NOSAL', Mikhail Andreyevich, kooperator (Rovenskaya oblast'),[deceased]; NOSAL', Ivan Mikhaylovich, agronom (Rovenskaya oblast'); DROBOT'KO, V.G., akademik, red.; GITSHTEIN, A.D., tekhn. red.

[Medicinal plants and their popular use] Lekarstvennye rasteniia i sposoby ikh primeneniia v narode. Pod red. V.G.Drobot'ko. Kiev, Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1960. 254 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Drobot'ko)
(BOTANY, MEDICAL) (MEDICINE, POPULAR)

NOSAL', Mikhail Andreyevich[deceased]; NOSAL', Ivan Mikhaylovich; DROBOT'KO, V.G. [Drobot'ko, V.H.], akademik, red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Medicinal plants and methods of their popular use]Likars'ki roslyny i sposoby ikh zastosuvannia v narodi. Pod red. V.H. Drobot'ko. Vyd.2., dop. i vypravlene. Kyiv, Derzhmedvydav URSR, 1962. 298 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(BOTANY, MEDICAL)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 614.715(546.284)-074:545.843

MALY, Ernest; Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Ustav Hygieny Prace a Chorob z Povolania), Bratislava, Director (Riaditel) Dr M. NOSAL.

"Determination of Free SiO_2 and of Total Si in Air-Borne Dusts by Means of Precipitation Paper Chromatography."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 18, No 8, Oct 66, pp 359 - 362

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: The author describes a method which he developed using paper chromatography separation of alkaline silicates from other anions, namely phosphates. Total silicon is transferred into solution by alkaline fusion. 2 Figures, 1 Table, 3 Western, 3 Czech, 4 Russian references. (Manuscript received 27 Apr 65).

1/1

MUSAL, Milos, MUDr.

Tomographic picture of pneumoconioses. Pracovni lek. 8 no. 1: 22-24 Jan 56.

1. Z kliniky chorob z povolania v Bratislave, prednosta doc.
(PNEUMOCONIOSIS, diag.
tomography (Czech))

NOSAL, Milos

Latent possible noxious factors in industry. Pracovni lek. 8 no. 2:117-118 May 56.

1. Z Kliniky chorob z povolania v Bratislave, prednosta doc. MUDr. M. Nosal.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,
control of latent noxious factors (Cz))

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Safety Engineering. Sanitary Engineering. Sanitation L.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 14274

Author : Nosal M., Ulrich L., Velvart J.
Title : Pneumoconiosis Induced by Inhalation of Talc Powder in the Rubber Industry

Orig Pub : Pracovni lekar., 1956, 8, No 3, 175-177

Abstract : Description of a case of pneumoconiosis (extensive unilateral fibrosis) in a rubber industry worker engaged in preparation of rubber mixes (duration of employment 20 years). The air of the work area was found to contain large amount of dust that consisted of talc, magnesia, kaolin (5-10%), chalk, carbon black, SiO_2 (traces) etc. (640-23000 particles per 1 cc). It is considered that talc dust was the cause of pneumoconiosis.

Card 1/1 - 11 -

Nosal, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Safety Engineering. Sanitation Engineering. Sanitation. L

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10726

Author : Nosal, M.
Inst : Not given
Title : Asbestosis

Orig Pub: Pracovni lekar, 1956, Vol 8, No 3, 198-200 (in Slovak)

Abstract: X-ray studies on 48 workers in an asbestos plant (average length of service 11.5 years) showed two cases of the characteristic symptoms of asbestosis (A); suspicion of A was established in three cases. On the basis of literature data and results from his own research, the author draws the conclusion that workers employed in the weaving of asbestos fibers and the production of asbestos cloth are exposed to the greatest hazards (high dust concentrations, long fibers); the same is true for those engaged in the production of asbesto-cement roofing compounds. The characteristic

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Safety Engineering. Sanitation Engineering. L
Sanitation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 10726

Abstract: symptoms of A are described (dyspnea, cyanosis, dry feeling in the mouth, darkening of the lower portion of the lungs, etc.). Periodic medical examinations for all workers in asbestos plants are recommended.

Card 2/2

NOSAL, Milos (Bratislava, Bazova ul. 8.)

Work capacity & employment of cardiac patients. Pracovni lek. 9 no.6: 494-495 Dec 57.

1. Klinika pre choroby z povolania Lek. fakulty university Komenskeho v Bratislave, prednosta prof. MUDr. Milos Nosal.

(HEART DISEASES
employment & work capacity of patients (Cz))
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
employment of cardiac patients (Cz))
(WORK
capacity of cardiac patients (Cz))

NOSAL, M.; MAKOVICKY, E.; PALEC, R.

Training of health workers for care of industrial workers. Cesk. zdravot. 6 no.9:548-553 Sept 58.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, educ.
health serv. staff training (Cz))

NOSAL, Milos, MUDr.

Discussion on certain problems of training of physicians. Pracovni lek. 11 no.1-2:91-92 Feb 59.

1. Universitni profesor lekarske fakulty Komenskeho university v Bratislave.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE, education,
in Czech., train. of indust. physicians (Cz))

ULRICH, L.; MESTITZOVA, M.; Institute of Hygiene of Work and Occupational Diseases at Bratislava, Manager Prof. M. Nosal, [Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave, riaditel prof. dr. M. Nosal].

"Glycols and their Derivatives."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 15, No 7, 1963, pp 299-306

Abstract: The authors offer first the definition of the chemicals described; they list their general chemical behavior and properties and mention their main industrial uses. They give their general physiological properties and applications. The following compounds are discussed: Ethyleneglycol, propyleneglycol, butyleneglycol, hexyleneglycoldiethyleneglycol, dipropyleneglycol, triethyleneglycol, polyethyleneglycol, butoxypolypropyleneglycol, polypropyleneglycol, glycol monoacetates, methylglycol monoacetato, ethylglycol acetate, ethyleneglycol monoacetate, propylene glycol acetate, methyl-1,3-butyleneglycolacetate, ethyl-triethylene glycol acetate, glycol di-acetate, diethyleneglycol di-acetate, propyleneglycoldiacetate, ethylacetylglycolacetate, ethyleneglycolmonomethylether, mono-, di, and tri- propyleneglycolmethylether, dipropylglycolmethylether, ethyleneglycolmonoethylether, diethyleneeneglycolmonoethylether, ethyleneglycolmonobutylether, diethylene

1/2

HRUZIK, J.; KMETY, E.; PLESKO, I.; NOSAL', M.

Leptospirosis as an occupational disease. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 no.2:106-110 '63.

1. Katedra infektologie, veduci doc. MUDr. J. Hruzik, Katedra epidemiologie, veduci doc. MUDr. E. Kmety, Katedra hygieny prace a chorob z povolania Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave, veduci prof. MUDr. M. Nosal'.
(LEPTOSPIROSIS) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 612.776.1:(616.153.772.3:616.153.484.2)-

KRAMPL, Vaclav; BORSKY, Imrich, HUBAC, Miloslav; Research Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Vyskumny Ustav Hygieny Prace a Chorob z Povolania), Bratislava, Director (Riaditel) Prof Dr M. NOSAL.

"Changes in Blood Levels of Lactic and Pyruvic Acid During Static and Dynamic Loads."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 18, No 3, Apr 66, pp 108-111

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Changes of lactic and pyruvic acid levels were investigated in 14 men aged 20-24. Lactic acid level, and the lactate/pyruvate ratio can be used as a criterion of the static load as far as oxygen consumption is concerned. With oxygen consumption of 0.1-0.6 l/min the lactic acid level was 12-35 mg%; the same level corresponds to a dynamic load value of 0.4-1.3 l/min. Pyruvate levels do not show differences caused by discrepancy between static and dynamic loads. Increase in oxygen consumption does not increase the pyruvic acid level. 2 Figures, 5 Western, 5 Czech references. (Ms. rec. 18 May 65).

1/1

NOSAL', Mikhail Andreyevich[deceased]; NOSAL', Ivan Mikhaylovich; DROBOT'KO, V.G. [Drobot'ko, V.H.], akademik, red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Medicinal plants and methods of their popular use]Likars'ki roslyny i sposoby ikh zastosuvannia v narodi. Pod red. V.H. Drobot'ko. Vyd.2., dop. i vypravlene. Kyiv, Derzhmedvydav URSR, 1962. 298 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(BOTANY, MEDICAL)

MOSAL', I. I. (Engr.)

Dissertation: -- "Experimental Investigations of the Supporting Power of Anchor Plates in Sandy Grounds." Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Beddings and Foundations, 30 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 22 Jun 54)

SO: Sum 318, 23 Dec. 1954

KOSAL, S. I., Cand. Tech. Sci., Research Institute for Foundations and Soils, Ministry of Construction of USSR; KURAINA, V. A., Engineer, KOGAN, Y. L., Cand. Geol. Sci., Administration of Designing, Investigating and Testing for Hydrotechnical Projects, Ministry of Power Stations of the USSR FERRONSKIY, V. I., Engineer, and KUYBYSHEV, V. V., Institute of Civil Engineering, Moscow.

"Field Investigations of Soil Densities and Moisture Contents," a paper submitted at the 4th International Conference of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and foundation Engineering, London, 12-24 Aug 57.

[references three Soviet papers]

GIMAYEV, R.N.; SYUNYAYEV, Z.I.; SUDOVIKOV, A.D.; NOSAL', T.P.

Thermal desulfuration of petroleum coke. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.6:12-14 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Novo-Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod i Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.

SYUNYAYEV, Z.I.; GIMAYEV, R.N.; NOSAL', T.P.; ABYZGIL'DIN, Yu.M.

Perfecting the method of the firing and desulfurization of petroleum coke. Neftepер. i neftekhim. no.8:18-21 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut i Novo-Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

1. NOSAL', V.I. - GORNSHTEYN, N.A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Geology, Structural - UFA Plateau

7. Geological structure of the right bank of the Irena River (basins of the Malya Telesa and Ariya Rivers) and of the right bank of the Ufa River (basins of the Sarsa and Ayaza Rivers), the western slope of the Ufa Plateau (report of the Sarsa-Ufa geological party on the work for 1945) (abstract) Izv. Glav. upr. geol. fon. no.2, 1947.

9. Monthly list of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified

1. NOSAL', V. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Saratov Province - Geology, Stratigraphic

7. Materials on the stratigraphy and paleogeography of the Meso-Cenozoic deposits of the Penza-Saratov region. (Abstract.) Izv.Glav.upp.geol.fon. no. 2, 1947.

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

NOSAL', V. I.

"Structure of the Eastern Borderland of the Kusaian Stage in the Boundaries of the Kumako-Ufa Watershed in the Light of the Outlook on Its Oil-Bearing Quality." Sub 27 Feb 51, Moscow Affiliate All-Union Sci Res Inst of Geological Prospecting for Petroleum.

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

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

NOSAL', V.I.

Occurrence of petroleum in Lower Mezozoic tuffs and basalts of the Chelyabinsk coal basin. Dokl.AN SSSR 105 no.6:1313-1314 D '55. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Gorno-geologicheskiy institut Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavlano akademikom S.I.Mironovym.
(Chelyabinsk Province--Petroleum geology)

NOSAL', V. V., Eng. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Investigation of Cutting Metals by means of Shears with Inclined Cutters." Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine Building - "TsNIITMASh", 24 Mar 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Mar, 1947 (Project #17836)

NOSAL, V.V.

KOROLEV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOGOS, A.M.; TOKARSKIY, A.P.; NOSAL', V.V.; GUREVICH, A.Ya., SHVARTSMAN, V.F.; KARPOV, V.F.; SHUL'MAN, P.G.; ADAMOVICH, N.K.; CHETYRBOK, F.M.; TSELIKOV, A.I., KUZ'MIN, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Blooming mill 1000] Bliuming 1000. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 271 p. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for TSelikov)
(Rolling mills)

NOSAL', V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; VERDEREVSKIY, V.A., kand.tekhn. nauk; YERMANOK, M.Z., kand.tekhn.nauk

Review of a book by Z.A.Koffa and others "Cold rolling of pipe." Stal' 24 no.6:536-537 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (for Nosal', Verderevskiy).

Nosal', V.V.

137-1957-12-23784

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 132 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nosal', V. V.

TITLE: On the Production of Extremely Thin-walled Pipes (O proizvodstve osobo tonkostennykh trub)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Ratsionalizatsiya profiley prokata. Moscow, Profizdat, 1956, pp 270-272

ABSTRACT: In 1948 the TsKBMM of TsNIITMASh worked out a new method of cold rolling of thin-walled pipes (P). The rolls having a complex periodic profile, employed in mills for cold rolling of pipes, are replaced by three rollers with a single uniform circular profile. The diameter of the rollers is considerably smaller than the diameter of the rolls so that the pressure of M against the roller, as well as the elastic compression of the rollers and of the mandrel, is decreased. The rollers rest against special calibrated supporting planks, which are symmetrically arranged at an angle of 120° within a thick-walled P, which serves as the housing of the operating stand. The three-sided reduction of the P in the rollers appears to be more uniform than the two-sided

Card 1/2

On the Production of Extremely Thin-walled Pipes

reduction in a drum-type stand. Such mills are in operation at one of the plants of the Glavtrubostal' and are rolling pipes from carbon-, alloyed- and highly-alloyed stainless steel with a wall thickness of up to 0.2 mm and a diameter of 14-28 mm. This principle was employed to obtain P's of 114 x 1.2 mm (individual P's were obtained with a wall thickness of 0.7 mm). Stands of the roller type may be used for rolling of P's of a diameter of 120 mm and greater, with diameter-to-wall-thickness ratios up to 120-150. This method may be recommended for the production of P's with diameters up to 480 mm. The capacity of a roller-type stand is 50-60m/hr when rolling P's having 0.2 - 0.3 mm wall thickness. The above principle permits successful production of extremely thin-walled P's on mills of small diameter, simplification of the operational tools, and a decrease in the bulk and the weight of the stand as well as a reduction of the variations in the wall thicknesses of P's.

Ye. T.

Card 2/2

1. Pipes-Cold rolled 2. Pipes-Production 3. Rolls-Characteristics 4. Pipes-Properties

AL'SHEVSKIY, L.Ye.; NOSAL', V.V.; KHIMICH, G.L.; GRINSHPUN, M.I.

Mill for the cold rolling of pipe. Biul. TSIICHM no.3:48 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Pipe mills—Patents)

MARKOV, V.P.; NOSAL', V.V.

Main directions in the design of pipe mills. Stal' 22 no.4:334-336 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu metallurgicheskikh zavodov i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

(Pipe mills)

S/133/62/000/011/003/005
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Korolev, A.A., Nosal', V.V., Professors

TITLE: Improving the structure of rolling and tube mills in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 11, 1962, 1025 - 1034 (1030-1034)

TEXT: The article describes the latest types of strip mills (for hot and cold rolling) and of mills producing seamless and welded tubes. The main tendency is overall automation of the rolling process, using program-control (by means of punched cards), including non-contact gauging instruments for controlling the thickness and width of the strip (on hot rolling mills). The 2500 MMK (2500MMK) type hot rolling mill for wide strips (designed by the NKMZ) is said to be the largest of its kind in Europe. It has 12 stands, and rolls 2,500 x 1,500 x 1,500 mm slabs (15 tons in weight) to sheets up to 2,350 mm wide and 1.5 - 10 mm thick. Its rolling speed is 15 m/sec and annual output 3.4 - 3.6 million tons. On continuously operated 5- and 6-stand cold rolling mills speeds of 30 - 40 m/sec can be attained. 12- and 20-stand cold rolling mills (with rolls 8 - 50 mm in diameter) are being designed for high-carbon and stainless steels to produce strips 0.003 - 0.1 mm thick at reductions of 40 - 50% during rolling and of 95 - 98%

Card 1/3

Improving the structure of.....

between annealings. Among the mills for hot rolling seamless tubes a description is given of the 30-102-type (designed by VNIITMETMASh and EZTM, and tested at PNTZ) which operates with a long mandrel and high-speed continuous reducing stand. Special features of this stand are the continuous cutting of the hot rods into predetermined lengths, controlled by computers, and a device for pushing the tubes from the mill into the cooler. VNIITMETMASh also designed mills for tubes having very thin walls ($\delta/D < 0.01$). In the field of welded tube production promising structures have been designed by VNIITMETMASh for the Severskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Severskiy Metallurgical Plant) applying welding currents of 150 cps and of radiofrequency (425,000 cps) and attaining welding rates of 70 m/min. In reference to the results obtained by the Moskovskiy trubnyy zavod (Moscow Tube Plant) with radiofrequency welding, the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tokov vysokoy chastoty im.V.P. Vologdina (Scientific Research Institute of High-frequency Currents im.V.P. Vologdin) is designing the several types of tube welding mills to radiofrequency resistance welding and induction welding. To promote the production of thin-walled tubes VNIITMETMASh designed a special deburring device which is being tested at the Moscow Tube Plant. Special mills are being designed for large-diameter gas tubes (529 - 1020 mm), producing a spiral seam on two sides of

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S/133/62/000/011/003/005
A054/A127

Improving the structure of.....

the tube. These mills operate continuously and fully automatically through the application of a special butt-welding machine and looping device. At present a device is under construction for the automatic control of the gap in the welding zone. With this device the overall automation of the tube production process will be made possible. Tests are being carried out to study the radiofrequency welding of spiral seam tubes. There are 3 figures.

Card 3/3

TSELIKOV, A.I.; NOSAL', V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk

Trends in designing pipe mills. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6: 16-22 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for TSelikov).

ACC NR: AP6036710 SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/66/000/011/0081/0085

AUTHOR: Nosal', V. V.; Bogdanov, N. T.; Chuvashov, Yu. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental determination of stresses in a KhPT 12-20 triplex cold-rolling mill

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 11, 1966, 81-85

TOPIC TAGS: cold-rolling mill, ~~eight-channel amplifier~~, metal tube, stress analysis, torsion stress / KhPT 12-20 triplex cold-rolling mill, N-700 oscillograph, N-102 oscillograph, 8-ANCh-7M eight-channel amplifier

ABSTRACT: This mill is designed for the cold rolling of tubes from nonferrous metals and alloys. It can roll three tubes at a time, and it is powered by a 125-kw main-drive motor. The tubes rolled have an outside diameter of 12-20 mm and a wall thickness of 0.4-1 mm. The stresses in this mill were experimentally determined as follows: the vertical rolling stress was measured with the aid of dynamometers inserted between the upper roll and the roll-stand frame; the axial stresses in the billets were measured by means of dynamometers attached to the feed assembly, and the stresses in the mandrel rods, by means of pickups affixed

UDC: 669.2/.8:621.771

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AP6036710

directly to the rod; the tensile and compressive stresses in the connecting rods of the drive mechanism were measured with the aid of pickups attached to the lateral surfaces of the rods. In addition, the torque on the high-RPM shaft of the main-drive reducing gear as well as on the shafts leading to the feed and rotation mechanisms was also measured. The readings of all the pickups were recorded by means of N-700 and N-102 oscillographs with 8-ANCh-7M eight-channel amplifiers. Findings: the axial stresses in each of the three simultaneously rolled billets and the stresses in each of the three mandrel rods differ from each other by a factor of 1.1-1.5; this is attributable to the effect of many factors, such as lubrication of the internal surface of the tube, the quality of the mandrel surface, the distribution of friction forces in the area of deformation, etc. The stresses in the connecting rods of the drive mechanism increase 2.5 times if the number of passages of the roll stand is increased to 100 from 65 per minute, and 4.5 times if the number of these passages is increased to 150 per minute. The increase in the torque of the high-speed shaft of the main-drive reducing gear as a function of increase in the number of roll-stand passages was found to follow a similar pattern. In both cases the employment of a counterweight-type device (Fig. 1) markedly reduced the increase in stresses. On the whole, the KhPT 12-20 pilot-industrial triplex rolling mill proved to perform satisfactorily as an installation for the simultaneous rolling of three nonferrous-metal and -alloy tubes; the accuracy of the outside diameter of the finished tubes is assured by

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6036710

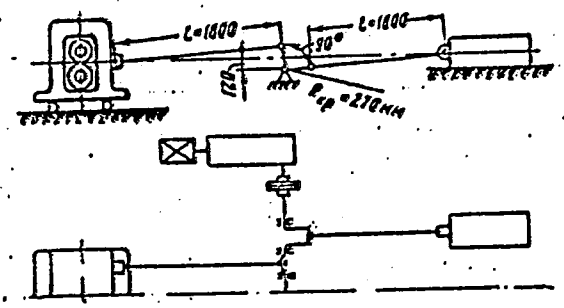


Fig. 1. Diagram of a counterweight-type device

sufficient ridigity of the roll, and the wall thickness, by adjustment of the mandrel position. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3

NOSALEK, J.

"Fixing Steel Rings." p. 4 (Technicke Noviny, Vol. 1, No. 16, Dec. 1954, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3,No. 6, June. 1954, Uncl.

NOSALEK, J.

Determination of the best antenna coupling. p. 383.

SDELOVACI TECHNIKA. (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Vol. 7, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

S/194/62/000/010/081/084
A055/A126

AUTHOR: Nosálek, Jiří

TITLE: Connection circuit for measuring the phase angle of two a-c voltages

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1962, 135 - 136, abstract 10-7-270ts P (Czech. pat., cl. 21e, 36/03, no. 99253, April 15, 1961)

TEXT: This is an addition to the patent no. 90396. A circuit is proposed for eliminating the influence of the amplitude difference between the two measured voltages on the accuracy in the determination of the phase-shift between them with the aid of the circular scan on an electron-beam tube. It is proposed to connect the input terminal pairs to a switch whose output is connected either directly or through an amplifier to the stage serving to obtain the circular scan; one of the input terminal pairs is connected, either directly or through an amplifier, to the input of the pulse forming stage, whose output is connected to the electron-beam tube grid. As a result, the variation of the amplitude of the measured signals causes only a variation of the diameter of the circular scan,

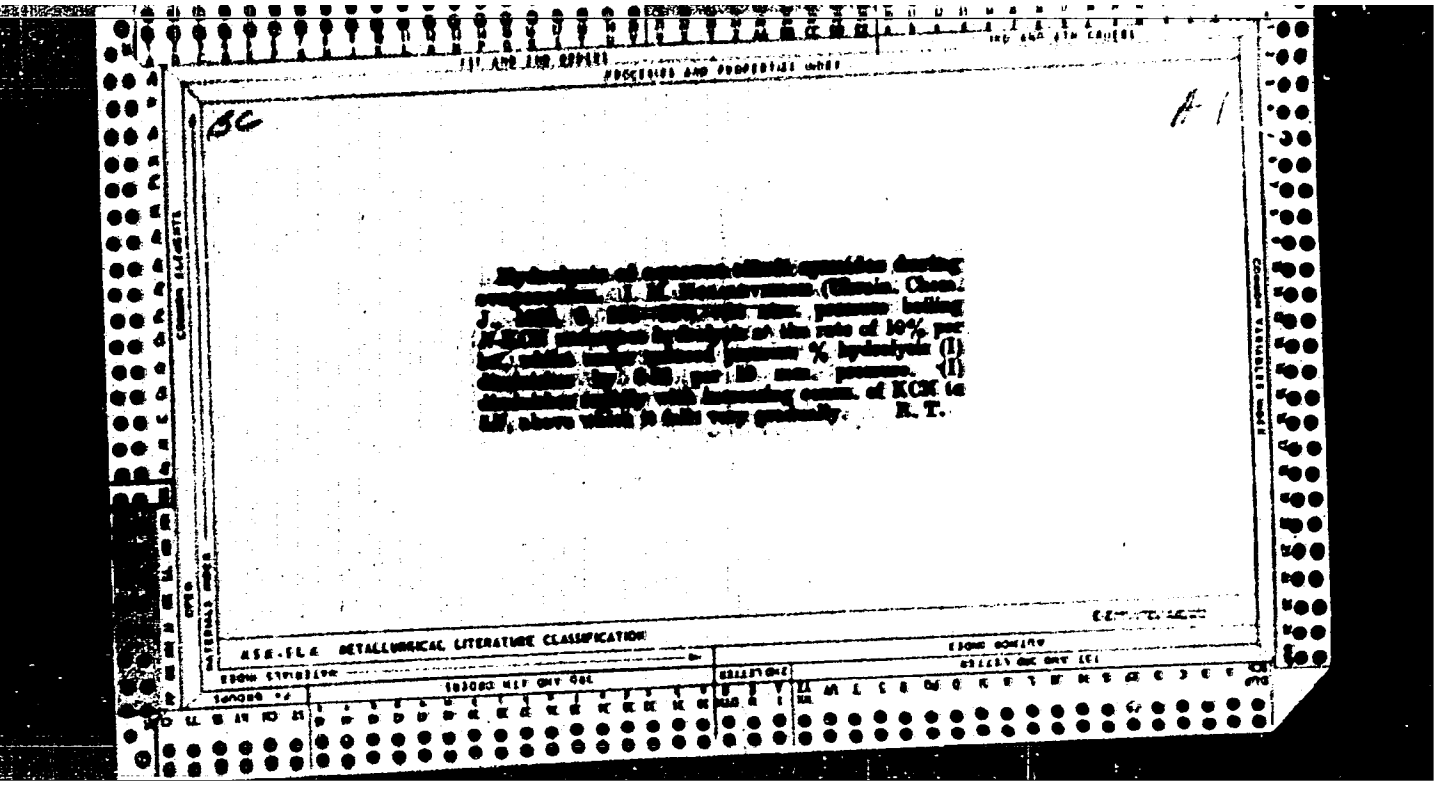
Connection circuit for measuring the phase angle ....

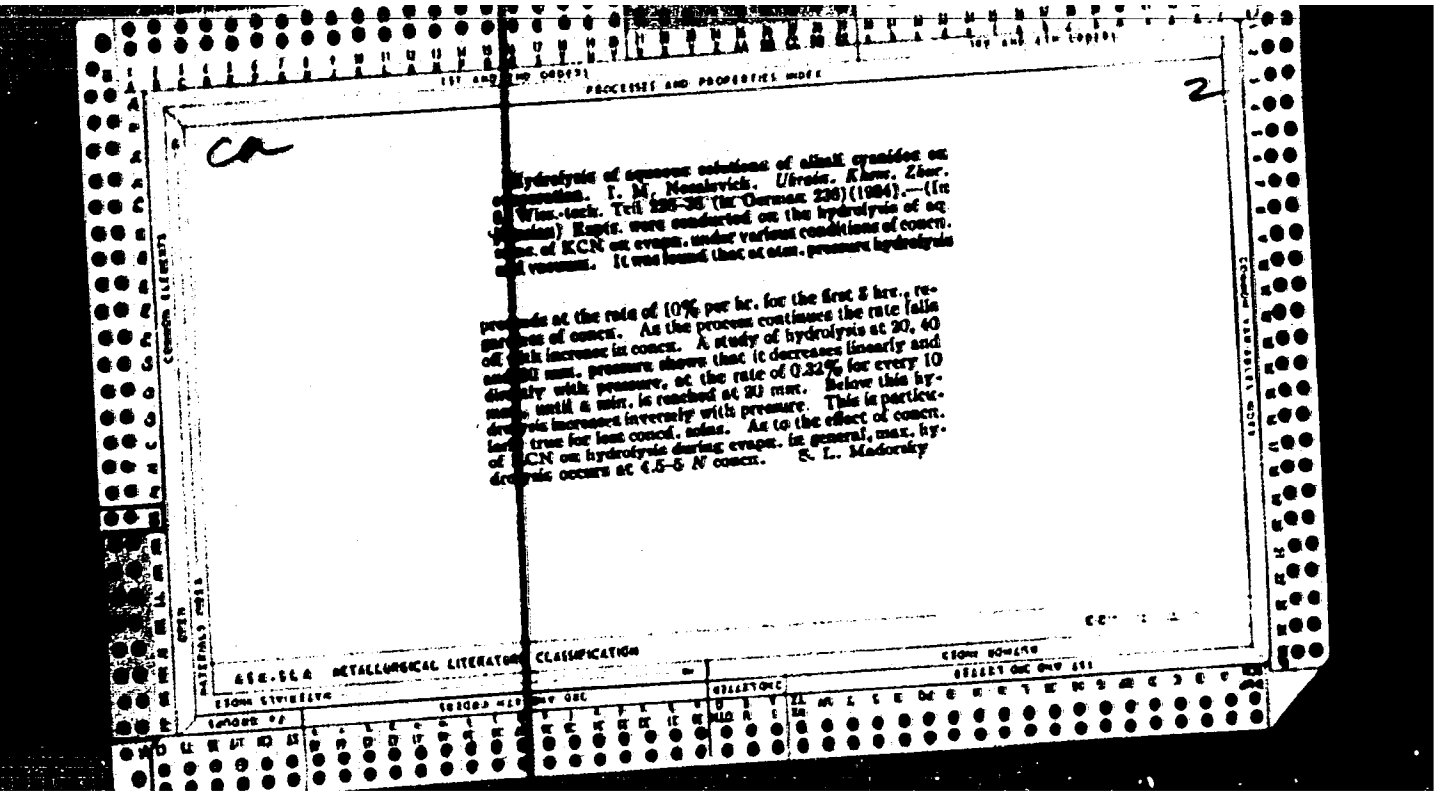
this variation manifesting itself on the screen as a shift of the marks in a radial direction. The variation of the signal amplitude, from which the modulation voltage is taken, changes only the brightness of the marks. The device operates by using successively the measured voltages for obtaining the circular scan, the pulses obtained from the measured voltages being applied to the control grid of the electron-beam tube. Thus, the whole device for the measurement of phases is considerably simplified.

A.S.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2





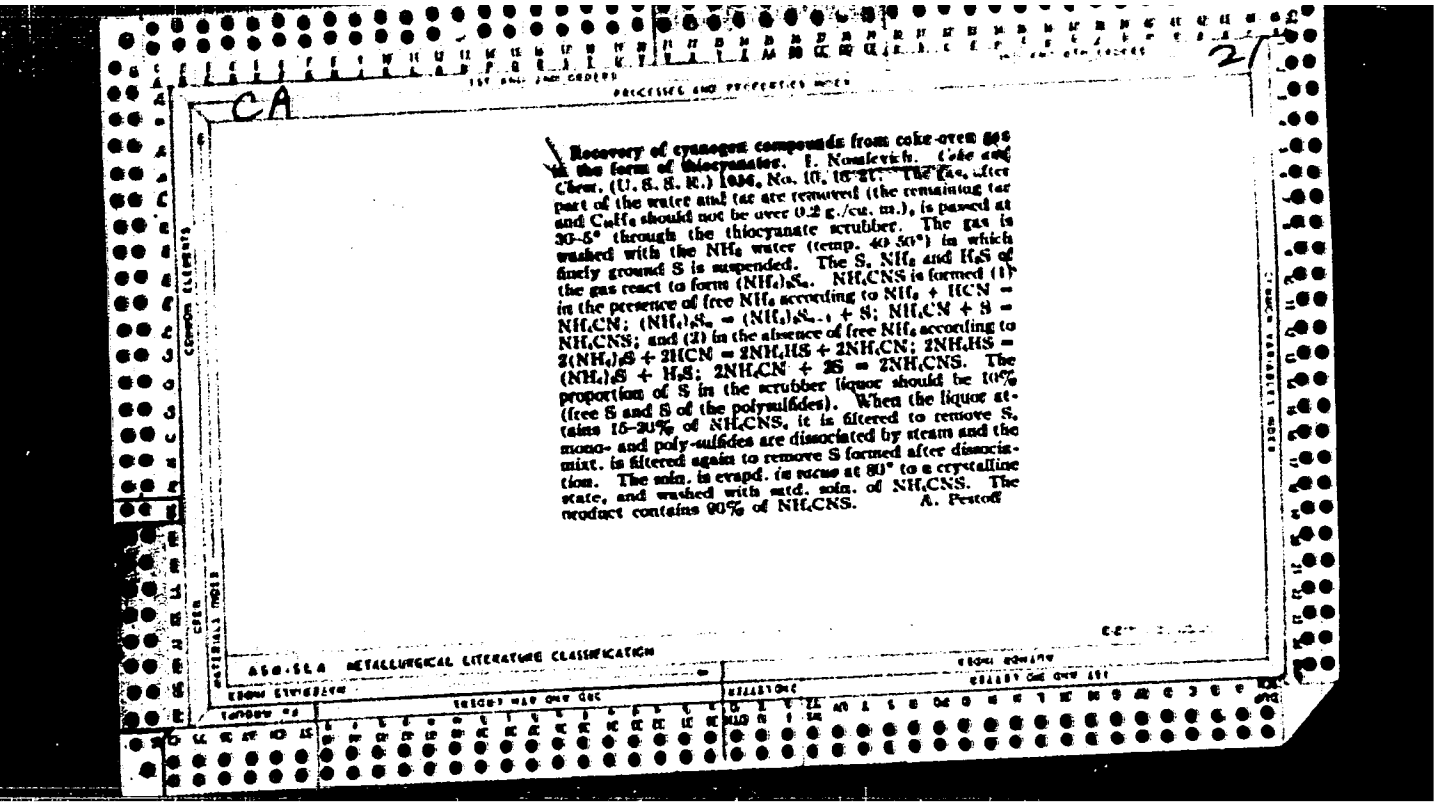
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

2

Hydrolysis of aqueous solutions of alkali cyanides on evaporation. I. M. Neselovich. *Ukrain. Khem. Zhur. Wiss.-tech. Teil* 236-38 (in German 238)(1934).—(In studies) Experiments were conducted on the hydrolysis of aq. solns. of KCN on evapn. under various conditions of concn. and pressure. It was found that at atm. pressure hydrolysis proceeds at the rate of 10% per hr. for the first 8 hrs., regardless of concn. As the process continues the rate falls off with increase in concn. A study of hydrolysis at 20, 40 and 80 mm. pressure shows that it decreases linearly and directly with pressure, at the rate of 0.32% for every 10 mm. until a min. is reached at 20 mm. Below this hydrolysis increases inversely with pressure. This is particularly true for less concd. solns. As to the effect of concn. of KCN on hydrolysis during evapn. in general, max. hydrolysis occurs at 4.5–5 *N* concn. S. L. Madorsky

666.664 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



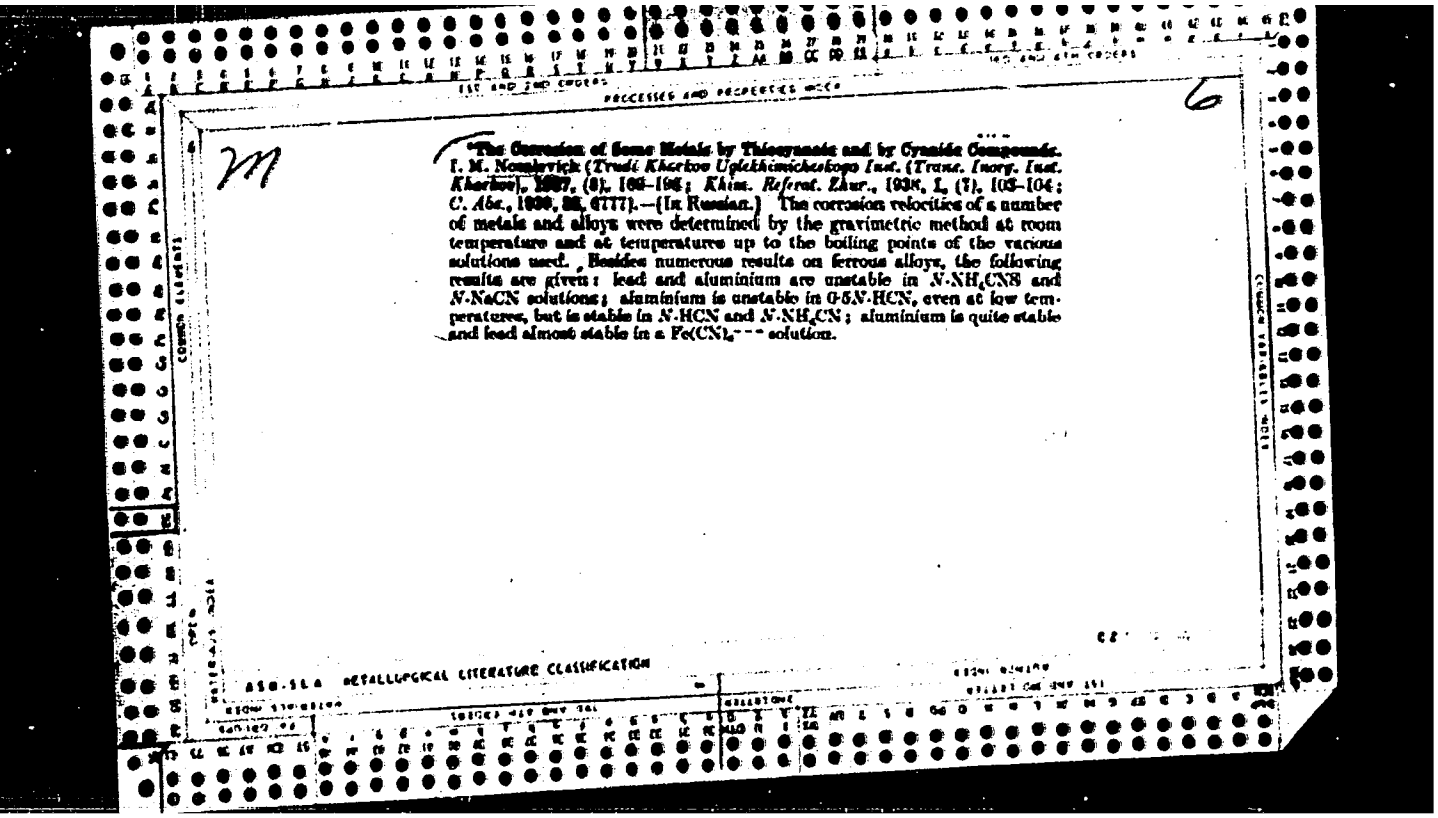
CA

Recovery of cyanogen compounds from coke-oven gas in the form of thiocyanates. I. Nosalevich. *Koks i Khim.* (U. S. S. R.) 1936, No. 10, 16-21. The C_6H_6, after part of the water and tar are removed (the remaining tar and C_6H_6 should not be over 0.2 g./cu. m.), is passed at 30–5° through the thiocyanate scrubber. The gas is washed with the NH_4 water (temp. 40–50°) in which finely ground S is suspended. The S, NH_3 and H_2S of the gas react to form $(NH_4)_2S_x$. NH_4CNS is formed (1) in the presence of free NH_3 according to $NH_3 + HCN = NH_4CN$; $(NH_4)_2S_x + (NH_4)_2S_{x-1} + S$; $NH_4CN + S = NH_4CNS$; and (2) in the absence of free NH_3 according to $2(NH_4)_2S + 2HCN = 2NH_4HS + 2NH_4CN$; $2NH_4HS = (NH_4)_2S + H_2S$; $2NH_4CN + 2S = 2NH_4CNS$. The proportion of S in the scrubber liquor should be 10% (free S and S of the polysulfides). When the liquor attains 15–20% of NH_4CNS, it is filtered to remove S, mono- and poly-sulfides are dissociated by steam and the mixt. is filtered again to remove S formed after dissociation. The soln. is evapd. in vacuo at 80° to a crystalline state, and washed with satd. soln. of NH_4CNS. The product contains 90% of NH_4CNS. A. Pescoff

Treatment of ammoniacal liquor in neutralizers. I. M. Novakovich. Coke and Chemistry (U. S. S. R.) 7, No. 2, [illegible]; Chimie & industrie 19, [illegible]. Generally speaking, ammoniacal liquor does not appreciably accelerate the corrosion of neutralizers. Of the constituents of these liquors, the most dangerous from a corrosion standpoint is NH_4CNS, particularly on account of possible accumulation. It can easily be decomposed by increasing the acidity in the neutralizers to 20% for 1-2 hrs.

A. Papineau-Couture

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



"The Corrosion of Some Metals by Thiocyanate and by Cyanide Compounds. I. M. Nomirvich (*Trudi Kharkov Uplekhimicheskogo Inst.* (*Trans. Inorg. Inst. Kharkov*), 1937, (8), 193–196; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 1938, 1, (7), 103–104; *C. Abs.*, 1939, 33, 6777).—(In Russian.) The corrosion velocities of a number of metals and alloys were determined by the gravimetric method at room temperature and at temperatures up to the boiling points of the various solutions used. Besides numerous results on ferrous alloys, the following results are given: lead and aluminium are unstable in *N*-NH_4CNS and *N*-NaCN solutions; aluminium is unstable in 0·5*N*-HCN, even at low temperatures, but is stable in *N*-HCN and *N*-NH_4CN; aluminium is quite stable and lead almost stable in a $Fe(CN)_6^{---}$ solution.

VODNEV, G.G.; SHELKOV, A.K.; DIDENKO, V.Ye.; FILIPPOV, B.S.; TSAREV, M.N.; ZASHVARA, V.G.; LITVINENKO, M.S.; MEDVEDEV, K.P.; MOLODTSOV, I.G.; LGALOV, K.I.; RUBIN, P.G.; SAPOZHNIKOV, L.M.; TYUTYUNNIKOV, G.N.; DMITRIYEV, M.M.; LEYTES, V.A.; LERNER, B.Z.; MEDVEDEV, S.M.; REVYAKIN, A.A.; TAYCHER, M.M.; TSOGLIN, M.E.; DVORIN, S.S.; RAK, A.I.; OBUKHOVSKIY, Ya.M.; KOTKIN, A.M.; ARONOV, S.G.; VOLOSHIN, A.I.; VIROZUB, Ye.V.; SHVARTS, S.A.; GINSBURG, Ya.Ye.; KOLYANDR, L.Ya.; BELETSKAYA, A.F.; KUSHNEREVICH, N.R.; BRODOVICH, A.I.; NOSALEVICH, I.M.; SHTROMBERG, B.I.; MIROSHNICHENKO, A.M.; KOPELIOVICH, V.M.; TOPORKOV, V.Ya.; AFONIN, K.B.; GOFFMAN, M.V.; SEMENENKO, D.P.; IVANOV, Ye.B.; PEYSAKHZON, I.B.; KULAKOV, N.K.; IZRAELIT, E.M.; KVASHA, A.S.; KAFTAN, S.I.; CHERNYKH, M.S.; SHAPIRO, A.I.; KHALABUZAR', G.S.; SHKT, P.Ye.; GABAY, L.I.; SHUL'SON, A.S.

Boris Iosifovich Kustov; obituary. Koks i khim. no.2:64 '55.(MLRA 9:3)
(Kustov, Boris Iosifovich, 1910-1955)

MOS

HRON, Yakov Abramovich; NOSALEVICH, I.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SINYAVSKAYA, Ye.K., redaktor izdatel'stva; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Operators of tubular aggregates for processing coal tar; a manual for workers] Apparatchiki trubchatogo smoloperegonnogo agregata; uchebnoe posobie dlia rabochikh. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 183 p. (MIRA 10:2)
(Coal tar) (Coke ovens)

LITVINENKO, M.S.; NOSALEVICH, I.M.; GLUZMAN, L.D.; GIMMEL'SHTEYN, T.Ye.; KOLTUN, R.M.

Tasks of the byproduct coking industry in augmenting the number of coke-oven by-products. Koks i khim. no.3:41-45 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Litvinenko, Nosalevich, Gluzman); 2. Giprokoks (for Gimmel'shteyn); 3. Khar'kovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coke industry)

MOSALEVICH, I.M.

Vapor-liquid balance in the rectification of coal tar. Koks i khim. no.7:37-41 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Coal tar) (Distillation)

A discussion of vapor-liquid relations in the 3-component system *o*-cresol, naphthalene, and anthracene.

Nosalovich, I.M.

68-6-10/19

AUTHOR: Nosalovich, I.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Calculation of Rectification of Coal Tar.(Raschet rektifikatsii kamennougol'noy smoly)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.6, pp. 30 - 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method of calculating the equilibrium and rectification of a multi-component mixture using three conventional components, low boiling, medium boiling and high boiling are proposed. The method is illustrated on calculation of the fractionation column used at present in a two-column coal tar rectification plant. The results of calculations are in good agreement with the actual rectification results. The possibility of obtaining naphthalene fraction of high concentration during continuous rectification of tar with satisfactory recovery of naphthalene is demonstrated. Design deficiencies of the bubble plate used at present (tunnel cups and ring overflow) are indicated. There are 6 tables, 6 figures and 9 references, of which 6 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

Nosalevich, I. M.

68-10-9/22

AUTHORS: Nosalevich, I.M., Bron, Ya.A. and Ocheret, A.S.

TITLE: Improvement of Rectification of Coal Tar on Continuous Pipe Stills (Usovershenstvovaniye rektifikatsii kamennougol'noy smoly na trubchatykh ustanovkakh nepreryvnogo deystviya)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, Nr 10, pp.36-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By increasing the number of plates in the fractionating column to 43 (an increase of 6 plates) on the Makeyevsk tar distillation plant, a systematic production of an 80% naphthalene fraction was obtained. Further treatment of this fraction is carried out according to the following scheme: crystalliser - press, by-passing intermediate enrichment on the centrifuge. The number and distribution of the plates in the column before and after redesign of the column (Table 1), qualitative characteristics of the individual fractions (Table 2), operating conditions of the still (Table 3), the distribution of naphthalene and phenols in the individual tar fractions (Table 4) and the material balance of the naphthalene fraction (Table 5). There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN and Makeyevka Coke Oven Works (UKhIN, Makeyevskiy Koksokhimicheskiy Zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

68-58-3-9/22

AUTHORS: Litvinenko, M.S. and Nosalevich, I.M.

TITLE: Perspectives of Development of Processing Chemical Coking Products in the Coking Industry of the Ukrainian SSSR 1959-65 (Perspektivy razvitiya pererabotki khimicheskikh produktov koksovaniya v koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti USSR v 1959-1965 gg)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 34 - 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to characterize potential possibilities of the coking industry an example of the possible recovery of raw products used for the manufacture of plastics and artificial fibres, which can be derived from 1,000 tons of coking blend, is discussed. There are 7 references, all Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Nosalevich, I. M. 68-58-7-10/27

TITLE: The Development of the Range of Primary Products Obtained on Processing Coal Tar (Razvitiye assortimenta pervichnykh produktov pererabotki kamennougol'noy smoly)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 33-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Basic changes in the technology of processing coal tar which occurred with the introduction of pipe stills, flash evaporation and a more pronounced rectification as well as the accompanying changes in the range of products produced are discussed. The list of primary coal tar distillation products is given, the production of which is recommended.

1. Coal tar--Processing 2. Coal tar--Applications

Card 1/1

NOSALEVICH, I. M.

5(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2127

Koksokhimicheskoye proizvodstvo; sbornik statey (By-Product Coking Industry; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 540 p. 2,300 copies printed.

Ed.: [illegible] Filippov; Ed. of Publishing House: A. A. [illegible]; Tech. Ed.: P. G. Islent'yeva

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and technicians in the by-product coking industry and in scientific research institutes. The book may also be used by students in secondary and higher technical schools.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection on the by-product coking industry appeared originally either in the periodical Koks i khimiya (Coke and Chemistry) or in other publications during 1955-1956. The book discusses the development of raw-material reserves for coking, technology of the manufacture of coke, quality of coke and further enlargement of the number of chemical coking products obtained. Some articles are devoted to a new procedure for preparing and beneficiating coals, new methods for coking, and to the mechanization and automation of industrial processes. References accompany individual articles.

[illegible] [Giprokoks [illegible]]. Partial Mechanization and Automation in Coking Plants 183

[illegible] [Metallurgizdat], and [illegible] (Giprokoks [illegible]) Ferro-Coke and Its Use in the Blast Furnace 197

[illegible] [Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat - Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine]. Methods of Increasing the 60-80 mm Fraction of Metallurgical Coke 212

[illegible], and I. M. Nosalevich [VUKhIN]. Prospects of the Development of Processing [illegible] in the By-Product Coking Industry in the USSR. During 1959-1965 227

Nosalevich, I. M. [VUKhIN]. Progress in Developing a Larger Number of Primary Products in the Processing of Coal Tar 236

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

S/063/60/005/001/002/009

AUTHORS: Nosalevich, I. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kuzmichenko, L. F.

TITLE: The Prospects of the Development of Naphthalene Production and Consumption

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva im. D. I. Mendeleyeva, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 27-32

TEXT: In the present Seven-Year Plan the production of phthalic anhydride will be increased in the USSR by 6 times. Large amounts of coal tar, viz. 280,000 t in 1959, are used in road construction without a preliminary extraction of naphthalene, the raw material for phthalic anhydride. Thus more than 16,000 t of naphthalene are lost per year. The degree of naphthalene extraction can be increased by a more exact rectification which reduces the naphthalene content in the absorbing and anthracene fractions. Experiments were made at the Zaporozh'ye Coke-Chemical Plant to improve rectification by installing a new unit consisting of a pitch column of 1.8 m in diameter and 19 plates, and a fractionating column of 1.6 m in diameter with 45 plates. The total yield of pressed naphthalene is 8.52% based on the 100%-product, and the degree of extraction from the coal tar

Card 1/3

The Prospects of the Development of Naphthalene Production and Consumption

is 80%. The consumption of live steam in this case can be reduced by introducing additional heat using recirculation of the bottom product of the column (absorbing oil). Single evaporation and rectification without additional redistillation of the oils increase the degree of naphthalene extraction to more than 80%. The use of the semi-automatic CKM3 (SKMZ) press is a step in the automation of naphthalene production. The production of a 80-84% naphthalene fraction and its subsequent concentration to 85-88% by washing out phenols and bases makes it possible to obtain naphthalene which is suitable for the production of phthalic anhydride, thus eliminating the stages of crystallization and pressing. The transportation of naphthalene in the liquid form is recommended to facilitate loading and unloading. Professors M. V. Goftman and G. D. Kharlampovich (Ural Polytechnic Institute) proposed an installation (Ref. 11), in which the rectification of tar is carried out in two stages. It is pointed out that this method increases the heat consumption at least 1.5 times while increasing the naphthalene yield only by 2-3%. The rectification can be improved by: increasing the number of separation stages, using a one-column system, introducing additional heat by recirculation of the separated fraction through a tubular furnace, improving the automation of sprinkling and average grading of the tar used for rectification. A higher yield

S/063/60/005/001/002/009

The Prospects of the Development of Naphthalene Production and Consumption

of phthalic anhydride will save 5% of naphthalene by 1965. The substitution of naphthalene in the production of surface-active compounds will save another 10%. There are 7 tables and 18 references: 5 Soviet, 6 German, 3 English, 3 Polish and 1 French.

Card 3/3

LITVINENKO, Mikhail Semenovich; NOSALEVICH, Ivan Mikhaylovich; FOSS, E.I., otv. red.; LIBERMAN, S.S., red. izd-va; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Coke-plant chemicals for the production of polymerials] Khimicheskie produkty koksovaniia dlia proizvodstva polimernykh materialov. Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 428 p. (MIRA 15:4)

(Coke industry--By-products) (Polymers)

S/068/62/000/003/002/003
E071/E435

AUTHORS: Nosalevich, I.M., Yeru, I.I., Yastrzhembskaya, O.V., Andreyeva, V.S.

TITLE: The production of lightly coloured and light resistant indine-coumarone resins by the method of catalytic hydrogenation

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, no.3, 1962, 44-46

TEXT: The work was carried out in order to determine the possibility of production of light coloured, stable and light-resistant indine-coumarone resins, similar to good quality resins produced in other countries. The following types of catalyst were tested: an industrial tungsten nickel sulphide on alumina (tablets), molybdenum trisulphide (powder) and nickel-chromium oxide (tablets). The hydrogenation was done in two types of autoclaves: a) with a stirrer, 350 rpm; b) by rotating about the horizontal axis at 75 rpm. As a starting material an industrial product of catalysis containing 44 to 48% resin and about 0.25% sulphur was used. Catalysts were added in the form of a fine powder in an amount of 10 wt %. The hydrogenation product was

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filtered and steam distilled. The colour of industrial resins is usually determined by the iodine scale but the colour of the hydrogenated product was so much improved that the iodine scale could not be used and instead the chromate scale was applied. In addition, the iodine numbers of the starting (54 to 56) and the finished product (25 to 30) were determined. The resistance to light was determined by irradiation for 6 hours with ultraviolet light. It was found that with the sulphide catalyst at 200 to 250°C, the initial hydrogen pressure could be reduced to 30 to 40 atm without noticeable effect on the colour of the finished product. The colour of the starting product = 35 units of the iodine scale; finished product = 0.5 units of the chromate scale. A decrease of the duration of heating from 60 to 30 min also had no influence on the quality of the product; further decrease to 10 minutes brings about a noticeable deterioration. Replacement of hydrogen by coke-oven gas brings about some increase in the coloration of the resins. Experiments carried out in a rotating autoclave gave somewhat better results for both hydrogen and coke-oven gas; this is explained by the effect of hydrogenation in a

thin layer. For experiments with the oxide catalyst a finished industrial resin was dissolved in sulphur free benzole (a 35% solution) which reduced the sulphur content of the hydrogenated material to 0.1%. The colour of the hydrogenated product was reduced to 0.3 units. Specimens of imported resins had a colour of 0.6 units and were less resistant to the action of ultraviolet light. In addition to better colour and higher resistance to light, the hydrogenated resins had a lower ash content, 0.07% (against 0.48) in the initial state), and a higher compatability with vegetable oils. No data on the resistance to light are quoted. The production of hydrogenated resins is planned at the Kadiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Kadiyevka Coal tar Chemical Works). There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/023/091/120
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Nosalevich, I. M., Yastrzhembskaya, O. V., Andreyeva, V. S., Shapoval, L. D.

TITLE: Development of coumarone-indene resins production in the Ukraine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 678, abstract 23P95 (Sb. nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. uglekhim. in-t., no. 13 (35), 1962, 136 - 143)

TEXT:: The method of producing coumarone-indene resins (CIR) was improved so as to obtain neutral, bright, and light-resistant materials with a low-ash content. Continuous operation was introduced. The finished complex is separated in a settler-type supercentrifuge. The polymerizate is stabilized by hydrogenation. New types of catalysts (BF_3 complexes) are used. A description of the techniques, a flow sheet of the apparatus for continuous CIR production, and flow sheets showing the hydrogenation of the polymerizate and the separation of resins are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

NOSALEVICH, O.M.

29306. K diferentsial'noy diagnostike atipicheskikh leyko zov i zlokachestvennykh novoobrazovaniy. Voprosy onkologii i rentgenologii, No. 1-2, 1948, s. 85-91.

SO: Izvwata Ak. Nauk Latvivskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

MOSALEVICH, O.M.

29321 Suboperatsionnaya diagnostika raka grudnoy zhelezy. Voprosy onkologii i rentgenologii, No. 1-2, 1948, S. 122-28

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskow, 1949

USSR/Medicine - Cancer Mar/Apr 1948
Medicine - Histology

"The Problem of Histological Determination of the Stage of Malignancy in Cancer," O. M. Nosalevich, Ukrainian Cent Roentgenol and Oncol Inst, and Chair of Path Anat, Khar'kov Med Inst, 6 pp

"Arkhiv Patologii" Vol X, No 2

Making use of method developed by Ewing and Schmitz, the author evolves table of indexes of malignancy designated as a "Malignogram," and describes its application and results thereof in actual cases. Submitted 1947.

66T81

NOSALEVICH, O.M.

NOSALEVICH, O.M.

Histologic determination of the degree of malignancy of breast cancer. Trudy AMN SSSR 21 no.4:63-70 '52. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. G.L.Derman) Ukrainskogo rentgen-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent Ye.A.Bazlov)
(BREAST, neoplasms,
histol. determ. of degree of malignancy)

NOSALEVICH, O. M.

Morphological changes of breast cancer in preoperative roentgenotherapy. Vest. khir. Moskva 72 no. 5:33-40 Sept-Oct 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Pathologico-Anatomic Laboratory (Head -- Candidate Medical Sciences -- O. M. Nosalevich), Central Roentgen-Radiological and Oncological Institute (Director -- Candidate Medical Sciences Ye. A. Razlov).

NOSALEVICH Ol'ga Mikhaylovna

(Ukrainian Roentgen-Radiological and Oncological Inst) - Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on her defense, 13 December 1954, in the Council of the First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni Pavlov, of her dissertation entitled: "Changes in the Milk Glands Caused by Cancer, Especially Under the Influence of Radiant Energy" (a Morphological and Clinical-Experimental Study).

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 25, 10 Dec 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, Uncl. JP RS/548

DERMAN, G.L., professor; NOSALEVICH, O.M., dotsent.

Morphological characteristics of an ovarian Brenner tumor. Akush.i gin. no.2:50-53 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy - professor G.L.Derman) Ukrainskogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta. (Ovaries--Tumors)

NOSALEVICH O.M.

U

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Metabolism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 4182

Author : Nosalevich, O.M.
Inst :
Title : Histochemical Investigations of Alkaline and Acid Phosphatase Activity in Precancerous and Cancerous Conditions of the Mammary Gland

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vorp. luchevoy terapii. Kiyev, Gosmedizdat USSR 1956, 144-155

Abstract : The activity and topography of the alkaline (A l P) and acid (A c P) glycerophosphatase in the tissue of the mammary gland (MG) prior to desease, in fibroadenoma, in cancer, in inflammatory processes and in mastopathies was studied. AlP in the tissue of MG and in fibroadenoma was discovered primarily in the epithelial structures; it was found in lesser amounts in the connective tissue (CT) and was primarily localized in the walls of vessels,

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- 27 -

NOSALEVICH, O.M.

Preoperative radiation therapy resulting in a change of breast cancer and of metastases in the lymph nodes. Vop. onk. 2 no.1:47-51 '56 (MLRA 9:4)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-O.M. Nosalevich) Ukrainskogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta (dir.-Ye.A. Baslov)

(BREAST, neoplasms
radiother & surg., morphol. changes after preop. radiother. in breast & lymph node metastases)
(LYMPH NODES, neoplasms
metastatic from breast, morphol. changes after preop. radiother)
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
cancer of breast & lymph node metastases, morphol. changes after preop. radiother.)

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. . Metabolism U-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1958, No 61066

Author : Nosalevich O.M., Kolesnikov G.S
Inst : -
Title : Histochemistry of a Nuclear Metabolism in the Treatment of Cancer of the Mammal Gland by Roentgen Rays

Orig Pub : Arkhiv Patologii, 1957, 19, No 4, 40-46, 89

Abstract : This histochemical investigation of DNA, according to Feyl'gen and of the RNA according to Brashe with Modifications by Toskin, in 20 histologically different cancer tumors of the mammal gland. Investigations were made on women who had prior to the operation been subjected to Roentgen radiation of 4000-6100 g or to the effect of Co^{60}, and on 21 control (non-irradiated) tumors. Concentration was determined visually, according to the intensity of the stain. In most untreated tumors the content of nuclear acids was high (NA), especially in clinically malignant scirrhus. In less malignant, brain-shaped cancers, duct and papillary adenocarcinoma the amount

Card : 1/2

PAVLENKO, S.I.; NOSALEVICH, O.M.; KRASTINA, Ye.M.

Use of radioactive colloidal gold in the treatment of cancer of the cervix uteri. Med. rad. 5 no.4:15-19 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(UTERUS—CANCER) (GOLD—ISOTOPES)

PAVLENKO, S.I.; NOSALEVICH, O.M.; KRASTINA, Ye.M.

Experience in the use of the radioactive isotopes Au^{198} and P^{32} in treating cancer of the endometrium. Vop. onk. 6 no. 10:51-54 O '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(GOLD—ISOTOPES) (PHOSPHORUS—ISOTOPES)
(ENDOMETRIUM--CANCER)

L 16942-63 EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD RM/AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AT3002378 S/2930/62/000/000/0174/0186

AUTHOR: Nosalevich, O. M.; Kolesnikova, G. S. (Kharkov) 56 55

TITLE: Histochemistry of nucleic metabolism in animal hematogenic organs during acute radiation sickness 19

SOURCE: K voprosam ranney diagnostiki ostroy luchevoy bolezni; sbornik nauchnykh rabot. Kiev, Medgiz USSR, 1962, 174-186

TOPIC TAGS: DNA, RNA, hematogenic organ, acute radiation sickness, spleen, bone marrow, lymph node, nucleic metabolism

ABSTRACT: DNA and RNA changes in the spleen, bone marrow, and lymph nodes of rats exposed to single doses of total irradiation (ranging from 1200-450 r) were studied for early diagnosis of radiation sickness. Nucleic acid concentration was determined visually in stained tissues (intensity proportional to nucleic acid in the cell). Detailed histological analyses of the hematogenic organs were made to help determine nucleic acid concentration changes after irradiation. DNA content changes in the organs take place to a large extent because of cellular [illegible]

L 16942-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3002378

occur not only because of cellular composition change but also because of RNA change in the cytoplasm of each cell. Decreased RNA concentration in cell cytoplasm of hematogenic organs attests to protein synthesis disturbance during radiation and to subsequent functional inhibition of the hematogenic organs immediately after irradiation. It should be noted that strict dependence between RNA quantity and protein synthesis is observed only in steady state systems. When physiological conditions in the cell change quickly, there is no such dependence. Deeper histochemical, cytochemical, and biochemical investigations are necessary to interpret nucleic acid quantitative changes in irradiated hematogenic organs. Orig. art. has: 9 figures

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 28May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 017 OTHERS: 000

Card 2/2

L 16175-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(1) AMD/AFFTC/ASD AR/DD
S/2930/62/000/000/0187/0196

ACCESSION NR: AT3002379

AUTHOR: Nosalevich, O. M.; Kolesnikova, G. S. (Kharkov)

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SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 28May63		ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AM	NO REF SOV: 014		OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

NOSALEVICH, O.M.

Distribution of Au^{198} in the pelvic lymph nodes and the morphological changes in the during treatment of cancer of the cervix uteri. Med.rad. no.1:35-40 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii Khar'kovskogo Instituta meditsinskoy radiologii Minzdrava UkrSSR.
(UTERUS—CANCER) (GOLD—ISOTOPES)
(LYMPHATICS—RADIOGRAPHY)

NOSALEVICH, O.M. (Khar'kov, ul. Danilevskogo, 39.kv.20)

Squamous metaplasia of the breast epithelium due to irradiation with Au ^{198}. Vop onk. 8 no. 10:18-23 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. O.M. Nosalevich) Khar'kovskogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii (direktor - dotsent V.I.Shantyr').

NOSALSKI, Witold, mgr inz.; BIENIEK, Jan.

Brown coal as power plant fuel in Poland. Pt. 1. Energetyka Pol 18 no.9:Suppl:Biul energopomiar 10 no.5:36-40 S '64.

1. Chemical Section, Energopomiar Laboratory of Testing and Measurements, Gliwice.

MOSAL'SKIY, M.

Spartakiada in Fergana Valley. Voen. znan. 37 no. 1:19-20 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya oblastnogo komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu.
(Fergana--Sports)

NOSAN, A.; PLENICAR, M.

Paleogeography of the Pannonian borderland in Slovenia. p. 94.

GEOLOGIJA. (Geoloski zavod Slovenije) Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.
No. 4, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

S/137/61/000/008/032/037
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Sol'ts, V. A., Nosan', L. T.

TITLE: Effect of molybdenum upon the properties of the alloy H36 XTЮ (ЭИ702) [N36KhTYu (EI702)]

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1961, 16, abstract 8I130 ("Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii", 1959, no. 22, 91-103)

TEXT: The effect of Mo in the amount up to 8% upon the mechanical and physical characteristics of the alloy N36KhTYu (EI702) was investigated. When Mo is introduced into the alloy the strength and hardness after strengthening heat-treatment are increased. The maximum strengthening is attained at tempering at 750°C. Mo raises the σ_s/σ_b ratio. The addition of Mo to the alloy increases its heat resistance under short exposures at 20 - 500°C. The best characteristics are possessed by alloys with 5 and 8% Mo after the heat-treatment: hardening at 975 and tempering at 750°C. To obtain the optimum heat resistance and level of

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S/776/62/000/025/023/025

AUTHORS: Borisova, A.K., Nosan', L.T., Sol'ts, V.A., Timofeyeva, Z.A.

TITLE: Alloys for tension members in electrical measuring instruments.

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov. no. 25. Moscow, 1962. Pretsizionnyye splavy. pp. 311-325.

TEXT: The paper describes an experimental investigation of alloys for tension members for electrical measuring instruments which must exhibit an elevated strength, small elastic aftereffect, nonmagnetic behavior, low electrical resistance (ER), and elevated corrosion resistance (CR). The direct objective of the investigation was the study of the possibility of applying new Co- and Cr-Ni-based spring alloys for such tension members. In attempting the selection of suitable alloys, it is found that dispersion-hardening spring steels, which have elevated elastic properties as a result of work hardening and anneal, should also simultaneously exhibit the smallest elastic aftereffects. Such alloys were developed by the Institute for Precision Alloys at the TsNIIChM (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous

in tension members was performed at the Institute, jointly with the Engineering

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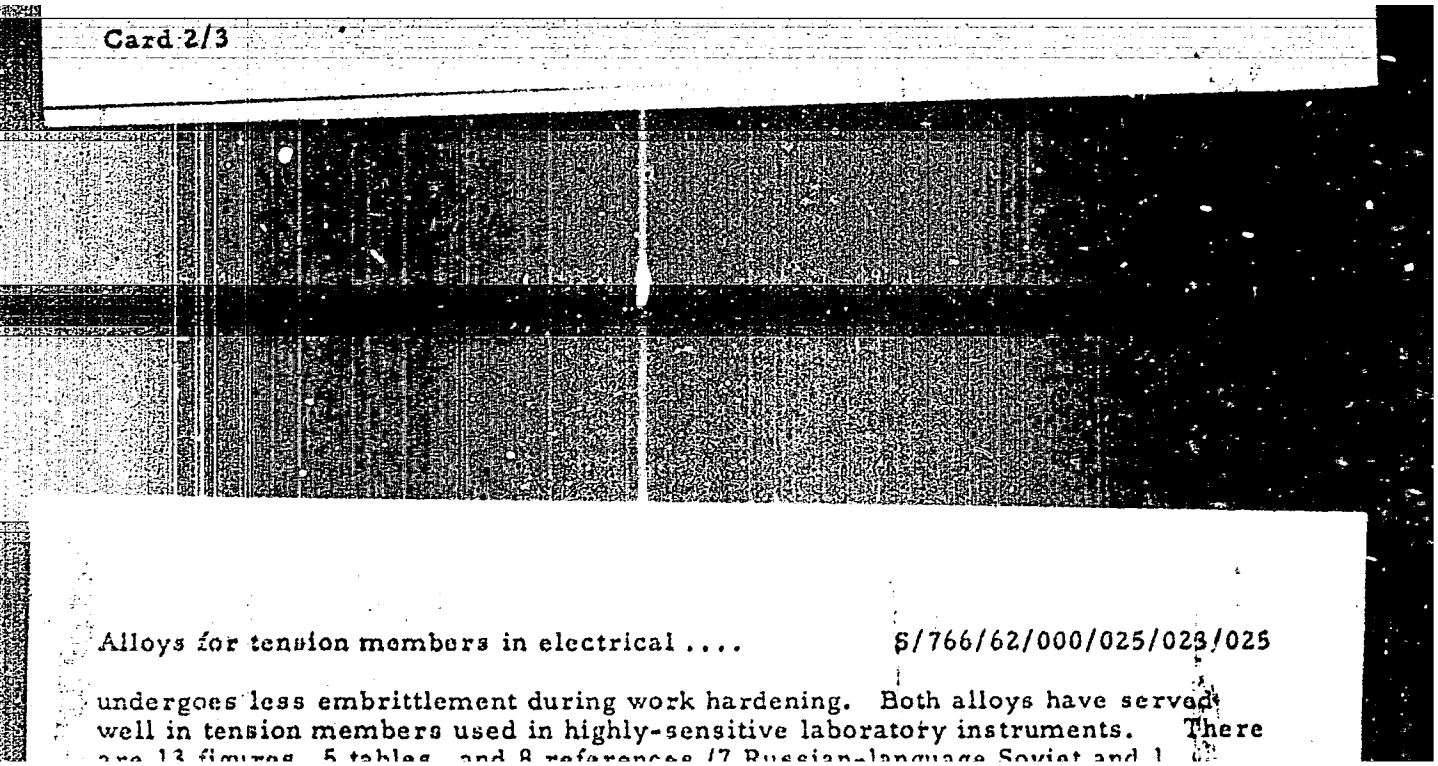
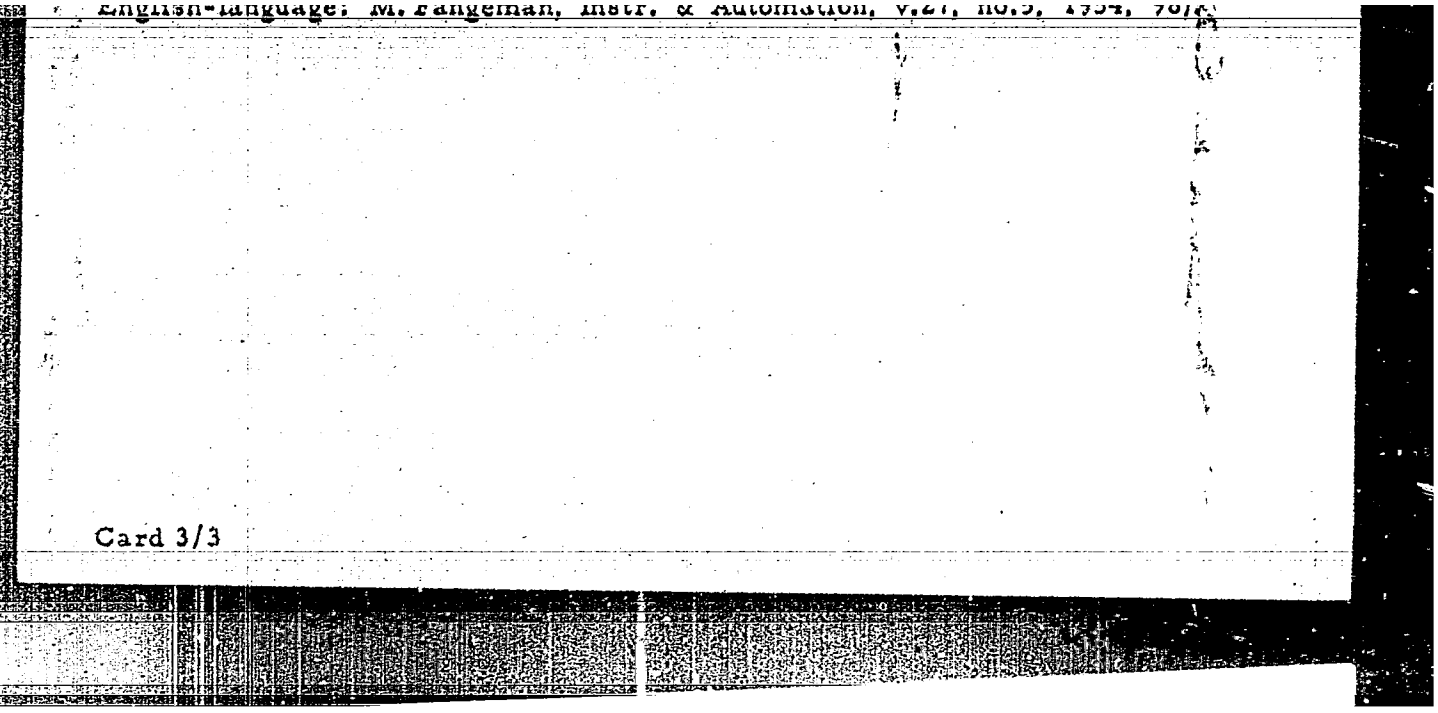
Alloys for tension members in electrical S/766/62/000/025/023/025

Department of the "Vibrator" plant. The chemical composition, the mechanical properties, the ER, and thermal expansion coefficient are listed in detail for both the Co-based and the Fe-Cr-based alloys. All alloys were smelted in the high-frequency induction furnace according to TsNIIChM procedures. They were then forged into a round billet, 42-43-mm diam, after preheating to 1,180-1,200°C, with



Alloys for tension members in electrical S/766/62/000/025/023/025

undergoes less embrittlement during work hardening. Both alloys have served well in tension members used in highly-sensitive laboratory instruments. There are 13 figures, 5 tables, and 8 references (7 Russian-language Soviet and 1



ACCESSION NR: AT4043508

The formulas $\gamma = \frac{\pi dn}{l}$ (d = sample diameter, n = revolutions, l = calculated sample length) and $\tau = \frac{12M}{\pi d^2}$ (M=torque) were employed to determine the relative shear and max. shear stress, respectively. Performance characteristics of springs were evaluated by testing for the plastic limit at room and high temperatures (0-600C, cyclic buckling), resonance variation of modulus of elasticity and relaxational stability. The addition of Mo markedly affected plasticity and strength at 900-1200C. EP51 and EP52 showed lower plasticity and better deformation resistance than EI702, their hot deformation range was narrower (950-1100C compared to 900-1180C). Hardness, yield point and tensile strength at 20-500C were higher in EP51 and EP52, the latter remaining nearly constant over the range for EP52. The temperature dependence of the normal elasticity modulus was nearly identical for all three steels; the dependence of the plastic limit was identical for EP51 and EI702 for a 25 sec. load, but substantial deterioration in that limit was noted at 300 and 200C, respectively. Stress relaxation decreased as Mo increased (400C, 200 hrs., 20.8% for EI702, 6.2% for EP51, 4.6% for EP52). Peak relaxational stability was obtained by

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quenching from 950-1000C and tempering at 700C for EI702, 1050-1100C and 750C (2 hrs.) or 700C (8 hrs.) for EP51, 1150C and 750C (2 hrs.) for EP 52. EI702 should be quenched for 920C, EP51 from 980C and EP52 from 1000-1050C (tempering unchanged) when a higher plastic limit is also required. Max. service temperature was 200C for EI702 springs, 300C for EP51 and 400C for EP52. It is concluded that Mo significantly increases the high temperature strength of type 13-36 austenitic steel and does not produce major changes in the cohesive energy of the crystalline lattice in such steels. Orig. art. has: 6 graphs, 1 table, 2 formulas and 5 photomicrographs.

ASSOCIATION: none

ENCL: 00

SUBMITTED: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 006

Card 3/3

NOSAR; A. I.

57-27-7-5/40

AUTHORS: Rashba, E. I., Nosar', A. I.

TITLE: Volt-Ampere Characteristics of Strong Semiconductor-Rectifiers (Vol'tamperneye kharakteristiki moshchnykh poluprovodnikovykh vyprymiteley)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 7, pp. 1431 - 1445 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The concentration distribution was investigated in carriers of both signs in flat semiconductor-rectifiers of types p-i-n and p-n-n at high direct-current intensities, where the concentration of carriers essentially differs from their equilibrated values, for diodes of various thickness in the case of a monomolecular- and a bimolecular-recombination. The dependence of the hole-injection-coefficient γ_1 through the p-n-transition and of the coefficient γ_2 of the "filtration" into the rear electrode of the current are investigated. In the case of a bimolecular recombination γ_1 and γ_2 in a wide amperage range keep their boundary values ($\gamma_1 \simeq 1$ and $\gamma_2 \simeq 0$) and the volt-ampere characteristic in the case of sufficiently thin diodes is $i \sim \exp(eV/kT)$. In the case of a monomolecular recombination the decrease in γ_1 and the increase in γ_2 begins con-

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57-27-7-5/40

Volt-Ampere Characteristics of Strong Semiconductor-Rectifiers

siderably earlier and the volt-ampere characteristic for thin diodes improves by changing over from $i \sim \exp(eV/2kT)$ to a dependence on the form $i \sim \exp(eV/kT)$. It is shown that the usual sharp break in the straight branch of the characterisitc curve at high current intensities is connected with the increase in the spatial voltage drop in a highly resistive domain. In binolecular recombinations it still gets in in the domain of the good injection. In mononolecular recombinations, however, the increase in the spatial voltage drop is connected with the decrease in γ_1 and the increase in γ_2. There are 6 figures and 13 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics, Ukrainian SSR, Kiyev
(Institut fiziki AN USSR, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Semiconductor-rectifiers-Electrical properties-Test results
2. Semiconductors-Electrical properties

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Nosar', A. I. and Smirnov, A. A. SOV/126-7-6-2/24

TITLE: Theory of the Residual Electrical Resistivity of Binary Disordered Alloys with Imperfect Crystalline Lattices

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 6, pp 809-824 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The theory of the residual electrical resistivity of disordered substitutional alloys of non-transition metals was given by Nordheim (Ref 1) in terms of the one-electron model, without any allowance for correlation and static defects of the crystal lattice. For binary alloys A-B this theory leads to a parabolic symmetrical curve which gives the dependence of the residual electrical resistivity ρ on the relative concentration c_A of the A atoms in the alloy; this curve can be expressed as

$$\rho = kc_A(1 - c_A).$$

Further developments of the theory (Refs 2,3) allowed for various factors which affect ρ. The many-electron theory of the residual resistivity was used by several workers (Refs 4-10) for binary ordering alloys. These

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Theory of the Residual Electrical Resistivity of Binary Disordered Alloys with Imperfect Crystalline Lattices

workers allowed for correlation but not for geometric defects of the crystal lattice. The present paper deals with the effect of lattice defects due to different dimensions of the alloy atoms on the concentration dependence of the residual resistivity of binary (A-B) disordered substitutional alloys of non-transition metals. The many-electron theory of metals is used but correlation between lattice substitutions in the alloy is not allowed for. Since the treatment is qualitative, in the sense that a numerical value of the electrical resistivity is not obtained, the defects are allowed for by means of a rough "elastic-medium" model, used in discussion of X-ray scattering in alloys (Ref 14). Dependence of the residual electrical resistivity on the concentration c_A is obtained in the form

$$\rho = Ac_A(1 - c_A) + Bc_A(1 - c_A)(\alpha_o + \alpha_1 c_A) \qquad (105)$$

where α_o and α_1 are functions of $\omega_A(c_A)$ and $\omega_B(c_B)$ and

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Theory of the Residual Electrical Resistivity of Binary Disordered Alloys with Imperfect Crystalline Lattices

concentrations of the A or B atoms (c_A and c_B respectively). When $\alpha_1 = 0$, i.e. the mean volume of the A atom increases linearly with the concentration c_A, the authors found that

$$\rho = A' c_A (1 - c_A), \qquad (106)$$

where $A' \neq A$. Eq (106) is the same equation as that obtained by Nordheim (Ref 1). The paper is entirely theoretical.
There are 14 references, 8 of which are Soviet, 4 English, 1 German and 1 international.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Metal Physics, AS Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1958

S/126/60/010/006/002/022
E201/E491

24.7700 2407, 1160, 1137

AUTHORS: Nosar', A.I. and Smirnov, A.A.

TITLE: The Theory of the Residual Electrical Resistance of Multicomponent Ordering Alloys With Allowance for Lattice Distortions Due to Differences in Dimensions of Atoms

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.6, pp.807-817

TEXT: The theory of the residual electrical resistance of ordering alloys of non-transition metals was dealt with by several workers (Ref.1 to 4) without allowance for the lattice distortions. The present paper discusses the effect of the lattice distortions (due to differences in dimensions of component atoms) on the residual electrical resistance of multicomponent substitutional alloys of non-transition metals, which are capable of ordering. The residual resistance is considered as a function of composition and long-range order parameters. Correlation between substitution effects is neglected. An allowance for the lattice distortions is made using an elastic medium model (Ref.7). The authors derive the following equation for the residual

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The Theory of the Residual Electrical Resistance of Multicomponent Ordering Alloys With Allowance for Lattice Distortions Due to Differences in Dimensions of Atoms

also discussed. A more detailed treatment of the theory given here was reported in 1960 in "Ukrainskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal". The peper is entirely theoretical. There are 11 references: 9 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR
(Institute of Physics of Metals AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1960

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NOSAR', A.I. [Nosar, O.I.]; SMIRNOV, A.A. [Smyrnov, A. A.]

Theory of residual electric resistance of multicomponent ordered alloys, taking into account the distortions of the crystal lattice caused by differences in atomic size. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.2:216-228 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut metallofiziki AN USSR, g. Kiyev.
(Alloys--Electric properties)
(Crystals--Defects)

S/126/61/012/005/001/028
E039/E135

AUTHORS: Nosar', A.N., and Smirnov, A.A.

TITLE: The theory of residual electrical resistances of alloys with body centred cubic lattice, and having two transition temperatures

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.12, no.5, 1961, 630-635

TEXT: The dependence of the residual electrical resistance on composition and other parameters is studied for alloys with body centred cubic lattices, and with two transition temperatures. The theory is compared with experiment and shows reasonable agreement over the limited range of observations available. The case of the binary substitution alloys A-B such as Fe-Al is examined. The form of the temperature dependence of the residual electrical resistance on concentration is shown in Fig.2 (the continuous curves are theoretical). The dependence of the residual electrical resistance on the annealing temperature is also considered for alloys of the type A_3B. The theoretical curve shows two transition temperatures at ~880 °K and 1320 °K. This is

compared with experimental data obtained by annealing the alloy Fe_3Al at various temperatures, quenching and then measuring its resistance at -195 °C. This data only extends to the first transition but confirms the general form of the curve over that range. There are 3 figures and 15 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language references read:

Ref.11: C. Sykes, H. Evans. J. Iron and Steel Inst., 1935, v.131, 389.
Ref.12: W.D. Bennett. J. Iron and Steel Inst., 1952, v.171, 373
Ref.15: R.W. Cahn and R. Feder. Phil. Mag., 1960, 5, 451.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR
(Institute of Physics of Metals, AS Ukr.SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1961

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