SOURCE: Nauchn-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. iform., no. 10, 1964, 19-22

TOPIC TAGS: perceptron, pattern recognition, adaptive pattern recognition, class theory

ABSTRACT: The article examines learning devices -- the elementary Rosenblatt perceptron as well as the continuous perceptron introduced in L. B. Nisnevich's work with threshold-type A-units in the forced-learning mode. It is shown that the average response of the Rosenblatt perceptron to the presentation of a pattern depends (for normalized patterns) only on the scalar product of the recognized pattern and the learning-sequence pattern. The statement of the possibility of selecting the threshold with respect to specified compact disjoint classes of patterns in such a way that the perceptron would separate these classes is proved for the continuous perceptron with A-units. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 06, 09

Card 1/1 pb

UDC: 51:681.14:155

NISNEVICH, L. M.

Nisnevich, L. M. "Some anatomical data on the cardiac region" (On the question of Cardiac cancer), Sbornik trudov, posvyashch. prof. Savinykh, Tomsk, 1948, p. 94-105.

So: U-3261, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

MISHKEVICH, Ikhar Mikhaylovich, 1897-

[Neoplasms, their recognition, treatment, and prophylaxis] Opukholi, ikh raspoznavanie, lechenie i profilaktika. Moskva, Medgiz, 1957. 165 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(TUMORS)

MISHKEVICH, L.M., professor

Surgery of the tongue root in cancer [with summary in English].
Khirurgiia 33 no.5:102-107 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy onkologicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach P.Ye.Fatkhevich)
(TONGUE, neoplasms
root tumors, surg., technic (Rus))

NISNEVICH, L.M., prof.; YAKUBOVSKAYA, Ye.Ya., dotsent

Treatment of Dupuytren's contracture. Sbor.nauch.-prak.rab. Poliklin.im.F.E.Dzerzh. no.2:118-128 '61. (MIRA 16:4)
(DUPUYTREN'S CONTRACTURE)

MISHKEVICH, L. M., prof.

Precancer and cancer of the breasts. Khirurgiia 38 no.7:134-138 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy onkologicheskoy bol'nitsy No. 62 (glavnyy vrach V. D. Margolin)

(BREAST—CANCER)

NIMMEVICH, L.M., prof.; AKOP'YANTS, S.S. (Moskva)

Use of the antibiotic aurantin in malignant neoplastic processes. Klin.med. 40 no.6:21-25 Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy onkologicheskoy bol'nitsy No.62 (glavnyy vrach V.D. Margodin, vedushchiy onkolog prof. L.M. Nimmevich).

(ANTIBIOTICS) (CANCER)

NISNEVICH, L.M.; AKOP'YANTS, S.S.

Combined use of aurantin with other therapeutic methods for patients with malignant neoplasms. Antibiotiki 7 no.7 623-626 Jl'62 (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskaya onkologicheskaya bol'nitsa No.62. (glavnyy vrach V.D.Margolin)
(ANTIBIOTICS) (CANCER) (CYTOTOXIC DRUGS)

1. MISHEVICH, L. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Probabilities
7. Markov's pattern for urns, Usp. mat. nauk, 8, no. 2, 1953.

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

NISNEVICH, M.; STEPANOV, I.

Volumetric weight of rock products. Stroi. mat., izdel. i konstr. 2 no.8:16-17 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Laveduyushchiy laboratoriyey nemetallicheskikh stroitel'nykh materialov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznobetona (for Nisnevich) 2. Laveduyushchiy laboratoriyey gidromekhanizatsii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznobetona (for Stepanov).
(Building materials)

NISNEVICH, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMCHENKO, N.K., inzh.; FIRSOVA, L.N., inzh.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.V., inzh.; KUZ'MINA, V.K., inzh.

Dressing limestone found near Moscow so as to obtain high-quality aggregates for concrete. Sbor. trud. NIIZHelezobetona no.3:3-41 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Limestone) (Aggregates (Building materials))

SAMEYNCHEV, A.A., inzh.; SOKOL'SKIY Ye.I., inzh.; FINKOVA, L.N., inzh.; TIMCHENKO, M.K., inzh.; NISNEVICH, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Concentrating limestone with the aid of a mechanical classifier. Stroi. mat. 7 no.4:23-26 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Limestone) (Sorting devices)

TIMCHENKO, N.K., inzh.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.V., inzh.; NISNEVICH, M.L., kand.-tekhn.nauk

Development of rapid methods of determining the strength of stone, crushed stone and gravel. Sbor. trud. NIIZhelezobetona no.7: 87-124 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Stone—Testing)

NISNEVICH, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some problems of the theory of selective crushing. Sbor. trud. NII Zhelezobetona no.7:125-140 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Stone, Crushed)

NISNEVICH, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Treating construction gravel in heavy media. Stroi.mat. 8 no.3:37-40 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Sand and gravel plants)

NISNEVICH, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; KALASHNIKOVA, T.V., inzh.

Rapid method of determining the content of dusty and clayey particles in crushed stone and gravel. Stroi. mat. 8 no.12: 13-15 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Stone, Crushed—Testing) (Gravel—Testing)

RAMZES, B.Ya.; NISNEVICH, M.L.; GALAKTIONOV, V.I., insh., retsensent; BOGOSLOVSKIY, V.A., insh., nauchn. red.; KOMAROVSKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Quality control of crushed stone, gravel, and sand for building work] Kontrol' kachestva shchebnia, gravilia i peska dlia stroitel'nykh rabot. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 191 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Sand and gravel industry—Quality control)
(Stone, Crushed)

NISNEVICH, Mark L'vovich; RAT'KOVSKIY, Leonid Petrovich; KLASSEN, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KHOLIN, N.D., prof., retsenzent; RODIN, R.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BOGOSLOVSKIY, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; IVANOV, I.K., inzh., retsenzent; TROITSKIY, A.V., inzh., nauchnyy red.; MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; GOMOZOVA, N.A., red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Dressing nonmetallic building materials] Obogashchenie nerudnykh stroitel'nykh materialov. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 282 p. (MIRA 17:2)

NISNEVICH, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; KASABOV, I.A., inzh.

Dressing of gravel by the jigging method. Stroi.mat. 9 no.9s 5-9 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043535 S/0258/64/004/003/0589/0592

AUTHOR: Nisnevich, M. Z. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Computation of a momentless conic shell with skeleton

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 3, 1964, 589-592

TOPIC TAGS: momentless shell, conic shell, internal pressure, transverse skeleton, elasticity modulus, deformation, Poisson coefficient, stressed state

ABSTRACT: The author studies the effect of internal pressure on a momentless conic shell with transverse skeleton to determine the arising stresses. The transverse stresses cannot be defined by a simple formula because the initial length of the circumference of each transverse section is different.

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{Y_1}{R} E, \qquad (1)$$

where σ_2 are transverse stresses in the material with dimension force/length, Y_1 is the ordinate of the curve of the surface of the shell, R is the radius of the shell in the unstressed state, and E is the modulus of elasticity, of dimension force/length. E is assumed constant, the Poisson coefficient μ is set equal to

Card 1/2

NISNEVICH, M.L., kand. tekhn. nauk

New All-Union State Standards for gravel and gravel rubble for building materials. Sbor. trud. NIIZHelezobetona no.6: 167-176 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

NISKEVICH, M.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; KASABOV, I.A., inzh.

Enriching gravel by the jigging method for the purpose of obtaining filler for high-strength concrete. Sbor. trud. NIIZhelezobetona no.8:3-29 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

SHLAIN, I.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUYANOV, Yu.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; LIPSON, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MISHKEVICH, M.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; RODIN, R.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Extensive introduction of the results of scientific research offers great possibilities to enterprises. Stroi. mat. 10 no.9:18-20 S '64 (MIRA 18:2)

S/258/62/002/004/019/019
E081/E135

10.6100

AUTHOR: Nisnevich, M.Z. (Leningrad)

TITLE: On the strength of a cylindrical shell

PERIODICAL: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v.2, no.4, 1962, 364-368

TEXT: An approximate method of analysis of reinforced, elastic, momentless shell subjected to internal pressure is described. The displacements and strains may be large; it is assumed that the elasticity modulus E is constant and that Poisson's ratio is zero. The case of a shell with rigid longitudinal reinforcements is considered first, and formulae are obtained for the parameters of the shell, in particular the number of reinforcements required and the load carried by them. For a shell with rigid transverse reinforcements in the form of rings fixed to the cylinder, a differential equation is derived to describe the behaviour of the shell. This equation is difficult to solve and utilise but approximate integration enables the distance between the reinforcements and the maximum transverse and meridional stresses to be calculated. Numerical comparison

Card 1/2

MISHEVICH, M.F. (Leningrad)

Design of a framed [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] no.[illegible] 58[illegible]
'64. (MIRA [illegible])

L 4014-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(h)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) WW/EM
ACC NR: AP6002629 SOURCE CODE: UR/0258/65/005/006/1122/1125

AUTHOR: Misnevich, M. Z. (Leningrad)

ORG: none

TITLE: State of stress in a membrane shell of revolution

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 1122-1125

TOPIC TAGS: shell of revolution, shell stress, shell strain, membrane stress, membrane shell

ABSTRACT: An analysis of stresses caused by the internal pressure (which can vary along the axis) in a membrane-stressed shell of revolution generated by a smooth curve is presented. The shell has either one or two bottoms, or it has a rigid system of transverse stiffeners; large deformations of the shell material are considered. A method is presented for deriving one third-order differential equation (instead of the four first-order equations derived by A. S. Grigor'yev, PMM, v. 25, no. 6, 1961) from which the change in the shape of a given shell and thus the change in associated stresses caused by application of the internal pressure can be determined. The basic differential equations for a cylindrical shell and a conical shell can be deduced as for particular cases of a shell of revolution. Nonlinear stress-strain relationships and Poisson's ratio distinct from zero are considered, and Hooke's law is correspondingly rewritten for stress-strain relation along meridians and parallels. The above-

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.374

L 14014-66
ACC NR: AP6002629

mentioned differential equation is derived from equilibrium conditions at the shell cross section and by consideration of the strain changes caused by the application of pressure. The effect of the distance between the bottoms (or of the spacing of parallel stiffeners) on the stress and strain parameters is briefly discussed. The procedure in obtaining the basic differential equation is illustrated by treating a shell having the form of a paraboloid of revolution before the application of internal pressure. A simpler method developed by V. I. Usyukin (Izv. AN SSSR, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1964) which yields somewhat lower values for the deflections of the shell is mentioned, and a comparison of the deflections calculated by the proposed and Usyukin's methods with experimental data is discussed and shown in a diagram. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 18 formulas.

[VK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Sep64/ ORIG REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4196

Card 2/2

NISEVICH, Nina Ivanovna; SHIRVINDT, Boris Gustavovich; DMITRIYEVA, N.M., red.

[Botkin's disease in children] Bolezn' Botkina u detei. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 230 p. (MIRA 18:2)

MISHKEVICH, R.; GRYAZNOVA, R.

A workshop factory. Sov. profsoiuzy 7 no.11:28-29 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Kazanskoy tabachnoy fabriki (for Mishkevich).
2.Predsedatel' fabrichnogo komiteta Kazanskoy tabachnoy fabriki (for Gryaznova).
(Kazan--Tobacco industry--Labor productivity)

IZRAVITELEV, P.V.; KUVSHINNIKOVA, L.A.; LIBERMAN, M.L.; NISKEVICH, TS.M.; GRUSHA, A.M.

Hygienic evaluation of occupational training in a shoe factory. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.3:38-40 Mr '63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo instituta (dir. - kand. med. nauk A.P.Rusyayev) i 2-go klinicheskogo ob"yedineniya g. Minska (glavnyy vrach B.V. Drivotinov).

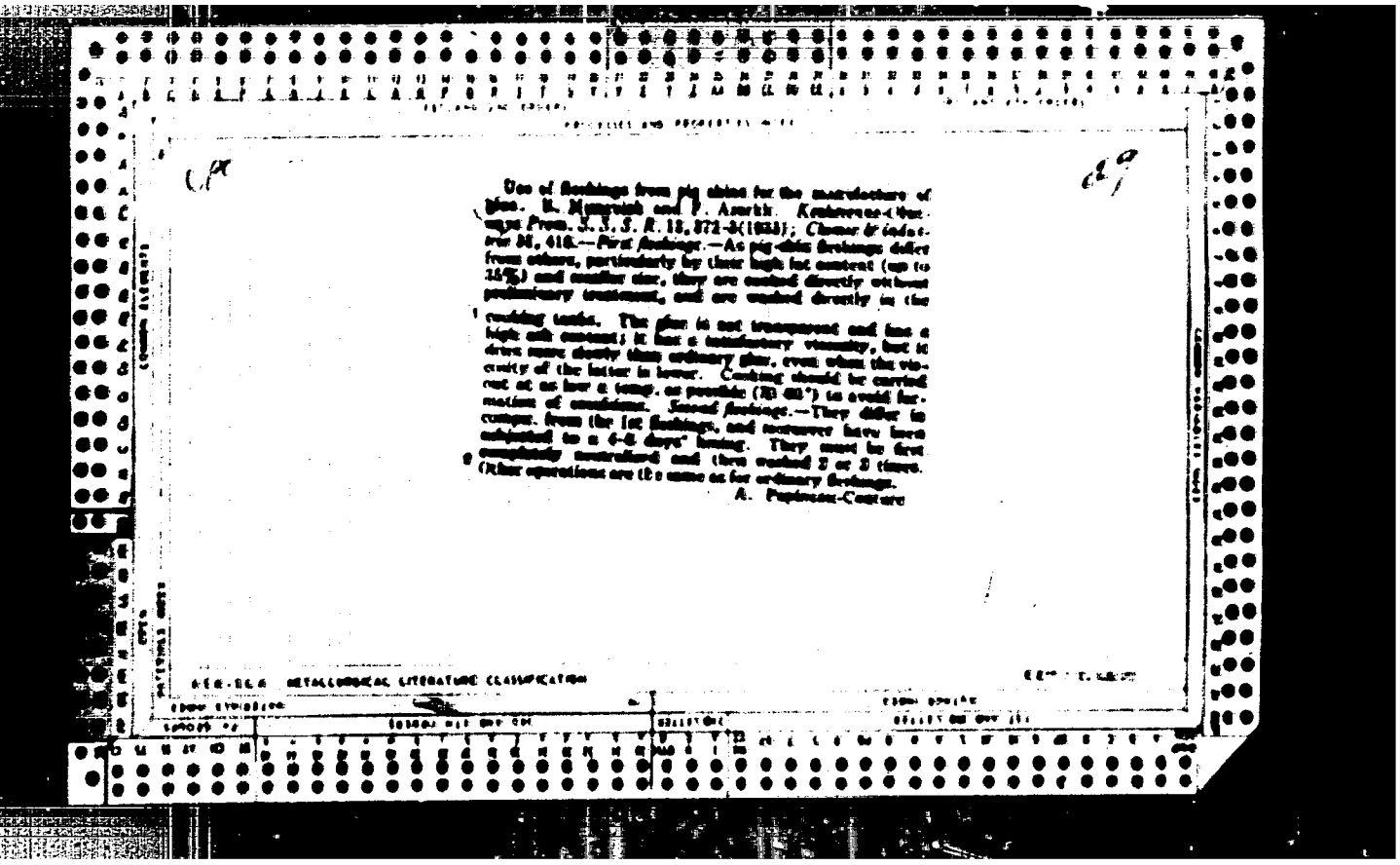
BROKHES, L.I.; MISHKEVICH, Ya.G. (Novosibirsk)

Migrating source of ventricular excitation in Frederica's syndrome. Terap. arkh. 35 no.9:109-114 S'63 (MIRA 17:4)

The influence of the hydrogen-ion concentration of pine-bark and willow-bark liquors on the results of the analysis by the official method. N. C[illegible] and E. N[illegible]. *Vestnik Kozhevennoi Prom. Torgov.* 1930, 80-1; *Chem. Zentr.* 1930, II, [illegible]. The tanning barks were extd. in the lab., the liquors were cooled and dild. for analysis, and the p_H was changed by HCl and NaOH. The change of the natural p_H in either direction causes decrease of tannins and increase of nontannins. Willow bark contd. the tannin at p_H [illegible], pine at p_H [illegible]. Willow shows a slight increase at p_H [illegible], pine at p_H [illegible]. The tannin content of pine bark is const. at p_H 4.5-6. The total sol. matter increases at acid reaction.

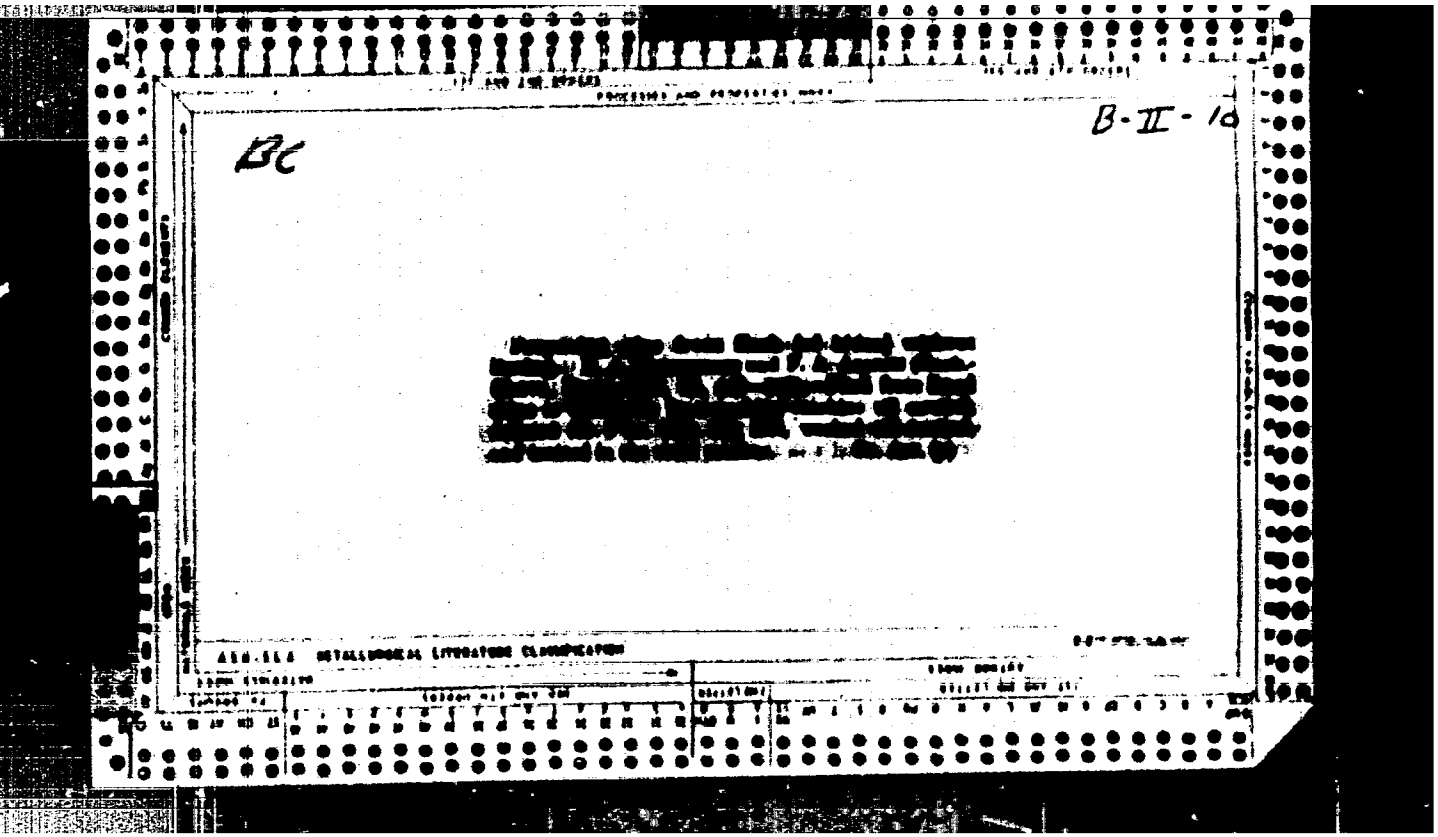
Alfred B[illegible]

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Use of fleshings from pig skins for the manufacture of glue. [illegible] and [illegible] Amerik. Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom., S. S. S. R. 13, 372-5(1938); Chimie & Industrie 38, 618.—*First fleshings.*—As pig-skin fleshings differ from others, particularly by their high fat content (up to 24%) and smaller size, they are cooked directly without preliminary treatment, and are cooked directly in the cooking tanks. The glue is not transparent and has a high ash content; it has a satisfactory viscosity, but is dries more slowly than ordinary glue, even when the viscosity of the latter is lower. Cooking should be carried out at as low a temp. as possible (70-80°) to avoid formation of emulsions. *Second fleshings.*—They differ in compn. from the 1st fleshings, and moreover have been subjected to a 4-6 days' bating. They must be first completely neutralized and then washed 2 or 3 times. (Other operations are the same as for ordinary fleshings.

A. Papineau-Couture



Development of a method for a rapid liming of the flesh side. K. A. Kanevich. *Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Kozhevenno-Obuvnoi Prom., Sbornik Rabot* No. 6, 128-[illegible] ([illegible]).—Among all the methods for a rapid liming of the flesh side, that in the rotating drum is given preference. The advantages of this method are: (*a*) a combination of the advantages of the lime treatment (with respect to the self-adjustment of the course), with a preliminary strong caustic treatment due to the joint action of $Ca(OH)_2$ and Na_2CO_3; (*b*) acceleration of the process because of fewer cycles in the operations; (*c*) lower consumption of the ingredients; (*d*) a better interaction of the flesh side with $Ca(OH)_2$ and with Na_2CO_3, because of continuous agitation; (*e*) the production of a glue which by its appearance, as well as by its viscosity, is quite suitable for export purposes. When treating in rotating drums 1% $Ca(OH)_2$ and 1% Na_2CO_3 (on the inner skin contg. up to 80% H_2O) should be used; the process is carried out at 26° and the duration is 6 hrs. The washing and deliming are carried out in the usual manner, the latter being effected with 1% HCl of 1.18 sp. gr. The remaining processes beginning with boiling are the usual ones.

A. A. Boehtlingk

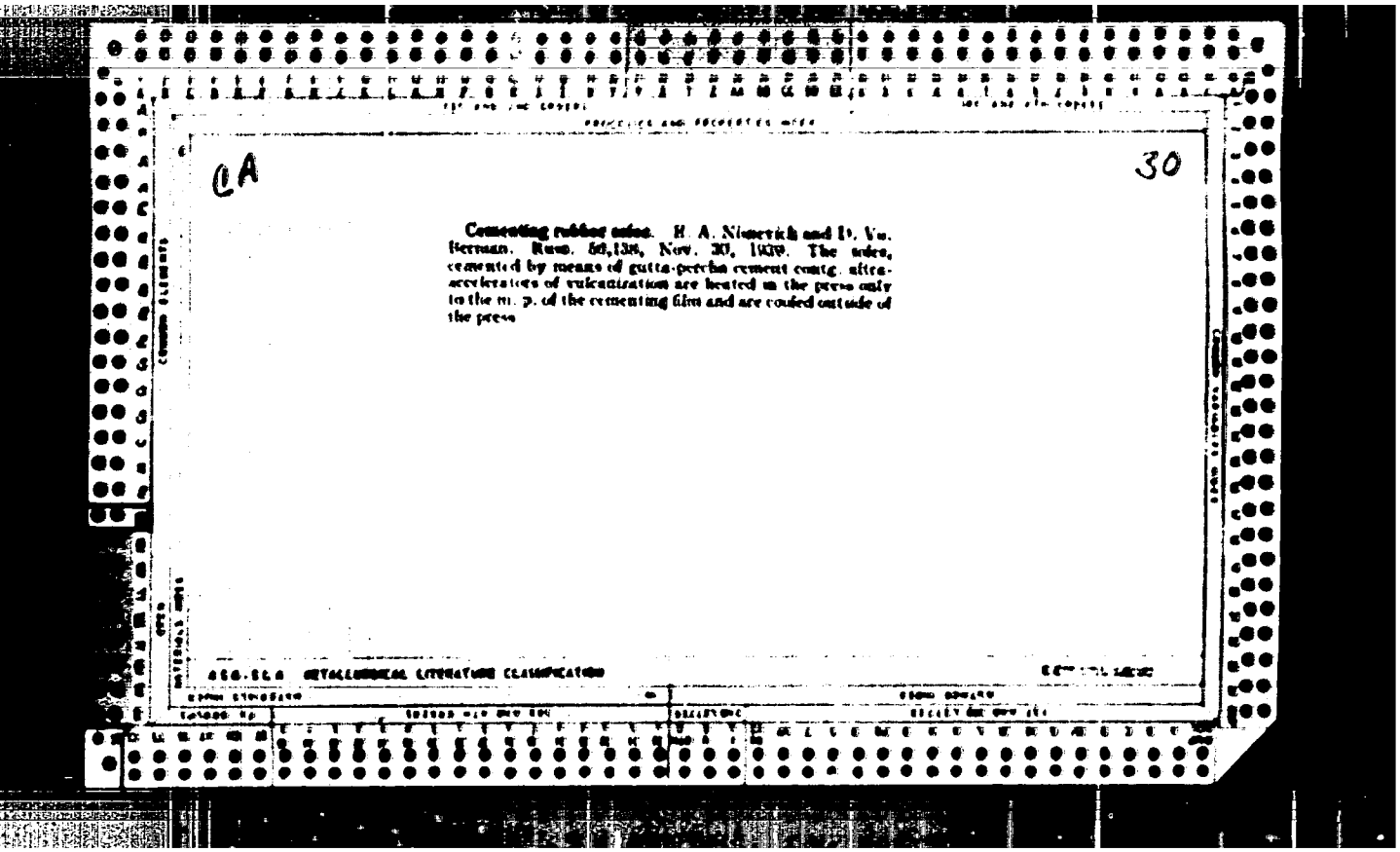
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ca

29

Preparing glue from the flesh without liming. E. A. [illegible] and F. E. [illegible]. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom. S. S. S. R.* 14, [illegible]([illegible]).—By washing and deliming the flesh from leather which was subjected to a rapid liming (with or without the preservation of the hair), a fair quality glue can be produced. But this is not so with flesh taken from unlimed hides. The following method is recommended: The flesh (from limed skins) is broken up in washing machines discharging the water every 30 min. until the effluent is neutral. The flesh is delimed for one hr. with 2% of HCl (d. 1.18) based on the wt. of the flesh. There follows the final washing with frequent discharge of the water until the flesh is neutral; this requires about 2.5 hrs. The process is then carried out in the usual manner. Details of the operations are discussed. A. A. Boehtlingk

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

30

Cementing rubber soles. H. A. Nieuwich and D. Vu. Herman. Russ. 58,138, Nov. 30, 1939. The soles, cemented by means of gutta-percha cement contg. ultra-accelerators of vulcanization are heated in the press only to the m. p. of the cementing film and are cooled outside of the press

Co

15

Adhesives from Soviet gutta-percha. E. A. Nemerich. *Sbornik Trudov Voprosam* [illegible] 3, 127-[illegible] (1959); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1960, No. 12, 111. [illegible] chloroethane, gasoline, CCl_4, etc., were substituted for CS_2 in making an adhesive from Soviet gutta-percha. Best results were obtained from CCl_4. A mixt. of dichloroethane with gasoline (1:1) and gasoline alone also can be used. If gasoline is used the adhesive should be heated to 25-30°, because at room temp. it solidifies. Good results were obtained with dichloroethane if gutta-percha is dissolved at 60-70°. The adhesive should be used at (6-20°) and a relative humidity of 85-90%. Under other conditions the strength of the adhesive is reduced.

W. R. Henn

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0011372

Ca

-7

Concentrated gutta-percha cements for a single and one side coating of rubber soles. R. A. Nurevich and F. S. Kantorovich. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom.* 18, No. 10, 16-18 (1939). The best results were obtained with cement contg. 18% gutta-percha and 2% rosin. Good adhesion was obtained with a gutta-percha layer 0.18-0.20 mm thick. A. A. Bochtlingk

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Joining rubber and leather. E. A. Nosevich. U.S.S.R. 67,425, Dec. 31, 1946. Heat the rubber for 10-12 min. at 110-25°; place on it the leather coated with casein cement and press the whole until the rubber cools. M. H.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALEKSEYENKO, V.I.; BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, B.K.; BOGOSLAVSKAYA, T.A.; CHUVIKINA, A.I.; ZAKHARCHENKO, P.I.; MISHUSTIN, I.U.; MISHKEVICH, Ye.A.

Use of synthetic gutta-percha in the shoe industry. Leg.prom. 17 no.6:18-20 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Shoe industry) (Gutta-percha)

KOTKL'NIKOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHENTSOVA, K.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZYBIN, Yu.P., doktor tekhn.nauk; KOCHETKOVA, T.S.; ZAKATOVA, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; GUBANOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHVETSOVA, T.P., insh.; VORON'INA, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIRSKIY, V.I., insh.; NISNEVICH, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOL'DSHTEYN, A.V., insh.; KALASHNIKOVA, T.A., insh.; SHUSTOROVICH, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOKHKHODOV, G.A., insh.; ZAKHAROV, S.R., retsenzent; BLAGOVESTOV, B.K., retsenzent; STROGINA, O.P., retsenzent; SHMIDT, N.I., retsenzent; ZUYEV, V.T., retsenzent; KOSAREV, N.I., retsenzent; STEPANOV, I.S., retsenzent; RAMM, S.N., retsenzent; PEVZNER, B.N., retsenzent; VEYNBERG, I.A., retsenzent; TURBIN, A.S., retsenzent; SMIRNOVA, Ye.V., retsenzent; BUGOSLAVSKAYA, L.A., retsenzent; GAMOVA, A.S., retsenzent; KHANIN, N.M., retsenzent; MURYANIKIN, D.S., red.; PLEKHANNIKOV, N.N., red.; GRACHEVA, A.V., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Shoemaker's handbook] Spravochnik obuvshchika. Vol.1. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl. 1958. 540 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1.Gosudarstvennaya Ordena Lenina i Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni obuvnaya fabrika "Skorokhod" imeni Ya.Kalinina (for Zakharov, Blagovestov, Strogina, Shmidt, Zuyev, Kosarev, Stepanov, Ramm, Pevzner, Veynberg, Turbin, Smirnova, Bugoslavskaya, Gamova, Khanin). (Shoe manufacture)

NISNEVICH, Ya.A.

Glue made of artificial gutta-percha. Leg. prom. 18 no.8:17-19 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Glue) (Gutta-percha)

NISHNEVICH, Ye.A.

Using gutta-percha in the manufacture of footwear. Trudy Inst. kom. 46:18-19 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti.
(Gutta-percha) (Shoe manufacture)

NISNEVICH, Ie.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Works of the Central Scientific and Technical Institute of the Leather and Footwear Industry concerning the creation of a chemical technology for rubber footwear. Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIKP no. 30:149-160 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Boots and shoes, Rubber)

MISHOV, KH.

Mishov, Kh. - Uchebnik po stomanobeton za VIII klas na srednite tekhnicheski stroitelni gimnazii. Sofiya (Narodna prosveta) 1951. 281 p. (Reinforced concrete; a textbook for the upper grades in technical engineering schools.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 9, Oct. 1953, Unkl.

NISOLI,- SCHMID, TH.

Problems of enriching synthetic fibers. p. 758

TEKSTIL. (Drustvo inzenjera i technicara tekstilaca Hrvatske) Zagreb.

Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

SOURCE: East European List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No.1, January 1957

MISCHOV, L.V.

Two-stage patient care must become the general method in hospitals. Zdrav.Kaz.Feder. 3 no.8:13-14 Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Glavnyy vrach Kurskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy imeni N.A.Semashko.
(NURSES AND NURSING)

MISHIL', A.B.

New knit goods manufactured from synthetic fibers. Tekst.prom. 20 no.8:58-60 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Starshiy master Chernovitskoy trikotazhnoy fabriki No.1.
(Knit goods) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

NISSELEVICH, I.Ye.

Scientific and Technical Society of the Power Industry. Gas. prom. no.5:56 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Gas--Congresses)

IVANISHKIN, I.; TSYBANIN, N., navalokrepil'shchik; [illegible] D., prokhodchik; FAKHRULLIN, K.; KOLOKOL'TSEV, I., mashinist elektrovoza.

First steps. Mast. ugl. 7 no. 5:7-8 My '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Socialist competition)
(Coal mines and mining)

ONTOYEV, D.O.; NISSENBAUM, P.N.; ORGANOVA, N.I.

Nature of high bismuth and silver concentrations in galenites of the Bukuka deposit and some problems concerning isomorphism in the system $PbS - Ag_2S - Bi_2S_3$. Geokhimiia no.5:414-426 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institute of the Geology of ore deposits, petrography, mineralogy and geochemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Bukuka--Galena) (Bismuth) (Silver)
(Isomorphism)

ROMANIA / Human and Animal Morphology. Nervous System. S-2
Peripheral Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 14, 1958, 64767.

Author : Kroindler, A., Hornet, Th., Nissim, F.
Inst : Institute of Neurology, Academy of Sciences.
Title : Cerebral Vascular Innervation. On the Question of the Existence of Cerebral Vascular Reflexogenous Zones. Communication I. Cerebral Innervation of the Arteries Located Outside the Cerebral Trunk.

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari neurol. Acad. RPR. Inst. neurol., 1957, 2, No 1, 15-24.

Abstract: By the argentation method, a study was made of the nerve apparatus in the walls of the artery of the Willis circle. It has been discovered that it consists of four nerve plexuses located within the adventitia on the border between the outer and the muscular coat, as well as in its thickness.

Card 1/2

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Morphology. Nervous System. S-2
Peripheral Nervous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 14, 1958, 64768.

Author : Hornet, Th., [redacted]
Inst : Institute of Neurology, Rumanian Academy of Sciences.
Title : Cerebral Vascular Innervation. On the Question of the Existence of the Cerebral Vascular Reflexogenous Zones. Communication II. Innervation of Galien's Venous System.

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari neurol. Acad. RPR. Inst. neurol. 1957, 2, No 1, 25-34.

Abstract: A study was made of the nerve apparatus in the area of the confluence of Galien's veins and in the walls forming their vessels. It has been discovered it lies in the soft membrane and in the

Card 1/2

KHORNETS, T.[Hornet, T.]; MISSIM, F.

Changes in the intramural neural apparatus of the cerebral vessels in acute disorders of cerebral blood circulation. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR no.1:428-435 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut nevrologii imeni Pavlova Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)
(BRAIN--BLOOD SUPPLY)

DRAGANESCU, S.[Draganescu, S.]; NISSIM, F.; NEMEANTSIU, F.[Neniatiu, F.]

Pathomorphological changes in the brain near the focus of the lesion and at a distance from it in acute disorders of cerebral blood circulation. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR no.18 436-443 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut nevrologii imeni Pavlova Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)

WISOIM, Z.; APPEL', L.

An experimental study of spinal cord synapses and their changes after experimental convulsive seizures induced by electroshock.
Rev. sci. med. 5 no.3/4:219-222 '60.
(SPINAL CORD physiol.) (CONVULSIONS exper.)

L 583-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014789 BT/0005/64/008/009/0354/0359

AUTHOR: Hasin, Sylvia (Engineer)

TITLE: Electronic techniques in automatic telephone exchanges

SOURCE: Telecomunicatii, v. 8, no. 9, 1964, 354-359

TOPIC TAGS: telephone system, telephone equipment

ABSTRACT: (Author's English summary modified): The author discusses the operation of electronic automatic exchange equipment with time and space division, and analyzes the structure and basic functions of concentration, switching and data processing. Two electronic automatic telephone exchanges (a French one with 240 lines and a British one with 600) are also described. Orig. art. has 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

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Card 1/1

KISSIM, Sylvia

Taxation systems in the automatic interurban switching. Telecommunicatii 5 no.5:198-204 S-O '61.