and data safety even in the fault case. When loading, the memory self-testing, during which the system of memory error checking and correction (ECC) allows improving the data integrity, should be referred to the reliability augmentation means.

In the wireless local area network media the reliability is influenced, as a rule, by the quality of connection with the remote computer connected in the Internet with the hot spot. There appears a problem in the configuration of connection with the Wide-Area Network in the hot DHCP and NAT spots and in the correctness of binding IP-addresses to the devices, and also the correctness of their conversion into an integrated IP-address used for the connection to the network and for the outlet to the interface of the wire-connected network. Finally the networks aim to achieve the reliability of 99,999%.

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RESEARCH OF AN OPPORTUNITY OF USE POLYMERIC MATERIALS IN DISPOSABLE CONSTRUCTION OF VARIOUS PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

Mironov V.V., Yakimova I.V.
The state architecturally-building university, The state oil-and-gas university, Tyumen, Russia

Annyally in this or that part of the world, including Russia, flooding and forest fires suddenly occur, caused by the various reasons, which cause huge damage the natural and the population. Existing ways of protection against these acts of nature not always lead to desirable result. First of all, it is caused by imperfection of means on struggle against elements. One of major factors of successful struggle against sudden flooding and duly localization of forest fires is time of a construction of protective barriers, such as temporary water-retaining dams and fire-prevention protective contours. Existing technical decisions of similar purpose are expensive enough and labour-consuming at their realization besides demand significant time for a construction of protective designs in extreme situations.

We have investigated an opportunity of use of a light, inexpensive polymeric packing material, which is serially let out by the domestic industry practically in each large city of Russia, in disposable designs of an extreme construction of protective barriers from sudden flooding and for localization of local forest fires, and also emergency spreading burning liquid hydrocarbons. Ways of a construction of various purpose protective barriers which are used in designs of the water-filled polymeric casings are patented in the Russian Federation. Realization of these ways in practice will allow to reduce considerably expenses and time of a construction of protective barriers in extreme situations, it will essentially raise efficiency of struggle against acts of nature, such as sudden flooding and forest fires, and also will raise efficiency of liquidation consequences of technogenic failures.

Working capacity of temporary water-retaining dam constructions made of water-filled polymeric casings and contours of protective barriers for localization local forest fires, and also emergency spreading burning liquid hydrocarbons, made of the permeable water-filled polymeric casings has been checked up experimentally on full-scale fragments and has yielded encouraging results.

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TRIFOCAL DIFFRACTIVE-REFRACTIVE INTRAOCULAR LENS – FIRST RESULTS

[1]Cherednick V.I., [2]Treushnikov V.M.
[1]State University, [2]"Reper-NN" enterprise, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia

The natural human eye-lens makes possible to see sharply at any distance within the diapason from the infinity to 20-25 cm on account of accommodation – that is the curvature change of its refractors. An artificial crystalline humor (intraocular lens), implanted instead of the one lost its transparence because of the natural eye-lens's cataract, cannot provide such a possibility so far. In an elementary variant an intraocular lens represents a monofocal lens performing a sharp image of objects located in a certain fixed distance in the retina. It is usually either at a short distance (book reading) or far – electively. For seeing at other distances the eyeglass correction is needed. For partial compensation of this disadvantage nowadays more constructively complex (and, naturally, more expensive) bifocal intraocular lenses, making possible to see sharply at all distances, are produced and implanted. Both refractive lenses, forming the image in accordance to the laws of geometric optics, and diffractive-refractive ones, in which the focusing with the help of a diffractive relief in one of the lens's surfaces in combination with the refraction in the other one is used for the image formation, can be bifocal. In the first instance the bifocality is achieved either on account of various curvature of the refractive surfaces or on account of the refraction factors' diversity at various radial distances from the lens's center. In the second instance the bifocality is achieved on account of the fact that there can be several diffraction maximums promoting a sharp image. The sample of the bifocal refractive intraocular lens is the "Gradiol" lens