FINKEL', E. E. (Scientific Research Inst of the Cable Ind)

"Measuring the Moisture Permeability of Synthetic Coatings by Using Tritium-Tagged Water"

Isotopes and Radiation in Chemistry, Collection of papers of 2nd All-Union Sci. Tech. Conf. on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in National Economy and Science, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 380pp.

This volume published the reports of the Chemistry Section of the 2nd AU Sci Tech Conf on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in Science and the National Economy, sponsored by Acad Sci USSR and Main Admin for Utilization of Atomic Energy under Council of Ministers USSR Moscow 4-12 Apr 1957.

25(5)

06210
SOV/64-59-6-2/28

AUTHORS: Karpov, V. L., Malinskiy, Yu. M., Mitrofanova, L. V., Sinitsyn, S. T., Finkel', E. E., Fridman, A. S., Cherntsov, S. M.

TITLE: Increase in the Thermostability of the Polyethylene Insulation of Cables by Means of Exposure to Ionizing Radiation

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 6, pp 468 - 474 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The thermostability of polyethylene can be increased by the action of ionizing radiations (Ref 1). Polyethylene exposed to a sufficiently large dose of radiation at 110-115° possesses properties similar to those of rubber (Ref 3). An investigation was made of the irradiation conditions and testing methods of cables (1 mm thick copper wire) insulated with polyethylene (type OKhK-501). The insulating material was exposed to γ-rays of Co^{60} (gamma plant "K-20000" (Ref 8)) with a capacity of 0.6-0.9 Mrad/h or to fast electrons from a linear accelerator of 1 Mev. The tensile strength of the exposed samples was tested by means of a dynamometer designed by V. A. Belynskiy, S. D. Prokudin, and B. I. Zverev at the Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov). The thermostability of the irradiated samples was determined by means of an apparatus (Ref 10). At the same time, the dependence of the deformation on time was investigated at

Card 1/2

a definite load and a constant rate of temperature increase (50°C/h). The thermodynamic curves obtained (Figs 2-10), the tensile-strength coefficients (Table 1), and the data of electric resistance (Table) as well as data concerning the thermal aging of the irradiated samples permit the following statements: an irradiation of either of the two above-mentioned kinds permits an increase in the temperatures to which polyethylene insulations may be exposed. The optimum mechanical properties of the insulation were reached in the case of γ-irradiation in a vacuum with doses up to 100-150 Mrad and in the case of electrons in air during 2-4 minutes at a tension of 1 mgv or during 8 minutes at 0.6 mgv and a current density of approximately 15 $\mu a/cm^2$. The cables irradiated with the optimum dose operate without failure for some hours at temperatures up to 230-250°, some ten hours at 130°, and several hundred hours at 110°. The use of corresponding stabilizers may essentially lengthen the life of irradiated polyethylene insulation and increase the maximum working temperature. There are 10 figures, 3 tables, and 11 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

SOV/76-33-4-29/32

5(4)

AUTHORS: Finkel', E. E., Chmutov, K. V.

TITLE: The Application of a Flow Counter for the Measurement of the Moisture Permeability of Films From Synthetic Materials With the Aid of Water Marked With Tritium (Primeneniye protochnogo schetchika dlya izmereniya vlagopronitsayemosti plenok iz sinteticheskikh materialov pri pomoshchi vody, mechennoy tritiyem)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 4, pp 943-947 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method for the determination of moisture permeability of synthetic materials by the aid of tritium-marked water (Refs 1-3) allows a considerably greater accuracy and a shorter duration of experiments. In order to simplify the hitherto complicated measurements the use of a flow counter SBS-6 (instead of a counter SBS-2) or SBM-8) is suggested. After several attempts with various substances it was found that ethanol vapor is the most advantageous filling gas. Diagrams are given concerning the operational tension range (Fig 1) and the counter characteristics are specified. A special vacuum apparatus was constructed to serve for the above mentioned determinations, under utilization of the counter SBS-6 (Fig 3). The apparatus consists essentially of three independent vacuum diffusion cells with

Card 1/2

FINGARET, D.

The tenth anniversary of the Council of Technical Campaigns.
Avt. transp. 37 no.5:55 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Transportation, Automotive)

FINGARET, D.; YEGOROV, master sporta

Automobile racing. Avt.transp. 42 no.1:55-57 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Predsedatel' komissii massovykh vidov sorevnovaniy Federatsii avtomobil'nogo sporta SSSR (for Fingaret).

ACC NR: AP6017977 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0079/0079

INVENTORS: Ushakov, S. N.; Fingauz, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining lyvinyl acetal. Class 39, No. 181810

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshl yye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 79

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, vinyl, su nic acid

ABSTRACT: This Author Certifi presents a method for obtaining polyvinyl acetal in water emulsion. The saponification of polyvinyl acetate and acetylizing the resulting polyvinyl alcohol are conducted in the presence of petroleum sulfonic acids.

SUB CODE: 11/ 07/ SUBM DATE: 27Jun47

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.744.53.002.2

FINGAR, I. M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4984

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1960.

Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii SSSR, Moskva, 14-18 iyunya 1960 g.: doklady i avtoreferaty. Sektsiya III (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18, 1960: Papers and Summaries) Section III. [Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960] 469 p. 55,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists interested in polymerization reactions and the synthesis of high molecular compounds.

COVERAGE: This is Section III of a multivolume work containing papers on macromolecular chemistry. The articles in general deal with the kinetics of polymerization reactions, the synthesis of special-purpose polymers, e.g., ion exchange resins, semiconductor materials, etc., methods of catalyzing polymerization reactions, properties and chemical interactions of high molecular materials, and the effects of various factors on polymerization and the degradation of high molecular compounds. No personalities are mentioned. References given follow the articles.

Rabek, T. I., and J. Kaminder (Poland). Chlorination of Phenol-Formaldehyde Resins 27

Alexandru, L., M. Oprie, and A. Ciocanel (Rumania). Cyanoethyl and Aminopropyl Ethers of Polyvinyl Alcohol 34

Kabachnik, M. Ya., G. Ya. Gordon, E. I. Matel'kova, Ye. M. Popkova, N. I. Pravednikova, and N. I. Kokoreva (USSR). Study of the Chemical Conversions of Polycarbonates 44

Rogovin, Z. A., M. S. Fel'dshtein, and E. N. Belyayeva (USSR). Chemical Interaction and Mechanism of the Activating Action of Double Systems of Vulcanization Accelerators 65

Pinegin, I. M., A. P. Vorob'yeva, G. A. Shirokaya, and M. P. Tokmakova (USSR). Esters of Sulfuric Acid and Polyvinyl Alcohol 73

Volkner, Z., T. Holly, and G. Thurzó (Hungary). The Interaction of Aromatic Amines and Polyvinyl Chloride 79

Gerasimov, M. A., B. F. Davydov, R. A. Krantsel', I. M. Kuznetsov, L. S. Polak, A. V. Topchiyev, and R. M. Vorsenko (USSR). The Production of Polymeric Materials which Exhibit Semiconductor Properties 85

Rácz, I. A., and L. I. Kovács (Hungary). Chemical Properties of Bipolar Ion-Exchange Resins 93

Rabek, T. I., and J. Monavics (Poland). Effect of the Structure of Organic Amino Compounds on the Properties of Anion Exchange Resins From Polystyrene 102

Saldadze, K. M. (USSR). The Problem of the Effect of the Structure of Ionites on Ion-Exchange Processes Between Ionites and Electrolyte Solutions 107

Berlin, A. A., B. I. Liogon'kiy, and V. P. Parini (USSR). Production and Properties of Some Aromatic Polymers 115

Tsutsumanova, Ye. V., I. P. Losev, A. S. Tevlina, S. B. Makarova, O. Z. Nefedova, and Li Hsien-Jao (USSR). Chemical Conversions of Insoluble Copolymers of Styrene 121

Lindsay, J. (Poland). Thermal Stability of Strongly Basic Anion Exchange Resins 146

40

L 44584-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6015670 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0076/0076 14 B

INVENTOR: Fingauz, I.M.; Zavlina, R. Z.; Trofimova, N. V.; Piastro, O.V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining polyvinyl dimethoxymethane. Class 39, No. 181291 [announced by State Scientific Research Institute of Polymers (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, otvarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 76

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl, polyvinyl dimethoxymethane

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining polyvinyl dimethoxymethane by a heterogeneous process of polyvinyl alcohol and formaldehyde which occurs in a water medium upon heating in the presence of hydrochloric acid and an emulsifier. To obtain a finely divided product, carboxylmethylcellulose is used as the emulsifier. [Translation]. [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 09Nov64/

Card 1/1 UDC: 678.744.531.07

POKA,Laszlo,dr.; FINGELHANN,Bela,dr.;SZABO,Laszlo,dr.; OSVATH,Gabor,dr.

Evaluation of post-resection complications according to clinical and laboratory date. Comparative studies on the results of Billroth I and Billroth II. Orv. hetil. 101 no.14:471-477 3 Ap '60.

1. Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Sebeszeti Klinika es a Hevesmegyei Tanacs Korhaza.
(GASTRECTOMY compl.)

LYUBICH, Mikhail Garileyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; SERGEYEV, M.Ye., prof., retsenzent; FINGER, A.M., retsenzent; VARSHAVSKAYA, L.S., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Material used in making footwear] Obuvnoe materialovedenie. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshlennosti, 1957. 459 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Shoe industry)

KOTEL'NIKOV, Viktor Nikolayevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; LIOKUMOVICH, Khatskel' Khaimovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; PETRUNINA, Mariya Matveyevna, inzh.; SHVETSOVA, Tamara Petrovna, inzh.; FINGER, A.M., prepodavatel' tekhnikuma, retsenzent; STESHOV, I.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; GRACHEVA, A.V., red.; PLEMYANNIKOV, M.N., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Technology of shoe manufacturing] Tekhnologiia obuvi. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 602 p. (MIRA 13:3)

(Shoe manufacture)

FINGER, A.A.; DOBRONEVSKIY, Ye.D., nauchn. red.

[Electronically excited regulated industrial electric drives] Reguliruemyi ionnyi elektroprivod dlia promyshlennogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, TsNIIPI, 1964. 34 p. (MIRA 18:5)

FINGER, Aleksandr Abramovich; SHUMILOVSKAYA, I.P., red.

[Mercury-arc rectifiers] Rtutnye vypriamiteli. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 64 p. (Biblioteka elektromontera, no.149) (MIRA 18:1)

FINGER, Aleksandr Abramovich; LEVITANSKIY, B.A., nauchn. red.

[Systems of automatic control of electric drives of rolling mills] Sistemy avtomaticheskogo upravleniia elektroprivodami prokatnykh stanov. Moskva, TsNIIPI, 1965. 20 p. (MIRA 18:12)

FINGER, D. L.

"Effect of Variable Loads on the Magnetic Properties of Magnetite." Thesis for degree of Cand. Physico-Mathematical Sci. Sub 17 May 50, Geophysics Inst, Acad Sci USSR.

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

PA 193T36

FINGER, D. L.

USSR/Geophysics - Magnetism Sep/Oct 51

"Effect of Variable Compression Charge on Magnetic Properties of Magnetite," D. L. Finger, Geophys Inst, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Geofiz" No 5, pp 51-67

Exptl research of magnetic deformation of ore during magnetization due to seismic or tectonic phenomena was performed. It was found that variable compression and tension of magnetite and other ferromagnetics increase magnetization independently of sign of magnetostriction. Author thanks Prof Ye. I. Kondorskiy for advice. Submitted 7 Dec 50. 193T36

FINGER, D.L.

Some results of paleomagnetic research during the past years.
Trudy NIZMIR no.16:1-38 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Rocsk--Magnetic properties)

FINGER, D.L.; KOLOMIYTSEVA, G.I.; NOVYSH, V.V.; PRIYEZZHEV, G.M.

Experimental measurements of the earth's magnetic field made by magnetometers towed behind a ship. Geomag.i aer. 1 no.2:274-276 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR.

(Magnetometer)

FINGER, D.L.; KOLOMIYTSEVA, G.I.; NOVYSH, V.V.; PRIYEZZHEV, G.M.

Experimental survey of the earth's magnetic field by magnetometers towed by an iron boat. Geomag. i aer. 1 no.3: 421-425 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR.
(Magnetic measurements)

KOLOMIYTSEVA, G.I.; NOVYSH, V.V.; FINGER, D.L.

Measuring the geomagnetic field from a moving vessel. Geomag.i aer. 2 no.1:177-179 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR.

(Magnetism, Terrestrial)

FINGER, D. L.

Results of magnetic measurements made at sea with magnetometers towed by ships

Title: Conference on problems of marine magnetic surveys (held in Moscow in April 1962.
Source: Okeanologiya, v. 3, no. 4, 1963, p. 752

FINGER, D.L.

Conference on studying the earth's magnetic field from observations on the World ocean. Geofiz. biul. no.13:94-96 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

L 53694-65 EWT(1)/FCC/EEC(t) Po-4/Pi-4 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5014124 UR/0203/65/005/003/0595/0597

AUTHOR: Mayevskiy, I. A.; Novysh, V. V.; Finger, D. L.

TITLE: Towable, universal joint-supported Z-magnetometer

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 595-597

TOPIC TAGS: Z-component magnetometer, towable magnetometer, geomagnetic field, magnetic surveying, magnetometer design, pendulum magnetometer

ABSTRACT: Test runs showed that towable pendulum magnetometers are completely satisfactory for the surveying of the Z-component of the geomagnetic field (D. L. Finger, G. L. Kolomiytseva, V. V. Novysh, G. M. Priyezzhev, Geomagn. i aeronomiya, 1961, 1, no. 3, 421). However, filament suspensions are breakable, make current connections difficult, and require locking devices. Consequently, a pendulum magnetometer suspended on a universal joint, as shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, was developed and tested at the IZMIRAN. The static vertical of the pendulum is within 3-5 angular minutes, the accuracy of the mature magnetometer is approximately ± 50-60 ' during a calm sea and ± 70-80 ' during higher waves; the sensitivity is 30 γ per division. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [08]

Card 1/2

L 53694-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014124

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Radiowave Propagation, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Jul64	ENCL: 01	SUB CODE: ES
NO REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 000	ATD PRESS: 4020

Card 2/2

L 11435-67 EWT(1)/ECC GW/GD
ACC NR: AT6021019 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0093/0095

AUTHOR: Finger, D. L.; Novysh, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental measurement of the Earth's magnetic field by towed type magnetometers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Nastoyashcheye i proshloye magnitnogo polya Zemli (The present and past of the earth's magnetic field). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 93-95

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetics, geomagnetic field, geomagnetic measurement, oceanographic survey, research ship

ABSTRACT: An improved magnetometer design on cardan suspension with nonmagnetic bronze ball bearings was used in 1963 to measure the vertical component (Z) of the Earth's magnetic field. The magnetometer, which was placed in a degaussed gondola, was towed in the Atlantic Ocean by the "Mikhail Lomonosov" research ship at speeds of 7 and 12 knots with the gondola 150 m behind the ship. The measurement results are given in Fig. 1. Data obtained by the "Zarya" research ship on an earlier occasion and data taken from the world's geomagnetic field chart are included. The general characteristic of field variations from 31,000 to 19,500 γ is well illustrated for an 800-mile run. An analysis of the recorded data shows that values of Z on the entire

Card 1/3

L 11435-67
ACC NR: AT6021019

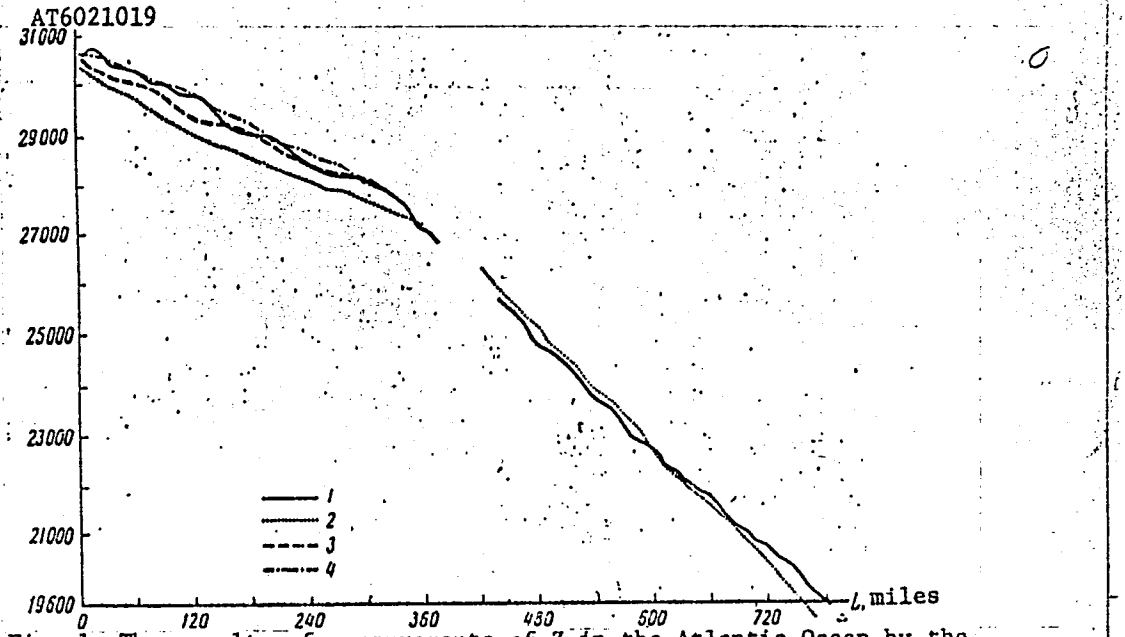


Fig. 1. The results of measurements of Z in the Atlantic Ocean by the "Mikhail Lomonosov" research ship and data from other observations:
1) r/s "Mikhail Lomonosov"; 2) field from data obtained by the r/s "Mikhail Lomonosov"; 3) r/s "Zarya"; 4) field from data obtained by the r/s "Zarya".

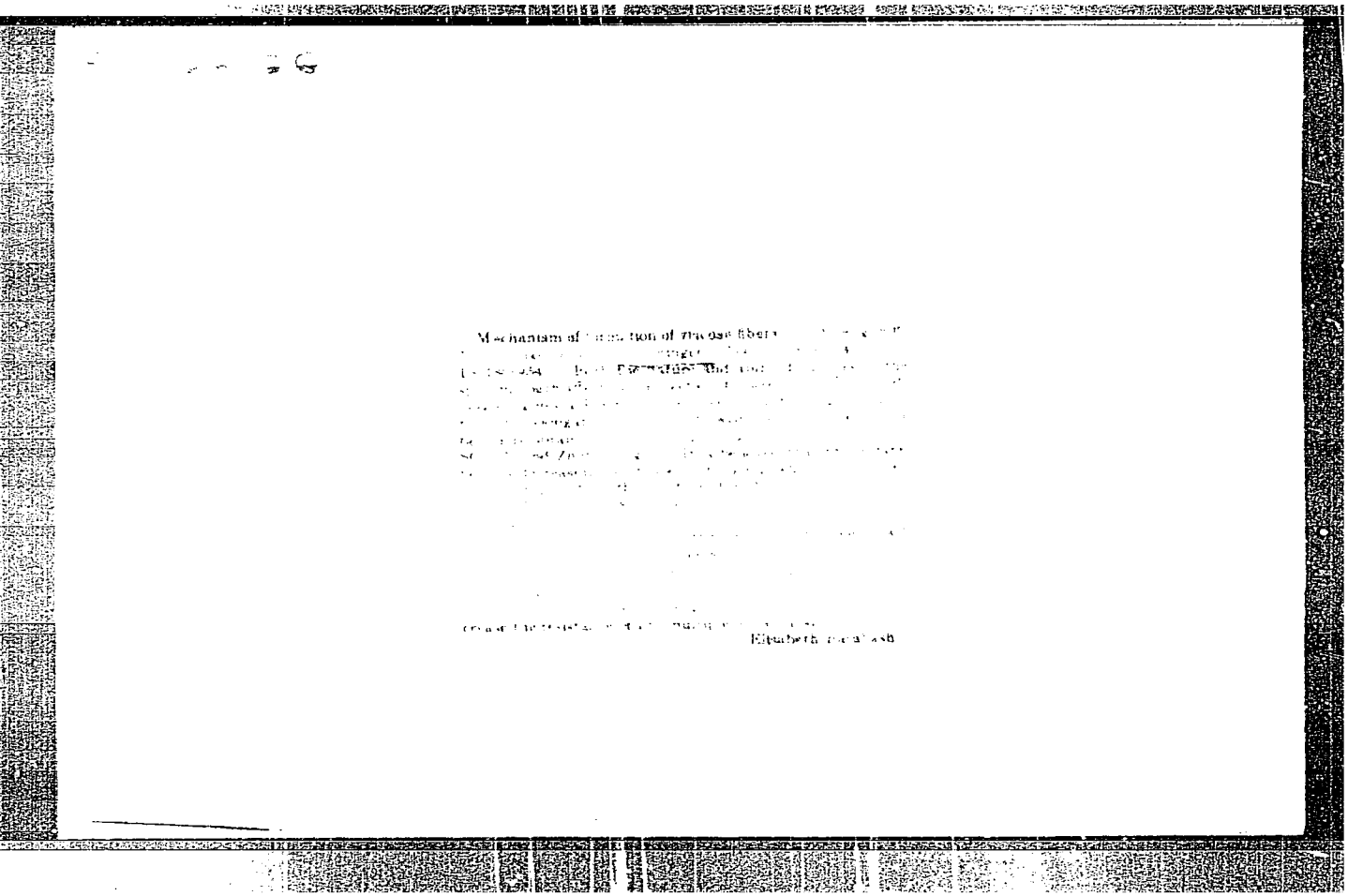
Card 2/3

L 11455-67
ACC NR: AT6021019

12,000-mile run differred from the corresponding values of Z taken from the chart on the average by 200—300 γ, and only on certain stretches did it reach the maximum value of 500—600 γ in the presence of variations in the vertical component of the geomagnetic field from 34,000 γ to 1,000 γ . These preliminary results indicate the feasibility of using towed-type magnetometers for oceanic surveys of the vertical component of the Earth's magnetic field. Orig. art. has: 2 figures

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 21Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 3/3



Mechanism of [illegible] tion of [illegible] fibers

MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; KHOR'KOVA, O.G.; FINGER, G.G.

Desulfurizing viscose fiber with solutions of surface-active substances. Tekst. prom. 18 no.11:9-12 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Rayon) (Desulfuration) (Surface active agents)

FINGER, G.G.; PAKSHVER, A.B.; MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.

Investigating the process of desulfurization of viscose fibers. Tekst. prom. 18 no.5:17-19 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Rayon)

5(1,3)

AUTHOR: Finger, G. G., Pakshver, A. B., Mogilevskiy, Ye. M.

SOV/153-2-2-22/31

TITLE: The Influence of the Structure of the Viscose Fibre on the Rate of the Removal of Sulphur From Fibre (Vliyaniye struktury viskoznogo volokna na skorost' udaleniya sery iz volokna)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 258-262 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The viscose fibre and the hydrate-cellulose-films possess a very irregular molecular structure. This is a result of the fast extraction of the cellulose-molecules from the spinning-solution. It affects the dissolution-rate of the fibre in alkali (Ref 1), the iodine and copper sorption from the solutions (Ref 2), the dye-stuff and alkali diffusion (Ref 3) of the films, et al. These differences of the molecular structure have a particularly strong influence on the removal of sulphur from fibres and films. As is well known, sulphur containing secondary compounds deposit during their decomposition elementary sulphur, which partly remains within the fibre and must be removed when being

cleaned (desulphurated). Since this process must be considerably accelerated, the authors undertook the present investigation. It deals with the influence of the molecular structure of the hydrate-cellulose-fibres and films on the rate of the sulphur-removal. The influence of the medium on this rate was also investigated. The usual viscose-acetate rayon (elementary-number 2,000-2,500), were examined dried and undried, wetstretched and dried in a stretched state. Furthermore, rayon with different degrees of decomposition of the cellulose-xanthogenates was tested. For the purpose of comparison, the diffusion-rate of colloidal-sulphur by freshly formed cellulose-film (cellophane) was determined. The solutions of NaOH, Na_2S, and Na_2SO_3, which are used in practice, as well as water with the addition of surface-active-agents (oxyethylated alkylphenol OP-10) and solutions of sulphuric acid were used for desulphurating. The results are shown in table 1. As may be seen, the diffusion-coefficient D changes during the sulphur-removal from the viscose-fibre within very wide

limits: 5.10^{-15} - 5.10^{-7} (at 80°). At the same time, the coefficient passes 3 sharply distinguishable zones: a) it approaches 0 during the treatment of fibre in a swelled condition; b) it increases up to 1.10^{-10} - 100.10^{-10} in an acid- or neutral medium and c) it increases to $5,000.10^{-10}$ during desulphuration in an alkaline medium. This distinction is explained by a fundamentally different mechanism of sulphur-diffusion in different media. On the basis of their results, the authors arrive at the following conclusions: 1) The sulphur-diffusion can take place according to two mechanisms: a) by sublimation and b) by secondary sulphur-condensation as crystals of the rhombic sulphur, $16S_8$. 2) The rate of the displacement of the sulphur particles in the fibre depends on the size of the pores in the fibre. In a normally swelled fibre the size of the pores enables this displacement at a varying rate, according to the degree of swelling of the fibre. 3) An addition of surface-active agents (OP-10 for example) considerably accelerates the sulphur-diffusion, that is owing to the dispersion and reduction of the aggregate-size.

4) In alkalic surroundings, the sulphur is transformed into ions of the sulphur-compounds and the diffusion is accelerated 1,000 times and more. 5) The sulphur-diffusion-rate depends on the degree of the formation-perfection of the viscose-fibre, that is on the amount of the remaining xanthogenate groups. There are 2 tables and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut legkoy i tekstil'noy promyshlennosti i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna; Kafedra tekhnologii volokniatykh materialov (All-Union Correspondence-institute for Light- and Textile Industry and All-Union Scientific Research-institute for Synthetic Fibre; Chair of Technology of Fibres

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1958

FINGER, G.G.; PAKSHVER, A.B.; MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.

Accelerated methods for desulfurizing viscose silk in continuous process machines. Khim.volok. no.3:51-54 '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (VNIIV).
(Rayon spinning)

5(3) SOV/63-4-3-19/31

AUTHORS: Mogilevskiy, Ye.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Finger, G.G.

TITLE: Scientific-Technical Conferences and a Seminar on the Production and Processing of Chemical Fibers

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 398-401 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In November-December 1958 the All-Union Scientific-Technical Conference on Problems of the Application of Chemical Fibers in the Textile, knit goods and Haberdashery Industry took place with the participation of the VKhO imeni Mendeleyeva (All-Union Chemical Society imeni Mendeleyev). It was attended by 250 representatives of plants and scientific research institutes and scientists from China, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The deputy of the president of the GNTK of the USSR N.A. Petrov pointed out that rational processing methods are necessary. A.N. Volkov (Upravleniye khimicheskikh volokon Goskomiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii - Board of Chemical Fibers of the State Committee on Chemistry in the USSR Council of Ministers) presented a paper on the state and development of the production of chemical fibers in the USSR; Professor Z.A. Rogovin (Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut - Moscow Textile Institute)

Card 1/6

Scientific-Technical Conferences and a Seminar on the Production and Processing of Chemical Fibers

on technical methods of developing the production of chemical fibers; Professor A.B. Pakshver (VNIIV) on modern methods of studying the properties of chemical fibers; Candidate of Technical Sciences O.I. Fikovskiy (GNTK USSR) on: "The Production of Unwoven Materials From Artificial and Synthetic Fibers"; Professor V.Ye. Gusev (Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut - Moscow Textile Institute) on the basic principles of mixing natural fibers, especially wool, with chemical ones; N.Ya. Alekhin (GNTK USSR) on preparing staple yarn from fine viscose fiber; Professor V.A. Usenko (Moscow Textile Institute) on the effect of twisting staple yarn on its physical-chemical properties; A.G. Golod (Moninskiy kamvol'nyy kombinat - Monino Worsted Yarn Combine) on the experience of processing staple fibers in his plant; N.A. Orlov (VNIILtekmash), P.I. Aristov (IVNITI), Doctor of Technical Sciences A.N. Vanchikov (TsNIKhBI) on the problems of designing and introducing new types of technological equipment. The Conference noted the backwardness in the development of efficient spinning, weaving and finishing equipment, the insufficient coordination of work and the lack of necessary laboratory equipment. On December 15-17, 1958, the All-Union

Scientific-Technical Conferences and a Seminar on the Production and Processing of Chemical Fibers

Conference of Workers of the Industry of Chemical Fibers took place. It was attended by 300 persons of plants and scientific research and designing installations. The President of the Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta ministrov SSSR po khimii (State Committee for Chemistry in the Council of Ministers of the USSR) V.S. Fedorov pointed out the great importance of developing the production of chemical fibers. A.L. Borisov (Upravleniye khimicheskikh volokon - Board of Chemical Fibers) read a paper on the tasks of workers of the industry of chemical fibers; Candidate of Technical Sciences G.I. Kudryavtsev (VNIIV) on the subjects of research work in the field of chemical fibers; S.L. Dich (GIPROIV) on new techniques applied in newly built plants; I.G. Shimko (Kiyevskiy kombinat iskusstvennykh volokon - Kiyev Combine of Artificial Fibers) on research conducted in the combine concerning the production of caprone fiber and artificial silk; V.P. Yunitskiy (Kalininskiy kombinat - Kalinin Combine) on technical improvements in the Combine; Professor N.V. Mikhaylov on: "Work in the Field of Preparing Highly-Resistant Viscose Cord"; S.M. Geysberg (Leningradskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna - Leningrad Plant of Artificial Fibers) on the experience of introducing a unit for the continuous production of alkali cellulose; Candidate of

Scientific-Technical Conferences and a Seminar on the Production and Processing of Chemical Fibers

Technical Sciences Ye.M. Mogilevskiy (VNIIV) on the development of apparatuses for the continuous production of viscose silk; I.P. Sakharov and S.P. Lipinskiy (VNIIV) on increasing the spinning rate for viscose silk to 90 - 95 m/min and on the electric spindle EV-3 developed by them; L.M. Slobodkina, Kalinin Combine, on the method of regenerating the precipitation tank by contact with smoke gases which has been developed in the USSR; B.G. Zabrodin, Kalinin Combine, and Ye.P. Volkov (Mogilevskiy zavod iskusstvennogo volokna - Mogilev Plant of Artificial Fiber) on the work of viscose fiber plants and its improvement; N.N. Agranovskiy (VNIIV) and Ye.S. Merzon (GIPROIV) on the production of carbon disulfide; G.A. Boronichev, Kalinin Combine, on the work of an installation for the regeneration of carbon disulfide; N.A. Khruzin, Kiyev Combine, and Candidate of Technical Sciences N.D. Katorzhnov (VNIIV) on the continuous production of caprolactam and the spinning of caprone silk; Candidate of Technical Sciences E.V. Khayt (VNIIV) on the production of caprone cord fiber; N.I. Petrunin, Kalinin Combine, and Candidate of Technical Sciences B.V. Petukhov (VNIIV) on the production of the fibers nitron and lavsan; T.A. Bikov (Klinskiy kombinat -

Scientific-Technical Conferences and a Seminar on the Production and Processing of Chemical Fibers

Klin Combine) on the improvement of the quality of caprone cord and silk. A seminar on the subject: "New Technique and Advanced Technology in the Production of Artificial and Synthetic Fibers and Semi-Finished Products for Them" took place December 18-20, 1958. N.Ya. Alekhin (GNTK USSR) read a paper on the development of chemical fibers; Candidate of Chemical Sciences G.I. Kudryavtsev on achievements in the field of the production of synthetic fibers; Candidate of Technical Sciences Ye.M. Mogilevskiy on technological achievements in the production of viscose fibers; G.G. Finger (VNIIV) on the acceleration of the desulfuration process of viscose silk without application of alkali reagent; A.P. Kraynov (Branch of VNIIV) on the formation of fibers from triacetylcellulose sirups; Candidate of Technical Sciences A.A. Beer on "The Preparation of Monomers for Synthetic Fibers Based on the Reaction of Telomerization"; Candidate of Technical Sciences A.A. Artem'yev and Ye.V. Genkina (GIAP) on the pre-

Scientific-Technical Conferences and a Seminar on the Production and Processing of Chemical Fibers

paration of raw material for polyamide fibers; Candidate of Technical Sciences V.S. Khaylov and Ye.G. Vendel'shteyn (GIAP) on the preparation of dimethylterephthalate for polyester fiber.

FINGER, G. G.,Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the process of desulfuration of viscose fiber". Moscow, 1960. 15 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Moscow Textile Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 11, 1960, 134)

S/183/60/000/003/015/016/XX
B004/B067

AUTHORS: Mogilevskiy, Ye. M., Finger, G. G., and Khor'kova, O. G.

TITLE: Distribution of Elongation Deformations in Viscose Fibers

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, 1960, No. 3, pp. 41-43

TEXT: The authors attempted to find out whether the viscose fibers produced by discontinuous centrifuging in the form of cakes differ from the viscose fibers produced in a continuous process. The experimental data concerning breaking length, elongation, and bending test are given in Tables 1, 2: Table 1. Physicomechanical characteristic values of rayon in the layers of the cake

Layers of the cake		Yarn number	breaking length, km		elongation, %		Number of double bendings
			dry	wet	dry	wet	
before shrinkage	outside	7.20	26.7	14.2	12.8	13.6	1059
	center	7.18	25.6	14.0	13.1	14.6	1087
	inside	7.18	24.9	13.1	13.7	15.2	1213

Card 1/3

Distribution of Elongation Deformations in Viscose Fibers

S/183/60/000/003/015/016/XX
B004/B067

Layers of the cake		Yarn number	breaking length, km		elongation, %		Number of double bendings
			dry	wet	dry	wet	
after shrinkage	outside	7.15	24.0	12.3	13.1	13.9	1192
	center	7.05	24.3	12.0	13.7	14.7	1028
	inside	7.15	21.8	11.2	14.2	15.6	1784

Table 2. Physicomechanical characteristic values of the fiber produced in continuous processes

Fiber	Yarn number	breaking length, km		elongation, %		Number of double bendings	Type of drying rollers
		dry	wet	dry	wet		
before shrinkage	7.41	26.6	13.4	8.7	14.6	1258	Two cylinders
	7.24	26.6	12.9	9.7	15.2	1615	Cone and cylinder
	7.34	27.4	13.2	10.2	15.3	1693	Two cones
after shrinkage	7.03	24.8	12.2	13.6	15.2	1466	Two cylinders

Card 2/3

Distribution of Elongation Deformations in Viscose Fibers

S/183/60/000/003/015/016/XX
B004/B067

The values of the fiber obtained by the centrifuging method are different within the cake, and lower than in the fiber produced in a continuous process. Furthermore, the reversible and irreversible deformation were determined in the case of elongation. Elongation up to 40% of the breaking elongation is fully reversible . With stronger elongation, the irreversible deformation increases linearly. Here, the fiber produced in a continuous process showed lower values of irreversible deformation. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

Card 3/3

MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; KHOR'KOVA, O.G.; FINGER, G.G.; PREDVODITELEVA, A.D.; KUZ'MINA, G.P.; MIKHAYLENKO, P.P.; TUMAYAN, S.A.

Continuous process for producing viscose rayon and for its finishing. Khim. volok. no. 6:25-27 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Mogilevskiy, Khor'kova, Finger). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut trikotazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Predvoditeleva, Kuz'mina). 3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelka (for Mikhaylenko, Tumayan).
(Rayon)

MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; KHAZANOVA, A.S.; FINGER, G.G.

Formation of viscose silk by a continuous process at high speed. Khim.volok. no.5:43-46 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Rayon)

MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; KHOR'KOVA, O.L.; FINKEL', S.Ya.; [illegible]

Effect of the spinnability into filaments on the properties of viscose silk produced with the continuous method. Khim. volok. no.4:43-44 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

FINGER, G.G.; MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; BAKSHEYEV, I.P.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, L.B.

Determining zinc xanthates in freshly formed viscose fibers.
Khim.volok.no.5:48-49 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

FINGER, G.G.; MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; BAKSHEYEV, I.P.

Study of the formation process of viscose rayon. Khim. volok. no.6: 44-46 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

TOKAREV, A.V.; FINGER, G.G.

Seminar and conference on the chemistry and technology of synthetic fibers. Khim. volok. no.1:75-76 '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

L 45460-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6022725 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0183/66/000/002/0049/0051

AUTHOR: Nepochatykh, V. I.; Rogovin, Z. A.; Finger, G. G.; Mogilevskiy, Ye. M. 48

ORG: [Nepochatykh, Rogovin] MTI; [Finger, Mogilevskiy] VNIIV 44

TITLE: Production of copper xanthate fiber 15 B

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 2, 1966, 49-51

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic fiber, xanthic acid, bactericide, wood chemical product, copper compound, organic sulfur compound, cellulose plastic, synthetic fiber, copper compound

ABSTRACT: The authors used available data on the change occurring in the stability of cellulose xanthate in accordance with the nature of the cations contained in the salts to investigate the possibilities of manufacturing a fiber made of cellulose copper xanthate in order to study the basic properties of this fiber and to determine the fields in which practical use could be made of it. While production of the fiber is possible using a single bath, the use of the process proved to be undesirable because the copper sulfate in the precipitating bath entered an exchange reaction not only with the sodium xanthate, but with the sulfur compounds in the viscose as well. Copper consumption was increased and the fiber obtained was dirty. Use of two baths was resorted to and was found to be quite simple and caused no complications in the technological process. The first bath contained sodium sulfate and sodium bicarbonate or sulfate of ammonia, and was used to coagulate the viscose. After washing in a Na_2SO_4 solution the

Card 1/2 UDC: 677.467

ACC NR: AP6022725

fiber was placed in a second bath (20°C) containing $CuSO_4$. The fiber then formed was put through acid, washed and dried. This method was used in all subsequent fiber preparations. The chemical processes and the basic reactions occurring in the fiber formation are quite complex and are not yet fully understood. The results obtained by the authors led them to the assumption that the fiber formed in the two-bath method is primarily a mixture of cuprous salt of cellulose xanthic acid and cellulose dixanthogenide. The fiber is insoluble in a copper ammonia solution as well as in an 8% NaOH solution. Comparative data for this fiber and for viscose fiber are shown in the above table. The fiber is bacteriostatic and is a bactericide as well. Production tests are in process to determine the possibilities of using this fiber in certain branches of industry, the antibiotics industry in particular. The authors express their thanks to Ye. S. Bylinkina and G. D. Pestereva (Institute of Antibiotics) for determining the bactericidal properties of copper xanthate fiber. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas.

Physical and Mechanical Properties of Viscose and Copper Xanthate Fiber
/esterification of copper xanthate fiber, gamma = 30 to 35/

Staple fiber	Number	Breaking length, km	Elongation, %	Number of double bends
Viscose (two-bath alkaline forming method)	1859	19.5	11.4	1988
"	6760	18.9	9.0	1240
Copper xanthate	1130	11.5	20.8	2674
" "	4400	9.2	14.2	1962

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 11, 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 25 Apr 65/ ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 003

FINGER, I. I., GRUDINSKIY, B. M. , KHAZIN, I. B. I

24939 FINGER, I. I., GRUDINSKIY, B. M., KHAZIN, I. B. I -Vakuumnaya Zalivka Liteynykh Form. Avtomob. Prom-st', 1949, No. 8, S. 19-21.

Sor Letopis', No. 33, 1949.

SARYCHEV, B.M.; DUTKIN, G.S., inzhener; SHIROKOVA, L.P.; FINGER, L.M., redaktor; MINASYAN, Ye.A., redaktor; PETROVSKAYA, Ye.S., redaktor.

[Overhead lines of municipal low-voltage networks] Vozdushnye linii gorodskikh setei nizkogo napriazheniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva, 1953. 163 p. (MLRA 7:2)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

GLANTS, Yu.A., inzh.; FINGER, L.M., inzh.; NIKOGOSOV, S.N., kand. tekhn. nauk (Leningrad); MEDVEDSKIY, N.I., inzh. (Leningrad); VOLOTSKOY, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BESSMERTNYY, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva); VORONTSOV, F.F., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva).

Urgent problems relative to the theory of urban power networks. Elektrichestvo no.12:73-78 D '56. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Khar'kovskoye otdeleniy Teploelektroproyekta (for Glants). 2. Giprokommunenergo (for Finger). 3. Lengiprogor (for Medvedskiy). 4. Lenproyekt (for Volotskoy).
(Electric networks) (Electric power distribution)

AKKHIPOV, Nikolay Kuz'mich; FINGER, L.M., red.; VINOKUROVA, Ye.B., red. izd-va; PETROVSKAYA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Designing city electric systems with provision for controlling installations] Raschet gorodskikh elektricheskikh setei s uchetom reguliruiushchikh ustroistv. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1957. 194 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Electric engineering)

SARYCHEV, Boris Mikhaylovich, inzh.; FINGER, L.M., inzh., red.; SHNEYEROV, S.A., red. izd-va.; VOLKOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the planning of overhead electric lines] Spravochnik po proektirovaniiu vozdushnykh linii elektroperedachi. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1958. 314 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

LIBERMAN, G.R., inzh.; FAYN, A.G., inzh.; FINGER, L.M., inzh.; PANIN, V.I., inzh., spets. red.; KLOPOTOV, K.K., inzh., red.; TEL'NOV, N.V., red.izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Supply in electricity and heat in the cities] Elektrosnabzhenie i teplosnabzhenie gorodov; nauchno-tekhnicheskii informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1961. 141 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.
(Municipal services)

FINGER, L.M.

Voltage step-up in municipal power distribution networks; a survey of foreign literature. Elektrichestvo no.11:76-79 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; MELESHKINA, L.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BALUYEV, V.K., inzh.; BAMDAS, A.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; VENIKOV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; YEZHKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ANISIMOVA, N.D., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GANTMAN, S.A., kand. khim. nauk; GLAZUNOV, A.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOGUA, L.K., inzh.; GREBENNICHENKO, V.T., inzh.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.; GORFINKEL', Ya.M., inzh.; ZVEZDIN, A.L., inzh.; KAZANOVICH, G.Ya., inzh.; KNYAZEVSKIY, B.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSAREV, G.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MESSERMAN, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KOKHAN, N.D., inzh.; KUVAYEVA, A.P., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOV, M.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LASHKOV, F.P., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAZIN, A.I., inzh.; YUDIN, F.I., inzh.; LIVSHITS, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; METEL'TSIN, P.G., inzh.; NEKRASOVA, N.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; OL'SHANSKIY, N.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVAYA, I.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVOY, V.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased]; RAZEVIG, D.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RAKOVICH, I.I., inzh.; SOLDATKINA, L.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TREMBACH, V.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, A.A., prof., kand. tekhn. nauk; FINGER, L.M., inzh.; CHILIKIN, M.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, glav. red.; ANTIK, I.V., inzh., red. GOLOVAN,A.T., prof.,red.; PETROV, G.N., prof., red.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., prof., red.

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSEYEVA, G.Ye.---- (continued). Card 2.

[Electrical engineering manual] Elektrotekhnicheskii spravochnik. Pod obshchei red. A.T. Golovana i dr. Moskva, Energiia. Vol.2. 1964. 758 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moscow. Energeticheskiy institut. 2. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (for Golovan, Grudinskiy, Petrov, Fedoseyev, Chilikin, Venikov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSR (for Petrov).

CHERVONENKIS, Ya.M., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva); FINGER, L.M., inzh. (Moskva)

Optimal system of voltages for municipal and rural power distribution networks. Elektrichestvo no.7:11-15 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

FINGER, L.M., inzh.

Means for decreasing the cost of transmission and distribution of electric energy. Nov.tekh.zhil-kom.khoz.: Elek. i tepl.gor. no.5:62-70 '61. (MIRA 18:9)

ACCESSION NR: AP4033424 Z/0055/64/014/004/0240/0246

AUTHOR: Maly, L.; Plajner, Z.; Jursik, J.; Finger, M.

TITLE: Decay of Re^{186}

SOURCE: Ceskoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 14, no. 4, 1964, 240-246

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium 186, ion decay, particle decay, rhenium decay, K conversion, K capture, low energy transition, conversion electron, beta radiation, gamma radiation

ABSTRACT: To complete the literature decay of Re 186 was investigated with a double focusing spectrometer and scintillation spectrometer. Four transitions were observed with energies of 122.7 ± 0.1 keV, 137.2 keV, 632.2 ± 1.5 keV and 768.2 ± 1.5 keV and the relative γ-ray intensities 18,246,0.9 and d respectively. The K-conversion coefficients determined for low-energy transisions are in good agreement with the theoretical values (α 122.7/K = 0.53 + 0.05, α 137.2/K = 0.44 + 0.02). The relative intensities of the K, L, M and N conversion lines were also determined for these transitions? $K:L_{I+II}:L_{III}$: M = 1.20 ± 0.20:1.32 + 0.20:1 ± 0.15: 0.57 ± 0.08 for 122.7 keV transition, $K:L_{I+II}:L_{III}:M:N$ = 1.57 + 0.08:1.72 ± 0.08:0.70 ± 0.03; 0.20 ± 0.01 for 137.2 keV transition. In the beta spectrum two groups were ob-

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033424

served with the end points of 1076±3 keV and 939 ±3 keV and relative intensities 74 ± 4% and 21 ± 4% respectively. For the branching of K-capture it was found that 1.5% populates the 122.7 keV level and 3.5% the ground state. The decay scheme suggested by the present results is given in the schematic. "The authors would like to thank M. Burianek and V. Kopriva for help in the measurements." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nuclear Research Institute, Czechosl. Acad. Sci., Rez; Faculty of Techn. and Nucl. Phys., Czech. Techn. Univ., Prague

SUBMITTED: 23Sep63 DATE ACQ: 01May64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GP NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 014

[redacted], M.G.

Improving the quality of silver nitrate-type brown copies; work experience. Shor.st.po kart. no.6:83-87 '54. (MLRA 10:9)
(Map printing)

FINGER, M.G.

Surface anesthesia and anesthesia in the analgesic stage.
Izv. AN Kir. SSR, Ser. biol. nauk 5 no.3:105-110 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

SOV/123-59-15-59760

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 15, p 123 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Finger, N.I.

TITLE: Heat Treatment of Machine Parts in a Steam Atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Za tekhn. progress (Sovnarkhoz Gor'kovsk. ekon. adm. r-na), 1958, Nr 7, pp 18 - 19

ABSTRACT: The technology of heat treatment of cutting tools in a steam atmosphere is described, developed according to the plans of the Moscow Scientific Research Institute of the Tool Industry. The best results were obtained after a thrice repeated annealing of the tools in the steam atmosphere at a temperature of 540 - 570°C and an additional treatment in the steam atmosphere for 20 - 30 minutes, after grinding and sharpening. After such a treatment the durability of the cutting tool increased by 15. - 2 times.

R.A.P.

Card 1/1

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, professor (Odessa); SAVEL'YEV, I.A. (Odessa); MAUMOV, F.G. (Odessa); FINGER, O.A., (Odessa); SHUTYY, M.S. (Odessa)

Application of antirheumatic drugs in prevention of exacerbations of rheumatism. Klin.med. 34 no.6:31-40 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.A.Yasinovskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. prof. I.Ya., Deyneka)
(RHEUMATISM, prevention and control, chemother. (Rus))

FINGER, Ya.A.

Results of interdistrict dispensary work in organizing glaucoma control. Oft. zhur. 18 no.3:185-186 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Belgorod-Dnestrovskogo mezhrayonnogo trakhomatoznogo dispansera.

HORTOLONEI, N.academician,; KINGERHUT, Bruno,; PETRESCU, Valeriu,; GHITESCU, Tiberiu,; MARINESCU-SLATINA, Dimitrie,; BOERIU, Valeriu.

Experimental studies of renal pre-lithiasic states caused by injection of sulfonamides, staphylococci (microbial toxins) and sodium iodide (disorders of chemical metabolism)
Probl. ter., Bucur. Vol. 1:169-180 1954.

(KIDNEYS, calculi
pre-lithiasic states induced in dogs by inject. of sulfonamides, sodium iodide & cultures of Micrococcus pyogenes)
(CALCULI
renal pre-lithiasic states induced in dogs by inject. of sulfonamides, sodium iodide & cultures of micrococcus pyogenes)
(SULFONAMIDES, eff.
pre-lithiasic states in kidneys of dogs)
(IODIDES
sodium, inject. causing renal pre-lithiasic state in dogs)
(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES
toxin, inject. causing renal pre-lithiasic state in dogs)

HORTOLOMEI, N.academician,; FINGERHUT, Bruno,; SETLACEC, D.,; CUNESCU, V.

The problem of arterial hypertension in unilateral surgical renal disorders. Probl. ter., Bucur. Vol 1:267-273 1954.

(KIDNEYS, diseases
surg. disorders, unilateral, causing hypertension, ther. indic.)
(HYPERTENSION, etiol. & pathogen.
renal surg. disord., unilateral, ther. indic.)

FINGERHUT, R.

OLANESCU, G.; FINGERHUT, R.; GEORGESCU, L.; DIMITRIU, Mariana

Cyto-histochemical study of renal lithiasis. Probl. ter., Bucur. 6:77-88 1957.

(KIDNEYS, calculi
pathol. of glomeruli, tubes & peritubular tissue, cytol. & histochem. study)
(URINE
sediment polysaccharides in renal lithiasis)
(MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDES
in urine sediment & calculi in renal lithiasis).

FINGERHUT B.

OIANESCU, G.; FINGERHUT, B.; GEORGESCU, L.; DIMITRIU, Mariana

Study of the pathogenesis of renal lithiasis. Probl. ter., Bucur. no.7:73-80 1957.
(KIDNEYS, calculi
pathogen.)

OLANESCU, Gh.; FINGERHUT, B.; GEORGESCU, L.; DIMITRIU, Mariana

Technic for renal punch biopsy; its clinical value. Probl. ter., Bucur. 8:25-30 1957.
(KIDNEYS, pathology
biopsy, punch technic, diag. value & indic.)

1564. ASSOCIATION OF PEYRONIE'S DISEASE WITH THE SYNDROME OF WEBER-CHRISTIAN - Association de la maladie de Peyronie avec le syndrome de Weber-Christian - Dimitriu C.G., Fingerhut B. and Dimitriu M. Chaire d'Anat. Pathol., Bucarest - ACTA UROL. BELG. 1958, 26/2 (164-171) Illus. 4

Three patients suffering from plastic induration of the penis and showing the Weber-Christian syndrome are presented. Plastic induration of the penis appeared first and seems to be more sensitive to local treatment with cortisone in patients suffering from both diseases. The association of the 2 diseases of collagen tissues points to common pathogenic mechanisms. The Weber-Christian syndrome is more prone to recurrence than is Peyronie's disease. The only effective treatment, and even that with certain limitations, is cortisone. (IX, 13)

21882

Z/014/61/000/001/002/009
A205/A126

9,2540 (1030, 1482)
9,2560 (1139, 1161)

AUTHOR: Fingerhut, Kamil

TITLE: Emitter follower used as voltage regulator

PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, no. 1, 1961, 13 - 14

TEXT: The article describes the use of an emitter follower (common-collector amplifier) as a voltage regulator and filter-element for transistorized circuits not very accurate, but simple and dependable. Such a regulator (Fig. 4) was used to feed transistor circuits during the development of impulse circuits for an industrial TV camera. Since the regulator was also used as filtering element, a filter choke could be omitted and rather small capacitances were sufficient. A battery of four "Type 230" dry cells was used as reference-voltage source. The input voltage of 18 v was drawn from a rectifier with 4 germanium junction diodes in bridge connection. A "22NU70" 3 w transistor was used as regulator tube. The filtering capability of the stabilizer was very satisfactory. The per cent ripple voltage on the transistor collector was 6.67%, on the regulator output only 0.084%. The principle of the voltage regulator is described as follows: the reference voltage (U_{ref}) which has the same value as the desired regulated output voltage

Card 1/3

Emitter follower...

(U_2) is fed to the input of the emitter follower. The non-regulated voltage (U_i) of the rectifier is fed to the collector. The negative potential, originating on the transistor base, keeps the transistor in an open position. Each input-voltage change effects a change of the base potential of the regulation transistor which, in turn, effects a change of resistance in the collector-emitter path resulting in a change of the output voltage (U_2). In conclusion, the author states that the stability coefficient of the described voltage regulator is worse than that of so--called "closed-circuit" regulators, but sufficient for most application possibilities. There are 6 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/3

42804

S/194/62/000/011/047/062
D413/D308

9.3280

AUTHOR: Fingerhut, Kamil

TITLE: A circuit for generating synchronizing and black-out pulses

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1962, 30, abstract 11-7-60 i (Czech. pat., cl. 21a[1], 36, no. 99546, May 15, 1961)

TEXT: The patent covers a circuit for forming synchronizing and black-out pulses in a transistorized synchronizer unit (see Fig.). The circuit uses two transistors, and rectangular pulses are fed to its input. Both transistors are operating strongly saturated. The input signal is differentiated by the CR consisting of the coupling capacitor and the small input impedance of the transistor, and its positive component cuts on the HO transistor, at whose collector a negative-going rectangular pulse appears. The duration of its flat top is determined by the time constant of the differentiating circuit and the degree of saturation of the transistor, which

Card 1/3

S/194/62/000/011/047/062
D413/D308

A circuit for generating ...

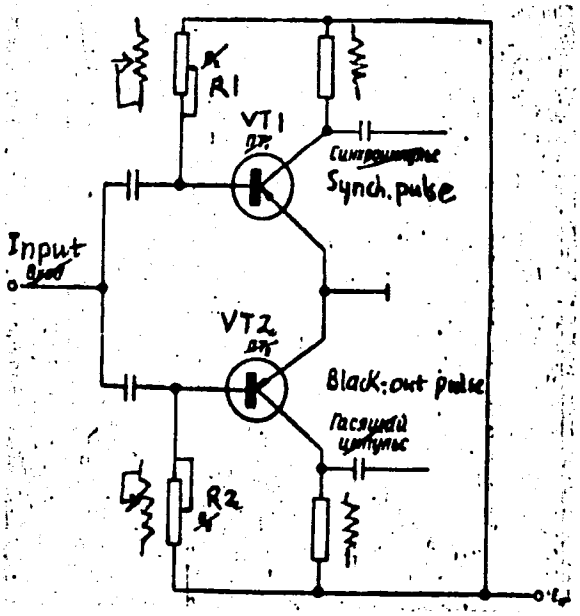
is regulated by the variable resistors R1 and R2 in the transistor base circuits. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

IX

Card 2/3

A circuit for generating ...

S/194/62/000/011/047/062
D413/D308



Card 3/3

KRAVCENKO, Mihajlo, ing. (Zagreb, Rapska 27); FINGERHUT, Leo. (Zagreb, Prilaz JNA 18)

On grouting under pressure of hydraulic tunnels. Tehnika Jug 17 no.4:650-657 Ap '62.

1. Referent operative u Odjelu za injekcione radove Poduzeca "Elektrosond" iz Zagreba (for Fingerhut).

15-57-3-3843

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 193 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Fingerit, M. A., Ustenko, V. L.

TITLE: The Principles of Rational Drilling Programs (Osnovy ratsional'nykh rezhimov bureniya)

PERIODICAL: Normativno-issled. st. pri ob"yedinenii Kuybyshevneft' Kuybyshev, 1956, 59 pp

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

FINGERIT, Mikhail Arkad'yevich

[Efficient use of roller bits] Ratsional'naia ekspluatatsiia sharoshechnykh dolot. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 101 p. (MIRA 18:7)

FINGERIT, Sh. Ye.

DYMKOV, A.M., inzhener; FINGERIT, Sh.Ye., inzhener.

Calculation of autotransformers. Energetik 4 no.12:31-33 D '56.
(Electric transformers) (MLRA 10:1)

FINGERIT, SH. YE.

DYMKOV, A.M., inzhener; FINGERIT, Sh.Ye., inzhener.

Waterproof and splashproof air-cooled transformers. Vest. elektroprom. 27 no.9:58-63 S '56. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Moskovskiy transformatornyy zavod imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Electric transformers)

FINGERIT, SH. YE.

DYMKOV, A.M., inzhener; FINGERIT, Sh.Ye., inzhener.

Transformer installation for tapping power from coupling capacitors on 400 kv transmission lines. Vest. elektroprom. 27 no.10: 4-7 O '56. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Moskovskiy transformatornyy zavod imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Electric capacitors) (Electric transformers)
(Electric power distribution)

FINGERIT, SH. YE.

DYMKOV, A.M., inzh.; FINGERIT, Sh.Ye., inzh.

Ten kv. single-phase oil power line transformers. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' no.4:10-12 Ap '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Electric transformers)

DYMKOV, A.M., inzhener; FINGERIT, Sh.Ye., inzhener.

Calculation of single-phase transformers with capacities up to 10 kva and natural air cooling. Energetik 5 no.1:33-38 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

(Electric transformers)

FINGERIT, Sh. Ye

DYMKOV, A.AM., inzhener; FINGERIT, Sh.Ye., inzhener.

Line power transformer of the OM on 10 kilovolt type. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' no.4:10-12 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Electric transformers)

FINGERIT, Sh.Ye

DYMKOV, A.M., inzhener; FINGERIT, Sh.Ye., inzhener.

Type NKF-400 voltage transformers. Vest. elektroprom. 28 no.3:21-23 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Moskovskiy transformatornyy zavod.
(Electric transformers)

DYMKOV, A.M., inzhener; FINGERIT, Sh.Ye., inzhener.

Significance of the maximum load of voltage transformers outside the classes of accuracy. Elek. sta. 28 no.6:92 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Electric transformers)

SOV/110-59-9-4/22

AUTHORS: Dymkov, A.M. and Fingarit, Sh.Ye., (Engineers)

TITLE: Capacitative Voltage Transformer type NDE-400

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti,1959,Nr 9,pp 13-16(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Moscow Transformer works has developed and manufactured a batch of capacitative voltage transformers type NDE-400. Standard capacitors are used in the capacitance voltage divider. A single-phase choke is connected in series with the primary winding of the single-phase three-winding transformer. The equipment is intended for connection in a star/star three-phase group; the tertiary windings used for earth protection are, as usual, connected in open delta. A schematic circuit diagram of the arrangement is given in Fig 1 and it is explained. The choke compensates for the capacitance of the capacitors, maintaining the transformer primary voltage as constant as possible. The capacitance of the capacitor string C_1 is 6200 picofarads; the value of the capacitance C_2, which governs the transformation ratio and hence the transformer size, was made 0.107 microfarads, so that the voltage ratio of the capacitative divider is 18.26. Then with the voltage transformer connected to a 400-kV supply the voltage on

Card 1/3

Capacitative Voltage Transformer type NDE-400

the primary winding of the actual transformer is 12.66 kV. The rated output of the transformer is 300 VA for class 1 accuracy, 600 VA for class 3 accuracy and 1200 VA for the output as limited by heating. Error calculations are given for class 1 accuracy. The transformer, with the choke installed above it, is oil-immersed. A schematic circuit diagram of the transformer and choke is given in Fig 2 and a photograph of the complete transformer in Fig 3. Details of core and coil construction are given; a shell-type core is used. The small box shown mounted on the side of the tank contains four resistances, each of 45 ohms, which are permanently connected to the secondary winding to provide a ballast load of 300 W. A disadvantage of the capacitative voltage transformer is that errors can arise because the capacitances diverge from their nominal values and are not constant. The tolerance of ± 5% on the capacitance value is too high for class 1 accuracy of transformer and should be reduced. Variations between the capacitances of nominally equivalent capacitors also hamper the provision of spares.

 The capacitative voltage transformer is also sensitive to

Capacitative Voltage Transformer type NDE-400

frequency variations and the requisite class of accuracy can be maintained only if frequency variations do not exceed ± 0.5 c/s. However, capacitative voltage transformers are much cheaper and lighter than ordinary ones and their construction is likely to be improved as a result of operating experience. As a transmission line is being altered from 400 to 500 kV, the works has developed and is commencing to produce capacitative voltage transformers type NDE-500 which use the same transformer device as in type NDE-400 except for changes in the winding data and the presence of an additional capacitor in the voltage divider.

Card 3/3

There are 3 figures.

FINGERIT, Ye.

New Department of Journalism at the University. Vest.Mosk.un. 7 no.12: 139 D '52. (MLRA 7:9)
(Moscow University) (Journalism--Study and teaching)

FINGERIT, Ye.

Science and popular science publications, textbooks and teaching aids, lectures, reference books and other works of the professors and teachers of the Moscow State University printed in 1952. Vest. Mosk.un. 7 no.12:145-147 D '52. (MLRA 7:9)
(Bibliography--Science) (Science--Bibliography)

CZECH/37-59-1-17/26

AUTHOR: Antonín Fingerland

TITLE: A System of Apertures for the Study of Low-Angle X-ray Diffraction

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku,1959,Nr 1,pp 105-107

ABSTRACT: The instrument described by Guinier (Ref 1) has the disadvantage that the divergence of the primary beam has to be severely restricted because of parasitic radiation. As shown in Fig 1, the useless area b is given by Eq (1). For angles $2\vartheta \geq 30'$, a system of apertures was constructed which uses the full width of the monochromatic beam (Fig 1b). Comparison of Eqs (2) and (3) shows that this arrangement is far superior to the one previously employed and its total output is proportional to the number of apertures that can be employed. Fig 2b shows a practical arrangement of such a system of apertures where slots of 0.3 mm width and 5 mm depth were cut into a brass block 50 mm long. The time of exposure was reduced by a factor of 3.
There are 2 figures and 1 English reference.

Card 1/2