

TAMBIYEV, A. Kh.

27.1220 ab2209

32750
S/205/61/001/006/010/022
D268/D305

AUTHORS: Alekseyeva, S.I., Grayevskiy, Ye.Ya., Korogodin, V.I.,
Nekrasova, I.V., and Tambiyev, A.Kh.

TITLE: The effect of cell suspension density on radiosensi-
tivity of yeasts

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 6, 1961, 878 - 886

TEXT: The correlation between concentration of suspensions and
radiosensitivity was studied in 5 yeast strains; the haploid Zygo-
saccharomyces bailii, diploid Saccharomyces vini Megri 139-B, and
3 strains of S. cerevisiae, haploid 127-12 d, diploid WY-110, and
tetraploid 16 x 32. Strains were cultured on wort agar at 28 - 30°C
and irradiated after 2 - 3 days development. Either aliquots obtai-
ned by scraping hard medium or by centrifuging dense solutions, or
suspensions with a concentration of 10^9 - 10^4 cells/ml. were irra-
diated. A РУП-200 apparatus (RUP-200 industrial X-ray unit 200)
with a dose rate of 5,400 r/min. was the X-ray source, and a ГТ-
Co-400 apparatus (GUT-Co-400, therapeutic gamma unit Co 400) the
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The effect of cell suspension ...

gamma-ray source. Strains were also irradiated in 5 - 10 % egg protein solution. Cell viability was determined by counting macro- and micro-colonies, incubated on wort agar at 30°C, according to methods previously described by Korogodin (Ref. 8-9: Biofizika, 2, 178, 1957; 3, 206, 1958). Oxygen content in aqueous suspensions at different concentrations was determined polarographically by a method described by Konstantinova and Grayevskiy (Ref. 10: Dokl. AN SSSR, 132, 1427, 1960). Aqueous suspensions of the 3 *S. cerevisiae* strains exposed to X-rays showed a fall in dose effectiveness as the cell suspension concentration increased. The oxygen content was determined polarographically in suspensions at different concentrations. Results showed a clear fall in oxygen tension as the suspension concentration increased. Respiration intensity was determined in *Z. Bailii* and Megri 139-B and showed that the Q_{O_2} for the former was 840 ± 156 , and for the latter $3,100 \pm 320$ μ l./hour for 10^{10} cells. It was much lower in haploid than in diploid cells. Accordingly the concentration effect would be weaker in *Z. bailii* than in Megri 139-B. If the effect were due to oxygen deficiency, suspension concentration would affect radiosensitivity rather less

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with irradiation in oxygen-free conditions than in aerated water, especially in a strain with low respiration intensity. This would be in line with the views of Gunter and Kohn (Ref. 3: J. Bacteriol., 72, 422, 1956). 10^6 cells/ml. suspensions and aliquots from both strains were exposed to gamma-irradiation in the atmosphere and in a vacuum, and viability determined according to micro-colonies. Results completely confirmed the proposition. The dose effectiveness reduction coefficient for the haploid strain irradiated in air was 0.81, and for the diploid 0.47. In conditions of anoxia, no concentration effect was observed for the former, while in the latter the dose effectiveness reduction coefficient was 0.81. Oxygen content in suspensions in a vacuum was 3 - 5 % compared with that in dilute suspensions in the air. Irradiation of 10^6 cells/ml. suspensions of haploids and diploids in 5 and 10 % egg protein solutions with gamma-rays showed no protective reactions by the proteins. According to Gunter and Kohn yeast cells are also only very mildly sensitive to H_2O_2 . Tests were made with 4 strains. Results showed that though they differed in their sensitivity, haploids being most sensitive, H_2O_2 only affected viability noticeably at concentrations

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of 13.4 and 28.8 µg./ml. Experiments were also made to determine the effect of suspension concentration at the time of irradiation on post-radiation recovery with Megri 139-B, whose post-radiation recovery has been already described by Korogodin (Ref. 7: Biofizika, 3, 703, 1958). Exposure was to gamma-irradiation. Part of the suspension was sown on nutrient medium immediately after irradiation and part at 24 - 48 hours. Viability was determined by macrocolonies. In both cases change in dose effectiveness was largely dependent on suspension concentration at irradiation. The extent of post-radiation recovery of yeast cells was virtually independent of their concentration at irradiation, the dose effectiveness reduced that at concentration fluctuating within 0.41 ± 0.03 . It is concluded that at concentration fluctuating within normal air and in one case with oxygen deficiency. Radiosensitivity was independent of suspension density up to a concentration of 10^6 cells/ml., but increased proportionally to the concentration logarithm with a further increase in density. The concentration effect was more pronounced in the strain with greater respiration intensity. The very poor sensitivity of yeast cells to H_2O_2 was demonstrated, as well as the reduction of H_2O_2 by yeast cells.

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ion in oxygen tension with increase in suspension concentration. There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 14 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: S. Gunter and H. Kohn, J. Bacteriol., 72, 422, 1956; T. Alper, Radiation Res., 5, 573, 1956; T. Alper and N.E. Gillies, Radiation Res., 9, 86, 1958; N.E. Gillies and T. Alper, Nature, 183, 237, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet MGU, Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva (Biological-Soils Faculty, Moscow State University, Institute for Animal Morphology im. A.N. Severtsov, AS USSR, Moscow) ✓

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1961

Card 5/5

TAMBIYEV, A.Kh.; BULGAKOVA, V.G.

Effect of inactivation on the protective properties of
certain antibiotics. Radiobiologia 3 no.5:754-757 '63.
(MIFA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,
biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet.

TAMBIYEV, A.Kh.

Twenty-nine days of life outside the body. Priroda 50 no.6:64-
69 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Fertilization (Biology))

BOBROV, L.V.; TAMBIYEV, A.Kh.

Diego factor and anthropology. Priroda 50 no.8:98-99 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Antigens and antibodies) (Anthropology)

27.1220

43479

S/205/62/002/006/005/021
E027/E410

AUTHOR: Tambiyev, A.Kh.

TITLE: The recovery of yeast cells in the early period after irradiation

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v.2, no.6, 1962, 831-833

TEXT: The author has investigated the rate of recovery of a strain of the diploid yeast *Saccharomyces vini* after gamma irradiation. Suspensions containing 50000 to 80000 cells/ml were exposed to doses of 15, 30, 38 and 45 kr from a cobalt source and were then plated out on must agar immediately and at intervals up to 28 hours after irradiation. The number of viable organisms present was determined by counting the colonies which had grown up after 24 hours of incubation. The results showed that there was a fall in the number of viable organisms by the first hour after irradiation, followed by a marked rise. The fall was more prolonged with the higher doses of radiation. It was attributed to the production of inhibitory substances (peroxides and free radicals) under the influence of irradiation. The recovery process itself can be considered the result of two
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The recovery of yeast cells ...

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E027/E410

competing processes: 1) the accumulation of toxic substances and
2) their neutralization by natural inhibitors. Experiments with
change of pH and with vinylpyrrolidone added to the suspension
corroborate this assumption. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.
M.V.Lomonosova, biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet
(Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov,
Biology and Soil Science Division)

SUBMITTED: January 11, 1962

Card 2/2

TAMBIYEV, A.Kh.

Embryo lives for two months. Priroda 51 no.3:52-54 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(EMBRYOLOGY)

VANYUSHIN, B.F.; TAMBIYEV, AKh., kand.biolog.nauk

Mystery of protein synthesis is solved. Priroda 51 no.6:103-105
Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(PROTEIN METABOLISM)

L 16991-63

FCS(f)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD. AR/K
S/020/63/149/005/017/018

AUTHOR: Kruger, Yu. A., Tambiyev, A. Kh., and Lieh Suang-T'u

59

TITLE: Effect of antibiotics on radiation damage in yeast

58

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 5, 1190-1193

TEXT: Diploid yeast Saccharomyces vini was radiobiologically investigated by the authors in an attempt to clarify the influence of a number of antibiotics on radiation damage in yeast. The antibiotics used were gramicidin, fumagillin, penicillin, aureomycin, aurantin, and streptomycin, in concentration of $10^{-4}M$, prepared on 5% alcohol, and added in a dose of 0.1 ml to yeast cultures, which then were irradiated by γ -rays. It was found that the antibiotics have a radioprophylactic effect, based on their ability to inactivize the short-lived radicals forming in a biosystem upon its irradiation. This radioprophylactic effect is due to the ability of antibiotics to reduce the partial pressure of oxygen in the cell suspension. This has been verified by polarographic measurements of oxygen potential in the yeast suspension before and after the addition of the antibiotics. The measurements of oxygen potential were performed on an EUS-369 polarograph at the Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR. There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow
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St. University

TAMBIYEV, A.Kh.

Victims of medical business. Priroda 52 no.2:106-110 '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Phthalimide)

KRIGEN, Yu.A.; TAMBIYEV, A.Kh.; LE SUAN TU

Effect of antibiotics on radiation damage in yeast. Dokl. AN SSSR
149 no.5:1190-1193 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy univeraitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Shaposhnikovym.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (YEAST)

TAMBIYEV, A.Kh., kand.biolog.nauk

Secrets of life before birth. Priroda 53 no. 12:91-94 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KOZIOV, Yu.P.; TAMBIYEV, A.Kh.; TARANENKO, G.A.

Free-radical states of some antibiotics. Dokl. AN SSSR 154
no. 3:718-720 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Karginym.

L 31281-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6020240 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0325/65/000/004/0094/0096

AUTHOR: Kruger, Yu. A.; Tambiyev, A. Kh.; Zakirov, L. A.; Mel'nikova, N. N.; Plakunov, V. K. 36
B

ORG: Department of Biophysics, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra biofiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Protective action of some of the chlortetracycline derivatives in radiation affection of yeasts

SOURCE: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Biologicheskiye nauki, no. 4, 1965, 94-96

TOPIC TAGS: Saccharomyces, antibiotic, bactericide, radioprotective agent

ABSTRACT: The object of the experiments described in this article was to determine the relationship between the bactericidal and radioprotective properties of chlortetracycline derivatives. A 2-day old culture of diploid yeasts Saccharomyces vini strain Megri 139V in the form of a film was irradiated on a solid medium consisting of a 2% layer with beer wort untreated with hops. After the irradiation the yeasts were washed with distilled water from the surface of the agar, diluted, and planted in glass Petri dishes filled with agar. The chlortetracycline derivatives used in the experiments were isochlortetracycline, dedimethylamino aureomycinic acid, aureonamide, aureon, anhydrochlortetracycline, and chlortetracycline methyl-iodide. The protective properties of the antibiotics were tested by treating

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L 31281-66

ACC NR: AP6020240

the solid medium with the preparations in a concentration of 10^{-4} M in a five percent solution of ethyl alcohol 20 minutes prior to the irradiation of the yeasts. The antibiotics when used in the above concentration are not toxic, while the ethyl alcohol in the form of a 5% solution is not radioprotective. The data obtained in the experiments established that all of the mentioned chlortetracycline derivatives have a low degree of bactericidal activity; all, however, possess radioprotective properties, with the degree of these properties varying, depending on the antibiotic used. The experiments thus established that there is no relationship between the bactericidal and radioprotective properties of the antibiotics. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 01Feb65 / ORIG REF: 013 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 . A C .

L 2675-66 EMT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5021290

UR/0020/65/163/005/1274/1277

AUTHOR: Kruger, Yu. A.; Tambiyev, A. Kh.; Zakirov, L. A.

28
27
B

TITLE: Effect of antibiotics on radiation and photodynamic injury of erythrocytes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 5, 1965, 1274-1277

TOPIC TAGS: radiation injury, hematology, antiradiation drug, antibiotic, light biologic effect, redox reaction, aureomycin, streptomycin, oleandomycin, tetracycline

ABSTRACT: The possible protective effect¹⁹ of antibiotics on human erythrocytes during radiation and photodynamic hemolysis was studied. These injuries resemble each other in their latent periods, in participation of free radical reactions, and in their successful treatment with antioxidants. Erythrocytes removed from human serum and suspended in a 1% NaCl solution were gamma irradiated with 40 and 80 kr (1000 r/min) doses. After cooling, the erythrocyte suspensions were treated with a 10⁻³ M solution of one of 11 antibiotics considered to be possible inhibitors of hemolysis. Results for both the
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L 2675-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021290

40 and 80 kr doses largely coincided, except for oleandomycin. Aureon, streptomycin, isochlortetracycline, aureonamide and mycerin had protective effects and most of the others were hemolytics. In the phototest the erythrocytes were sensitized with pigment and subjected to light. Aureon, aureonamide, streptomycin, and oleandomycin displayed some protective effects. In another series the radioprotective effect of antibiotics was studied in relation to their effect on the redox potential of the erythrocyte suspension measured with a potentiometer. Aureon, aureonamide, streptomycin, and oleandomycin exerted the highest depressant effect on this potential. Further tests on the optical density of erythrocyte solutions revealed no direct connection between the effect of antibiotics on optical density and their protective effect on erythrocytes. It was concluded that the protective effect of these antibiotics is related to their depressant effect on the redox potential and their neutralization of aqueous and organic peroxides. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

Card 2/3

L 2675-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5021290

SUBMITTED: 220ct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

TAMBIYEV, A.Kh., kand.biolog.nauk

From a cell to an organism. Priroda 54 no.12:32-38 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.

SKRIFCHENKO, N.S.; DOBRORODNYI, N.A.; TAMBIYEV, A.S.

Redeposition of chalcopyrite in the pebbles of sulfide ores in
the Urup deposit (Northern Caucasus). Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.2:
425-427 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze.
Submitted January 14, 1965.

S/137/62/000/006/003/163
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Zadumkin, S. N., Tambiyev, B. S.

TITLE: Surface energy and sublimation heat of rare-earth metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 9, abstract 6A50
("Uch. zap. Kabardino-Balkarsk. un-t", 1961, no. 13, 46 - 49)

TEXT: The authors present results of calculating σ and $d\sigma/dT$ for all the 14 lanthanoides by the approximate method which connects σ with the heat of sublimation and melting of metal and with the short-range order in the melt. The method is based on the distribution of the metal energy over the bonds of close neighbors which are considered to be the octahedral positions in the cubic lattice and the tetrahedral positions in the hexagonal compact lattice. It was established that σ for different lanthanoides varies within a range of 250 to 988 erg/cm², and $d\sigma/dT$ from 0.041 to 0.99; the results of calculations are in agreement with the periodic course of other physical and chemical constants as a function of the atomic number of the same elements. It is pointed out that changes of the calculated values obtained may occur on the basis of structure

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Surface energy and...

S/137/62/000/006/003/163
A006/A101

refinement of high-temperature lanthanoide modification.

A. Shalimov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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Card 2/2

DEMIDYUK, A.A., TAMBIYEV, E.A.

Reconstruction of the EKP-4m electrocardiograph into a two-channel apparatus. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 46 no. 7: 115-117 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Kislovodskogo filiala rentgeno-fizioterapevticheskikh masterskikh Stavropol'skogo krayevogo otdeleniya Gosudarstvennogo aptechnogo upravleniya (zav. Ye. G. Pystogov) i Kislovodskogo sanatoriya "Steklyannaya struya" (glavnyy vrach E. A. Tambiyev). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V. V. Parinym).

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, appar. & instruments,
for simultaneous ECG & ballistocardiography (Rus))
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY, appar. & instruments
same (Rus))

KOGAN, A.B.; TAMBIYEV, E.A.

Installation for combined dielectric, ballistic, and electrocardiographic examination. *Bul. eksp. biol. i med.* 48 no.12:109-11 D '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii cheloveka i shivotnykh (zav. - prof. A.B. Kogan) Rostovskogo universiteta. Predstavleno dyestvitel'nyy chlenom ANM SSSR V.V. Parinym.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY equip. & supply)
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY equip. & supply)

TAMBIYEV, S. G.

Tambiyev, S. G.

"The Effectiveness of Systematic Physical Exercises with Adolescents and Young Students from Ages 15 to 18." Min Education RSFSR. Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pedagogical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

TAMBIEV, S. S.

Cold weather operation of airports Moskva, Voen. izd-vo, 1941. (Mic 55-5956)
Collation of the original, as determined from the film: 222r.

Microfilm Slavic 469 AC

ACC NR: AT6036516

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0094/0095

AUTHOR: Vasil'yov, V. K.; Gorbov, F. D.; Novikov, M. A.; Savvin, A. B.; Tambiyev, Ye. Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the possibility of creating a conflict situation during interdependent cooperative pilot teamwork by means of mathematical modeling [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 94-95

TOPIC TAGS: mathematical model, group dynamics, space psychology, cosmonaut training, homeostasis

ABSTRACT: In recent years the "man-machine" problem has commanded increasing attention. Two trends have emerged from investigations devoted to this problem: the first involves a study of a possible optimum relationship between the operator and the machine; and the second considers the solution to mission-oriented problems by the operator. The majority of experiments have been devoted to the characteristics of one operator inter-

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ACC NR: AT6036516

acting with a mechanical system. However, the operator teamwork is of special interest.

The "homeostat" device makes it possible to conduct experimental tests on an operator participating in a team and receive quantitative data which can be used to construct a mathematical model of their interdependent activity.

Present information indicates that during the solution of "difficult" problems on the homeostat, there is a division of responsibility among the operators necessary for fulfilling the mission. Therefore, the possibility exists of constructing a heuristic model from experimental data by considering the differentiated nature of different operator tasks in one group or another.

Two approaches to studying operator tactics on the homeostat can be demonstrated; a) operator performance in a nonconflicting situation where the problem can be solved; b) operator performance in a conflicting situation where the problem cannot be solved. The latter approach is of special interest in selecting special, mission-oriented groups (space-flight teams, expeditionary groups etc.).

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A mathematical model was constructed reflecting the operation of the homeostat in standard regime (static model). Based on this model, it is possible to select exchange-coefficient values corresponding to a predetermined conflicting or nonconflicting situation. Some data have been obtained on the dynamic characteristics of operators during teamwork.

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

SUB CODE: 05, 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Physiology of Work and Sport

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27165

Author : Tarbiyeva, A.P., Shirokova, Ye.A.

Inst : Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR

Title : The Frequency of Cardiac Contractions in Young Athletes
after Competitive Sports.

Orig Pub : Izv. Akad. ped. nauk RSFSR, vyp. 93, 59-74

Abstract : The frequency of cardiac contractions in 295 athletes
was determined. The average frequency of pulse (FP)
in 15-16 year olds is higher than in 17-18 year olds;
furthermore it is higher in girls than in boys. In
running competition (to 100-1500 m) after the finish,
in all sportsmen (123), a considerable increase in fre-
quency of cardiac contractions (276 beats in 1 min)

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Physiology of Work and Sport

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27165

was noted. Dependence of FP on the length of distance (especially in the first 10-15 sec after the finish) was discovered. The greatest increase of FP was observed after running for the distance of 400 m. The degree of frequency increase of the pulse depended on the sport results. FP at the finish at the time of swimming competition in 17 boys and 17 girls after swimming to the distance of 100 and 400 m was studied. A dependence of FP on distance was discovered in the course of the first minute only. In competitions in cycling, FP in girls, one or two days after competition, fluctuated from 61 to 82 beats in 1 min, and immediately before the competition - from 66 to 104 beats in 1 min. In boys, one or two days after competition, the pulse was 46-72 beats in 1 min, and before competition 55-85 beats in 1 minute.

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TAMBIYEVA, A. P.

"Role of Nervous and Humoral Factors in (Physical)
Training in the Case of Long Holding of the Breath."

Thesis for degree of Cand. Biological Sci. Sub 23
Oct 49, State Central Order of Lenin Inst. of Physical
Culture imeni I. V. Stalin.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented
for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow
In 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

TAMBIYEVA, A. P.

27374

Dykhatyel'nyy Fyermiyent Krovi karboangidraea pridyetskom tubyerkulyeeye. v sb:
nauch syessiya (akad. nauk eston. SSR. otd-niye myed. nauk) 10-11 dyek. 1948
G tyema: tubyerkulyee i ryevmatiem. tartu, 1949, s. 55-67

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 40

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Physiology of Work and Sport

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27171

Author : Tambiyeva, A.P., Shirokova, Ye.A.

Inst : Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR

Title : The Change of Functional Condition of the Vegetative Nervous System After Competition.

Orig Pub : Izv. Akad. ped. nauk RSFSR, 1958, vyp. 93, 151-158

Abstract : In 238 athletes 16-18 years of age, oculo-cardiac reflex (OCR) was studied. Before competition, in a majority of individuals, pressing of the eye ball was accompanied by slowing of cardiac rate (positive OCR); much more rarely the cardiac rate did not change (negative OCR). In a small number of athletes OCR appeared in increase of cardiac rate (paradoxal OCR). In athletes

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Physiology of Work and Sport

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27171

of 16-18 years of age after running, OCR is more frequently positive than before competitions; its intensity especially increased after running 100 and 1500 m. After competitions in swimming in 13 of 17 girls the intensity of OCR increased and only in 4 cases it decreased. In boys, in 4 cases the intensity of OCR increased, in 7 cases decreased, and in 3 remained unchanged. After competition, the number of cases with positive OCR increased.

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TAMBIYEVA, A. P.

"Razvitiye dvigatel'noy funktsii v period rosta."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

SOV/91-59-8-1/28

8(6), 14
AUTHORS:

Ryzhkin, V.Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Tambiyeva,
I.N., Engineer

TITLE:

The Prospects of Increasing Steam Parameters and Efficiency of Power Plants

PERIODICAL:

Energetik, 1959, Nr 8, pp 1-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors review the prospects of utilizing increased steam parameters for efficient high-capacity thermal power plants. While two-shaft turbine units of 450 Mw are being developed in the USA and 550 Mw units in Great Britain, the Soviet plants work on projects for 600 Mw turbines. In principle it is possible to build multi-shaft turbine units even with capacities of 1-2 million kw. New firing methods enable the design of boilers producing more than 1900 tons of steam per hour. Presently, turbines are built from perlite steel with additions of molybdenum, vanadium, chrome and other elements. These steels permit the application of temperatures of 580-600°C and pressures up to 250 atmospheres. The upper limit may be increased in the future. Simultaneously, power plants are under construction in the USSR and

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SOV/91-59-8-1/28

The Prospects of Increasing Steam Parameters and Efficiency of Power Plants

abroad working at steam temperatures of 580-650°C and at pressures of 350 atmospheres with the application of austenitic steels. The authors mention the future development of metallurgy and that research is being conducted on the thermodynamic properties of water and steam in wide ranges of temperatures and pressures, including 1000°C and 1000 atmospheres. Increased steam parameters and high-capacity turbines will result in more efficient power plants. Regenerative heating of boiler feed water is presently performed in 9-10 stages. In the future 13-17 stages may be used in increasing the temperature of the feed water to 350-450°C. For the future, the authors expect power plants of 4-6 million kw equipped with turbine units of 1-1.5 million kw.

Card 2/2

RIZSKIN, V.J. [Ryzhkin, V.I.], a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa, docens;
TAMBIJEVA, I.N. mérnök

Perspectives of increasing the efficiency of high-capacity heat-power plants. Energia es atom 15 no.12:576-580 D '62.

1. Moszkvai Energetikai Intezet (for Ryzhkin).

TAMBIYEVA, V.V.

Treatment of atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries with stenocardial pain during exercise in the polyclinics of the Kislovodsk Health Resort. Vop. kur. fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 28 no.3:204-210. My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Kislovodskoy kurortnoy polikliniki (glavnyy vrach E.O. Artyunova; nauchn. rukovoditel' rabot/-prof. A.K. Fislegin).

TAMBOVCEV, P.

"History of the beginning and development of medical aid for children in sanatoriums and health resorts of the USSR. " Tr. from the Russian. p. 119. (ANALELE ROMANO-SOVIETII SERIA PEDIATRIE, Series a III-a, Vol. 6, no. 6, Nov./Dec. 1953, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954, Uncl.

TAMBOVSKIY, A.M.; KOSTINSKIY, D.N., redaktor; RIVINA, I.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Mukden (Shenyang)] Mukden (Shan'ian). Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1954. 55 p. (MLRA 7:12)
(Mukden, Manchuria)

TAMBOVTSEV, A. N.

Min Higher Education USSR. Omsk State Veterinary Inst. Omsk, 1955.

TAMBOVTSEV, A. N. - "On the mechanism of shortening the intestine." Min Higher Education USSR. Omsk State Veterinary Inst. Omsk, 1955.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 13, 1956

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Intestine.

T-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74888
Author : Krinitsyn, D.Ya., Tanbovtsev, A.N.
Inst : Moscow Veterinary Academy.
Title : On the Characteristic of Constrictions of the Intestine.
Orig Pub : Tr. Mosk. vet. akad., 1957, 20, 117-120.
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

TAMBOVTSEV, A.N.

Judging the activity of an intestinal segment isolated by the
Thiry-Vella method [with summary in English]. Fiziol. zhur. 44
no.3:231-235 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Veterinarnogo instituta, Omsk.
(INTESTINES, physiology
activity of isolated segment, method (Rus)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/9 Physiology Sept 59

4155. NEW DATA ON INTESTINAL CONTRACTIONS (Russian text) - Tambovtsev A. N. Dept. of Physiol. Inst. of Vet. Med., Omsk - FIZIOL. ZH. IM. SECH. 1958, 44/6 (554-559) illus. 4

Contractions of circular and longitudinal intestinal muscle layers in dogs are closely related. Both layers are involved in the process of contraction to an equal extent. The following sequence may be considered to represent the mechanism of bowel wall contraction: progression of the wave of contraction involves muscle segments contracting successively in a forward direction, as well as reverse movements performed by longitudinal muscle fibres, each segment being pulled up against the oncoming contraction.

Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

TAMBOVTSEV, A.N.

Fistulas without a cannula. *Fiziol.sbur.* 45 no.11:1393 N '59.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. From the department of physiology, Institute of Veterinary
Medicine, Omsk.

(FISTULA exper.)

TAMBOVTSEY, A.N.

Secretory function of the intestine. Fiziol. zhur. SSSR 46
no. 9:1141-1146 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. From the Physiology Chair of the Veterinary Institute Omsk.
(INTESTINES--SECRETION)

TAMBOVTSEV, B. M.

18G35

USSR/Fish Catch 4307.0200

Jan 1947

"Fishing and Status of Herring Reserves in the White Sea," B. M. Tambovtsev, 3 1/2 pp

"Ryb Khoz" Vol XIII, No 6

Results of winter catches of herring in White Sea for following years: 1935 - 300 kg, 1945 - 1,358 kg, 1945/1946 - over 500 centners.

FDB

18G35

TAMBOVSEV, B. M.

"An Ordinary Needlefish in the White Sea," Priroda, No. 10, 1949.

TAMBOVTSEV, B.M.

Biology and present state of herring fisheries in the White Sea.
Mat. po kompl.izuch.Bel.mor. no.1:44-73 '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1.Polyarnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo
khozyaystva i okeanografii.
(White Sea--Herring fisheries)

Tambovtsev, B.M.

TAMBOVTSEV, B.M.

Races of herring with a small number of vertebrae in the Barents and
White Seas. Trudy Muzn. biol. sta. 3:169-174 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Barents Sea--Herring) (White Sea--Herring)

TAMBOVTSEV, B.M.

Herring of the Kandalaksha Bay of the White Sea. Trudy PENRO
no.14:95-114 '62. (MIRA 17:10)

LYUBAVIN, S.A., inzh., red.; TAMBOVTSEV, B.V., inzh., red.;
KLIMOVA, G.D., red. izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'-
nye normy i pravila. Moskva, Gosstroizdat. Pt.2. Sec.G.
ch.3. [Water supply; specifications for design] Vodosnab-
zhenie; normy proektirovaniia (SNiP II-G.3-62). 1963. 94 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po de-
lam stroitel'stva. 2. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam
stroitel'stva SSSR (for Lyubavin). 3. Gosudarstvennyy pro-
yektnyy institut Vsesoyuznogo tresta po proyektirovaniyu
vodosnabzheniya i kanalizatsii gidrotekhnicheskikh sooru-
zheniy i proizvodstvu izyskaniy (for Tambovtsev).
(Water--Supply engineering)

84127

9.6/80

S/070/60/005/005/016/017
E132/E360

AUTHORS: Tikhomirova, N.A., Zaleskiy, A.V. and
Tambovtsev, D.A.

TITLE: The Application of Strain Gauges for Measuring the
Compressibility of Solid Bodies at High Hydrostatic
Pressures

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 5,
pp. 823 - 825

TEXT: X-ray and thermographic methods of detecting phase transitions under very high pressures are technically very complicated and it has been shown that it is sufficient for the detection of first- and second-order phase transitions to measure compressibility as a function of pressure. The difficulty is then to provide a sufficiently sensitive pressure gauge. Here, a method of measuring the changes in the linear dimensions of a specimen is described. A strain gauge is cemented to the specimen in the pressure chamber which is filled with isopentane or benzol B-70 and changes in length of 0.0001% can be detected. The high pressure in the bomb is supplied by a multiplier and may reach $20\,000\text{ kg/cm}^2$. The pressure₂ is read from a manganin pressure gauge to an accuracy of 100 kg/cm^2 . The
Card 1/2

✓

84127

S/070/60/005/005/016/017
E132/E360

The Application of Strain Gauges for Measuring the Compressibility of Solid Bodies at High Hydrostatic Pressures
resistance of the two gages is measured with simple Wheatstone bridges. Only three electrical lead-throughs into the pressure vessel are required. The pressure dependence of the resistance of the strain gage and the other leads in the absence of a specimen has to be determined by a separate calibration. The correction amounts to about 4 ohms in 100. Compressibility curves for CsI, NaCl, LiF, Fe and a low-compressibility alloy T15K6 are reproduced and compared with Bridgman's figures. The accuracy appears to be high. It is intended to apply the method further for measuring anisotropic compressibilities which could not be studied by Bridgman's technique. There are 3 figures and 9 references: 5 Soviet and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1960

Card 2/2

L 17805-63

ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C)/SSD Pc-4/Pt-4 GG/RM/JD EWP(j)/EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(s)-2 AFFTC/

ACCESSION NR: AP3005592

S/0105/63/000/008/0066/0070 119

AUTHOR: Zheludev, I. S. (Dr. of physico-mathematical sciences); Tambovtsev, D. A.
(Engineer); Terent'yev, B. P. (Dr. of technical sciences)

TITLE: Calibrating properties of ferroelectric²¹ crystals having rectangular
dielectric-hysteresis loop²¹

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 8, 1963, 66-70

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, hysteresis loop, rectangular hysteresis loop,
dielectric hysteresis, triglycine sulfate, bismuth titanate

ABSTRACT: A suggestion is made to use ferroelectric crystals¹⁴ instead of standard cells in precision voltage stabilizers. As a good crystal can switch practically constant charge, the crystal can be used in a reference-voltage source. A number of y-cut triglycine-sulfate⁷ plates and z-cut bismuth-titanate plates were tested. The latter material tested at 30 cps and 300 v proved to be particularly promising as it exhibited a low temperature voltage coefficient ($3.6 \times 10^{-4}/\text{degree C}$) within -72 +52C range. This characteristic of bismuth titanate makes it superior to SG2S gas stabilivolt or D814 silicon stabilivolt. Other advantages of bismuth

Card 1/2

L 17805-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005592

titanate crystals are: nonsolubility in water, simplicity, small size, and low cost. 2
Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

Institut Kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography,
ASSOCIATION: AN SSSR); Moskovskiy Elektrotekhnicheskiy Institut Svyazi (Moscow
Institute of Communications)

SUBMITTED: 04Oct62

DATE ACQ: 27Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE, EE

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHERL 003

Card 2/2

TAMBOVTSEV, D.A.; SAFRONOV, G.M.; TERENT'YEV, B.P.; SKORIKOV, V.M.

Stability of the operation of a reference voltage source using
ferroelectric bismuth tetanate crystals. Elektrichestvo
no.12:85-86 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

TAMBOVTSEV, D.A.; NOVOSELOV, A.S.

Bipolar pulse generators for studying ferroelectrics. Prib. i
tekh. eksp. 8 no.5:125-127 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

I. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

TAMBOVTSEV, D.A.; SKORIKOV, V.M.; ZHELUDEV, I.S.

Production of bismuth titanate single crystals and some of
their properties. Kristallografiia 8 no.6:889-893 N-D'63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

ZHELUBEV, I.S., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; TAMBOVTSSEV, D.A., inzh.;
TERENT'YEV, B.P., doktor tekhn. nauk

Standard properties of seignetolectric with a rectangular
dielectric hysteresis loop. Elektrichestvo no.8:66-70 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR i Moskovskiy elektritekhnicheskiy institut svyazi.

ACCESSION NR: AP4019324

S/0105/64/000/003/0001/0005

AUTHOR: Tambovtsev, D. A. (Engineer); Terent'yev, B. P. (Doctor of technical sciences); Zheludev, I. S. (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences); Skorikov, V. M. (Engineer); Kucherova, I. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: Voltage and current stabilization by ferroelectrics

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 3, 1964, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric, ferroelectric crystal, voltage stabilizer, current stabilizer, ferroelectric voltage stabilizer, ferroelectric current stabilizer, reference voltage, bismuth titanate, barium titanate, triglycine sulfate

ABSTRACT: Procedures for the calculation of ferroelectric-stabilized reference-voltage sources are set forth, a new circuit for voltage stabilization is submitted, and some problems in using ferroelectrics for stabilization purposes are discussed. The new bridge-like circuit (see Enclosure 1) has the advantage

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4019324

of a high output voltage that can reach one-third of the input voltage; also, a high degree of temperature compensation is possible. The experimentally determined effects of frequency and load on the performance of ferroelectric voltage stabilizers are reported. The possibilities of ferroelectric materials for current stabilization were also explored; a 1-cm² barium-titanate plate ensured a stable mean current of 50 ma at 50 cps; bismuth titanate and triglycine sulfate were also tested. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Sep63

DATE ACQ: 27Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L ShuO-65 EWT(1)/EW(m)/EPA(s)-2/EPP(c)/EWP(j)/EBC(t)/EEC(b)-2 Po-4/Pr-4/
Pt-10/Pt-1 TJP(c)/A... -S.../AS... -P/SSD/ESD(dp)/RAEM(t) X:RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4048380 B/0070/64/009/004/0511/0515

AUTHOR: Tambovtsev, D. A.

TITLE: Problem of asymmetry in pulse repolarization of triglycine sulfate ferroelectric crystals 7 B

SOURCE: ^p Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 511-515

TOPIC TAGS: triglycine sulfate, triglycine sulfate crystal, ferroelectric crystal, crystal, pulse, repolarization, pulse repolarization, square pulse

ABSTRACT: An experimental study is made of the asymmetry of pulse repolarization of triglycine sulfate-ferroelectric crystals when unequally spaced square pulses are fed to the crystals with a voltage which depends on the strength of the electrical field and the distance between pulses of opposite polarity. It is shown that the asymmetry of pulse repolarization is closely connected with definite processes which take place in the intervals between pulses being transmitted in layers of the crystal close to the electrodes. These are processes which lead to a change in the conditions of formation of the nuclei of new domains.

Card 1/2

L 8440-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048380

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Crystallography Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, EM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

JPRS

Card 2/2

PASECHNIK, M.V. [Pasichnyk, M.V.]; TAMBOVTSEV, D.I.

Polarization of protons from the reaction $\text{Be}^9(d,p)\text{Be}^{10}$.
Ukr.fiz.zhur. 7 no.1:74-75 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.
(Nuclear reactions)
(Protons) (Beryllium)

S/185/62/007/003/002/015
D299/D301

AUTHOR: Tambovtsev, D.I.
TITLE: Proton polarization in stripping reaction on B^{10}
PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 3, 1962
244 - 254

TEXT: The angular distribution of proton polarization in the reaction $B^{10}(d,p)B^{11}$ was measured, for the ground state of the residual nucleus, in the region of the principal maximum of the angular distribution of the differential cross-section. This investigation is a continuation of the measurement series, the results of which were published earlier for the reaction $Be^9(d,p)Be^{10}$. The polarization measurements were conducted by means of proton scattering on a gaseous He^4 -target. The scattering energy of the protons was 11.5 Mev. The experimental apparatus incorporated a reaction chamber and a helium chamber, connected by a 160 cm long tube, and also lenses and telescopes. A deuteron beam (of energy 13.8 Mev), was applied from a

Card 1/2

Proton polarization in ...

S/185/62/007/003/002/015
D299/D301

cyclotron to the target (15 to 20 mgm/cm² thick). Proton polarization at angles of 0 to 90° could be measured. The protons were detected by scintillation spectrometers and photomultipliers. Special arrangements were made to reduce the experimental error. The experiments confirmed the theoretical prediction of positive polarization. It was also found that at small scattering angles, the magnitude of the polarization was in good agreement with theory. This shows that (with small angles), proton polarization depends little on the deuteron energy. The magnitude of the polarization did not exceed the theoretical limit (30%). It is noted that the character of the polarization depends to a much greater extent on the choice of the parameters of the optical model, than does the differential cross-section. There are 3 figures and 9 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references read as follows: H.C. News, M.Y. Refai, Proc. Phys. Soc., 71, no. 460, 1958; W. Tobocman, Phys.Rev., 115, no.1, 1959; R.G. Alias, F.B. Shull, Phys.Rev., 116, no.4, 1959; D. Robson, Nucl.Phys., 22, no.1, 1961. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fizyki AN URSR (Institute of Physics of the AS UkrRSR), Kyiv

SUBMITTED: September 21, 1961

Card 2/2

43360

S/056/62/043/005/002/058
B164/B102

24.6600

AUTHORS: Pasechnik, M. V., Saltykov, L. S., Tambovtsev, D. I.
TITLE: Polarization of protons in stripping reactions on light and medium nuclei
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 5(11), 1962, 1575 - 1578

TEXT: The authors investigated the angular dependence of the proton polarization $P(\theta)$ in (d,p) stripping reactions, using the device described by D. I. Tambovtsev (Ukr. fiz. zhurn., 7, 245, 1962). The cyclotron of the IF AN USSR was used to accelerate the deuterons to 13.8 Mev. $P(\theta)$ is investigated for Be^9 , Be^{10} and Ca^{40} and angles θ from 10 to 70°. $P(\theta)$ is measured at small angles for Si^{28} , Ni^{58} and Ni^{60} . The statistical errors were found to be 3-4% at small and 8-9% at large angles. Additional errors originated from the background and shift of the proton beam. The values for the proton polarization obtained for Be^9 and Be^{10} agree, in practice, with those measured at lower deuteron energies, i.e. at small

Card 1/2

Polarization of protons...

S/056/62/043/005/002/058
B164/B102

angles the energy dependence of the polarization is small. The authors compare the experimental $P(\theta)$ curves for Be^9 , Be^{10} , Ca^{40} and Ni^{58} with the corresponding differential cross sections $\sigma(\theta)$. All nuclei show the same qualitative behavior, with the characteristic correlation between the maximum of $P(\theta)$ and the minimum of $\sigma(\theta)$. At angles smaller than 15° , $P(\theta)$ is found to increase, whereas a minimum is observed in the region of the principal maximum of $\sigma(\theta)$. A slight increase and a strong decrease then follow, in which the sign of the polarization might even change. At larger angles, P reaches values which equal approximately those in the principal maximum of $\sigma(\theta)$. The course of $P(\theta)$ calculated for Be^{10} by Tobokman (Phys. Rev. 115, 98, 1959) for a deuteron energy of 8 Mev shows good qualitative agreement with the experimental values obtained. There are 4 figures and 1 table. f

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1962

Card 2/2

TAMBOVISEV, M.M.

~~Phosphorus potential and iron-ore formations in the Lesser~~
Khingan. Inform.sbor. VSEGEI no.22.91-96 1971.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Khingan Mountains--Phosphorus)

(Khingan Mountains Iron ores)

YANBOVTSKIY, N.;

Creativity of the inventor of the... (MIRA 18.6)
37-38 Je '66

1. Zafestitel' na kletku, tekhnicheskogo otbela po osnovy tekhnike zlamaniya i razlucheniya... (MIRA 18.6)
2. Model' na kletku... (MIRA 18.6)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

Tin, molybdenum and arsenic in the Northern Caucasus.
N. I. Tambovtsev and I. T. Daikhes. *Russkaya Nef'* 7, No. 20, R-10(1926).—Large deposits of Sn in spar were found in Chegema and Bilyagi-Don. Mo ores were found as molybdenites in Sanguti-Don, Tyrny-Auz and the Teberdin-Kuban group. The Sanguti-Don district contains also W, As, Cu and Bi ores. The As ores are found also in the section formed by the rivers Dumala and Gydro-Su, and appear as arsenopyrite. A. A. H.

ASB-33A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

120000 *1

232000 -117 094 J46

WELLSTONE

123000 004 094 157

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

TAMBOVTSSEV, N.I., ed.

TAMBOVTSSEV, N.I., ed. Sokrovishcha nedr Severnogo Kavkasa; Platigorsk, Severo-Kavkazskoe kraevoe gos. izd-vo, 1937. 111 p. DLC: TN86.C3T3

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951, Unclassified

TAMBOVISEV, P. D.

Ch. Dr., Children's Sanatorium. Leningrad, -c1948-. "Medical Nurse in a Children's Sanatorium -- Educational Nurse," Med. Sestra., No. 7, 1948;
"The Role of the Medical Nurse of a Children's Sanatorium in the Formation of Hygienic Habits in Children," *ibid.*, No. 3, 1949.

TAMBOVTSEV, P.D.

History of the origin and development of sanatorial and health resort
pediatric aid in USSR. *Pediatrics*, Moskva no.3:39-45 May-June 1953.
(CML 25:1)

TAMBOVTSEV, P. D.

FD-1531

USSR/Medicine - Sanatoria

Card 1/1 : Pub 102-2/14

Author : Tambovtsev, P. D. (Karelo-Finnish SSR)

Title : Results of supervised rest for children in sanatoria of general therapy

Periodical : Sov. zdrav. ^{vol. 13} 6, 12-16, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract : Experience has shown that coordinated efforts of medical and pedagogical personnel can transform supervised extracurricular activities of children into one of the most powerful therapeutic factors supplied by sanatoria of general therapy. Properly supervised work, play, and rest can result in strengthening the bodies of children, increasing their vitality, raising their metabolism, strengthening their cardio-vascular and nervous systems, and in improving the functions of the sensory organs.

Institution :

Submitted :

TAMBOVTSEV, P.D. (Leningrad)

Experience with hygiene education and habits in children's sanatoria.
Gig.i san. 24 no.11:45-48 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(HEALTH EDUCATION)
(PEDIATRICS hosp. & clinics)

TAMBOVTSEV, P.D. (Leningrad)

Chronic nonspecific pneumonia in children. Fel'd. i akush. 27 no.3:
8-11 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(PNEUMONIA) (CHILDREN-DISEASES)

TAMBOVTSEV, P.D. (Leningrad)

Sanatoriums and health resorts for children in prerevolutionary
Russia. Vop.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't. 27 no.3:254-258
My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(CHILDREN--INSTITUTIONAL CARE)

TAMBOVTSEV, P.D. (Leningrad)

Results of dispensary treatment for children who have
recovered from acute pneumonia. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 7 no.2:18-20
F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(LENINGRAD--CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)
(PNEUMONIA)

TAMBOVTSEV, P.D.

Role of medical nurses in the prevention and treatment of chronic
non-specific pneumonia in children. Med.sestra 22 no.2:13-17 P
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Glavnyy vrach Detskogo sanatoriya No.4, Leningrad.
(PNEUMONIA)

DESHKO, Yu.I.; TAMBOVTSEV, P.G.

Reliable performance of pneumatic box pumps. TSement 26 no. 6:13-
16 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Pumping machinery)

(Automatic control)

MANUKOVSKIY, N.F., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, brigadir; LEBEDEVA, A.T., zven'ev. Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KOLYADINA, A.A.; GUSEVA, N.F.; GUBANOVA, M.T.; GURENKO, A.G., svinar'; SVIRIDOV, I.G., svinar'; SHERSHOVA, M.V., zootekhnik; GORIN, D.P.; TAMBOVTSEV, P.K.; ULIN, I.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Leaders of socialist competition from Voronezh tell their stories]
Rasskazyvalut peredoviki-voronezhtsy. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz. RSFSR, 1960. 54 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Brigada kompleksnoy mekhanizatsii kolkhoza imeni Kirova Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Mamukovskiy). 2. Kolkhoz "Rossiya" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Lebedeva, Shershova). 3. Ryadovyye zvena vysokoy proizvoditel'nosti kolkhoza imeni Stalina Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Kolyadina, Guseva). 4. Zven'yevaya kolkhoza imeni S.M. Kirova Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Gubanova). 5. Sovkhoz "Vorob'yevskiy" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Gurenko). 6. Sovkhoz "Maslovskiy" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Sviridov). 7. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Podgornoye" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Gorin). 8. Direktor sovkhoza "Vtoraya pyatiletka" Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Tambovtsev).

(Voronezh Province--Stock and stockbreeding)
(Socialist competition)

TAMBOVTSEV, S.

The amalgamation of construction organizations is an important factor in increasing their profitability. Fin.SSSR 17 no.5: 78-79 My '56. (Vitebsk--Construction industry) (MLRA 9:8)

TAMBOVTSEV, S.

Reduce the costs of housing management. Fin. SSSR 22 no.11:44-45
N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Zlatoustovskim gorfinotdelom.
(Zlatoust--Housing management--Costs)

TAMBOVTSEV, S.

Unused potentials. Fin. SSSR 23 no.2:57-58 F '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Zlatoustovskim gorodskim finansovym otdelom.
(Zlatoust--Finance)
(Zlatoust--Industrial management)

TAMBOVTSEV, Sergei Pavlovich

Technical education in the U. S. A. M skva, Izd-vo Narodnogo komssariata tiazhelei promyshler
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T73.T3

TAMBOVTSEV, S.P.

GOLOVLEV, V.D., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DMITRIYEV, N.A.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KASENKOV, M.A., dotsent, kandidat
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tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHEPTUNOV, K.L., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

"Metallurgy." A.N.Gladilin and others. Reviewed by V.D.Golovlev and
others. Vest.mash. 34 no.11:103-106 N '54. (MIRA 7:11)
(Metallurgy) (Gladilin, A.N.)

S/123/60/000/013/001/001
A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 13, p. 59,
66617

AUTHOR: Tambovtsev, S.P.

TITLE: High-Speed Cinefilms Reveal New Knowledge in the Field of Metal Cutting /

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kafedrv "Tekhnol. metallov". Mosk. stankoinstrum. in-t., 1957,
No. 1, pp. 14-19

TEXT: The author presents investigation results of metal cutting processes which were analyzed with the aid of a high-speed cinefilm with 5,000 frames per second. It was found that in the zone under the tool a layer of fractured metal crystals is forming (subelements), which force back the line of cut in direction of the work piece and thus alter the set dimension. The accumulation of subelements leads to the formation of clots which cover the cutting edge. The forming chip element entails clots. The formation of clots is affected by the cutting speed and grows if the cutting speed is reduced. The periodic formation of chip elements and clots leads to a periodic load of the cutting tool and

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High-Speed Cinefilms Reveal New Knowledge in the Field of Metal Cutting

causes vibrations in the system tool - work piece - machine tool. The chip motion differs somewhat from the usually presumed. The presence of a braked lower layer with zero speed is not corroborated. The lower layer of the chip, flowing off over the polished surface of the tool, possesses a maximum speed. The deformations are spreading in a wave-like fashion which fact causes vibrations and is confirmed by the structure of the removed chip and the shape of the machined surface. There are 2 photos. ✓

A.D.L.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Tambovtsev, S.P.

121-2-5/20

TITLE: Investigation of the metal cutting process by high speed cine-photography (Issledovaniye protsessa rezaniya metallov skorostnoy kinos'yemkoy)

PERIODICAL: "Stanki i Instrument" (Machine Tools and Tools), 1957, No.2, pp. 19 - 21 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Using high speed cine-cameras at 5 000 frames per second together with a microscopic lens with a magnification of 360, new facts are revealed about the metal cutting process. Turning specially prepared components in a lathe, the components are polished in the manner of metallographic specimens so that grain structure changes in the component metal can be observed. To combine the requirements of large magnification with the freedom of swarf removal, special apparatus was developed in the form of a microscope "telelens" with a prism device for deflecting the light beam. High intensity illumination necessitated the application of a circulating coolant coil to absorb the heat of radiation. The research so carried out has confirmed some of the conceptions adopted hitherto but modified others. Among the latter facts it was assumed until now that there must be a retarded zone at the contact surface between the chip and the front flank of the cutting tool. It has been

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Investigation of the metal cutting process by high speed cine-
photography. (Cont.)

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shown that the lower layers of the chip flow along the front flank of the tool in advance of the upper layers of the chip. The retarded zone may be altogether absent when the tool is thoroughly lapped or a lubricant is present. The formation of an advancing fissure, even in the machining of ductile metals such as low carbon steel, has been proved. Contrary to previous assumptions the growth over the cutting tool edge forms not only above the cutting edge itself but also elsewhere. In medium carbon steel a growth forms behind the chip at some distance from the cutting edge. Its formation is a sintering process. High speed cine-photography based on the apparatus described has already found its application under shop conditions, both in high speed cutting, e.g., in multi-spindle automatic lathes used in the watch-making industry, and in high speed heavy presswork.

There are 10 figures, including 8 photographs.

AVAILABLE:

2/2

FEFELOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; KOVALEV, A.M., inzh., ved. red.;
TAMBOVTSEV, S.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SOROKINA, T.M.,
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[Rapid turning of heat-treated chromium-nickel steel]Skoro-
stnoe tochenie termoobrabotannoi khromonikelevoi stali.
Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958.
21 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt.
Tema 10. No.M-58-74/12) (MIRA 16:3)
(Chromium-nickel steel) (Metal cutting)

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[Effect of the microstructure of metals on their machinability]
Vliianie mikrostruktury metallov na ikh obrabatyvaemost'. Moskva,
Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn.informatsii, 1958. 22 p. (Pe-
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